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# REPORT

## VOLUME II

1954—55




India

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

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# REPORT
# 1954-55

## Volume II

## The Ministry of Home Affairs.

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## VOLUME II

## REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRY OF STATES.

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## VOLUME II

## REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRY OF STATES

### INTRODUCTION

The Ministry of States was merged in the Ministry of Home Affairs on the 10th January 1955. The following paragraphs describe briefly the important activities of the Ministry of States during the period—April to December 1954. A general survey of the administration in each of the Part B States and Part C States with which the Ministry was concerned will be found in Appendix I to this Report.

### 1. Ministerial changes in Part B States

*Rajasthan.*—The Congress Assembly party elected on the 6th November 1954 Shri Mohan Lal Sukhadia as the leader of the party in place of Shri J. N. Vyas. Shri J. N. Vyas submitted his resignation as well as the resignation of his Ministry and the Rajpramukh called on Shri Mohan Lal Sukhadia to form a Ministry. The new Ministry headed by Shri Mohan Lal Sukhadia and six other Ministers and two Deputy Ministers was sworn in on the 13th November 1954. On the 20th December 1954, two Ministers and one Deputy Minister were added to the Cabinet.

*Saurashtra.*—On his election as President of the Indian National Congress Shri U. N. Dhebar, Chief Minister, Saurashtra, tendered his resignation as leader of the Congress party in Saurashtra Assembly and later as Chief Minister. Shri R. U. Parikh was unanimously elected as leader of the party and was invited by His Highness the Rajpramukh to form a Ministry. The new Ministry headed by Shri R. U. Parikh was sworn in on the 19th December, 1954.

*PEPSU.*—The President's rule in PEPSU ended on the 7th March 1954. A Congress Ministry headed by Colonel Raghbir Singh was formed on the 8th March, 1954. Colonel Raghbir Singh, Chief Minister, PEPSU, expired on the 7th January 1955, and Shri Brish Bhan was sworn in as Chief Minister with three Ministers and three Deputy Ministers on the 12th January 1955.

### 2. Recognition of successions.

In pursuance of clause (22) of article 366 of the Constitution the President has recognised the succession of the following Rulers during the year 1954-55:—

1. His Highness Maharana Shri Pratapsinhji of Wankaner.
2. Raja Shrimant Pranaya Parshuram Patwardhan also known as Parshuram Patwardhan (Junior) of Jamkhandi.

3. Nawab Abdul Rashid Khan of Savanur.

4. Raja Bhupendra Narayan Singh Deo of Korea.

5. Raja Krushna Chandra Birbar Mangaraj Mahapatra of Baramba.

6. Thakor Shri Dilipsinhji Ajitsinhji of Punadra.

### 3. Jammu and Kashmir

Following consultations between the representatives of the Government of India and those of Jammu and Kashmir, the Constituent Assembly of the State concurred in the application to Jammu and Kashmir of the Union Constitution to an enlarged extent and the Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Order, 1954, was issued on the 14th May, 1954. This places the relations of the State with India on a firmer and closer basis; it also marks a considerable constitutional advance in the State itself as the Fundamental Rights with certain modifications now extend to Jammu and Kashmir and the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court also operates there.

Parliament did not, till the issue of the Order of the 14th May, 1954, have the power to levy taxes in Jammu and Kashmir. To give effect to the powers of taxation which have now been acquired, a law was enacted by Parliament in the last autumn session. A measure to extend to the State certain other Central laws will be placed before Parliament shortly.

The financial relationship of the State with the Government of India has been put on a satisfactory basis and the State will now participate equally with other States in various beneficent schemes sponsored by the Government of India. One of the notable results of the new relationship was the abolition of the vexatious land customs which hampered free movement of goods between Jammu and Kashmir and the rest of India. Negotiations are now in progress for an agreement with the State Government under articles 278 and 296 of the Constitution. The Agreement will provide for a grant-in-aid to the State Government of Rs. 242 lakhs during the current financial year and Rs. 250 lakhs in each succeeding financial year till the next Finance Commission's report.

### 4. Law and Order in Part B and Part C States

Law and order situation in the States was generally satisfactory. There were a few communal incidents in Hyderabad while in Madhya Bharat, Travancore-Cochin and Manipur intense agitation by political parties led to serious disturbances.

*Madhya Bharat.*—In July 1954, the students of Indore started an agitation to protest against the decision of the State Government over the retirement of one of the professors of the Holkar College, Indore. In spite of the advice of the Ministers and public leaders the students did not call off the agitation, which was utilised by certain anti-social elements for their own ends. The agitation culminated in the unfortunate firing incident of 21st July 1954 in which 8 persons were killed and 30 persons injured. The Madhya Bharat Government have appointed Mr. Justice K. N. Wanchoo, Chief Justice of the Rajasthan High Court, to hold an enquiry into these disturbances and firing by the police. The dacoit menace in the northern districts of the State continued to be a serious problem. The dacoit menace and the agitation of the students placed a severe strain on the police force of the State.

*Rajasthan.*—The law and order situation in the State was well under control during the period. During the period the Gujar dacoit gangs in the Chambal revines, which with other gangs used to terrorise Dholpur and adjoining areas were eliminated. In all 66 dacoits were killed or arrested in that area with the result that as against 25 dacoities which occurred in 1953, only 5 dacoities were committed during 1954. Owing to the liquidation of the dacoit gangs there was a remarkable decrease in heinous offences as indicated below:—

| Nature of Crime | 1953 | 1954 | Percentage of decrease as compared with 1953 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dacoities . . . . . | 162 | 90 | 44% |
| Robberies . . . . . | 502 | 394 | 41% |
| Murders . . . . . | 373 | 333 | 11% |
| Burglaries . . . . . | 6461 | 4947 | 23% |
| Total—Crime . . . | 21506 | 18064 | 16% |

*Travancore-Cochin.*—The Travancore Tamil Nad Congress Party launched an agitation for the merger of Tamil speaking areas of the State with Madras. The State Government had informed the leaders of the Party that there was no need to press the agitation, since the question will be considered by the States Reorganization Commission and the Government of India, and that the Party was free to submit its views to the Commission. The advice was repeated by the President of the Indian National Congress but was not heeded by the Travancore Tamil Nad Congress Party who appointed an Action Committee to enforce their demand for the inclusion of the Tamil speaking areas in Madras. The Action Committee started satyagraha and appealed to the people of the Tamil speaking areas

of the State openly to defy the prohibitory orders issued by the District Magistrates banning meetings and processions in this connection, not to pay taxes to Government and picket the courts and other public offices. The agitation came to a head on the 11th August 1954 which the Travancore Tamil Nad Congress observed as the "Deliverance Day". The crowds instigated by the Travancore Tamil Nad Congress Party attacked the Police Stations, Government vehicles and other property and at three places, Marthandom, Thoduvatty and Pudukkada, the Police were forced to open fire in self-defence. As a result of the police firing 5 people were killed and 13 injured. The number of persons arrested in this connection was 123. The Travancore-Cochin Government, however, decided to hold a judicial enquiry into the police firing on the 11th August 1954, and appointed Mr. Justice Shankaran of the Travancore-Cochin High Court to conduct the enquiry. The Enquiry Commission came to the conclusion that the firing that took place at Marthandom, Thoduvatty, and Pudukkada was fully justified in the dangerous situation in which the police were placed at these places, that the force employed was not excessive to the requirements and that the police had acted justly and properly within the limits of their lawful authority. The Travancore-Cochin Government have accepted this report. The Travancore Tamil Nad Congress agitation has been called off.

*Hyderabad.*—In August-September 1954, flags resembling the Pakistani flag were found hoisted in Nizamabad, Gulbarga and other several towns of Hyderabad. The hoisting of these flags increased communal tension at several places. There were disturbances at Nizamabad on the 15th August 1954 when the public who had assembled for the flag hoisting ceremony found a flag resembling the Pakistani flag hoisted on the statue of Mahatma Gandhi. On the 27th August 1954, there were communal disturbances at Gulbarga following the hoisting of a Pakistani flag on a Ganesh Temple. The Hyderabad Police brought the situation under control at both these places and took adequate steps to deal with the situation. The Hyderabad Government have also given relief to the victims of these communal disturbances. Excepting these incidents the law and order situation in the State was satisfactory.

*Manipur.—P.S.P. Agitation.*—The Praja-Socialist Party of Manipur has for some time been demanding the establishment of a legislative assembly for the State and a Council of Ministers responsible to it. The leader of the party, Shri Rishang Keishing, approached the Prime Minister and the Minister for States in this connection. He was advised to await the publication of the States Reorganization Commission's report. He was also told that when the future of the

State became clear the question of setting up a legislature would be examined. Shri Rishang Keishing and the Praja-Socialist Party disregarded this advice and decided to launch a satyagraha movement on November 15, 1954. The Praja-Socialist Party held public meetings at Imphal every day and took out processions. The authorities did not interfere with either the processions or the holding of meetings and passing of resolutions. As this did not satisfy the party they decided to collect a crowd every day in front of the Secretariat and Advisers' Offices. The crowd attempted to enter the Secretariat rooms and the Offices of the Advisers but were held back by the Police who attempted to disperse them. For this purpose it became necessary to use force against the crowd which refused to disperse and instead man-handled the police. Crowds resorted to violent demonstrations on the 14th, 16th and 17th December 1954, and on the 17th the police had to open fire. The venue of the demonstrations has now shifted to the hill areas near Ukhrul. The agitation is totally uncalled for as it does not relate to any particular administrative or other grievance and is intended only for expressing the demand for the establishment of a legislature and a Ministry in Manipur. The present set-up in the State was decided upon after careful consideration at the time of the passing of the Part C States Act. The whole question of the future of these Part C States is under consideration by the States Reorganization Commission and when the report of the Commission is received the future of Manipur as well as other Part C States will be carefully considered and public opinion in the States will also be taken into full account.

## 5. Agrarian Reforms

In pursuance of the land policy embodied in the Five Year Plan the States adopted various steps to implement that policy including legislation to improve the position of cultivating tenants in all areas where the jagirdâri/zamindari system was abolished. The progress made in this direction in the various States is briefly summarised below.

*Saurashtra.*—The Saurashtra Land Reforms Act, 1951, eliminated the intermediaries between the tenants and the Government and conferred rights of occupants on the cultivating tenants in the shortest possible time and simultaneously provided also for the rehabilitation of Girasdars and other assignees of the revenue. The legislation was based on the agreement of all parties affected but in the actual implementation the Saurashtra Government found that by the end of 1953 out of about 60,000 tenants about 45,000 had paid 6 times of the assessment to the Girasdars and acquired

occupancy rights. Some 8 to 10 thousand tenants did not think to acquire such rights on the prescribed payment. They were quite content to remain as tenants paying rent of one and a half times the assessment. The delay in the implementation of this part of the legislation would have meant the continuance of the intermediaries indefinitely thus defeating the object of the legislation, while the Girasdars who were to be compensated by a payment of 6 times the assessment were experiencing difficulties. In order to compel the tenants to fall in line the Saurashtra Government came to the decision that if the tenants did not make the payment of 6 times the assessment to Girasdars by the 31st December, 1954, they should be required to pay as rent $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the assessment instead of the original $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the assessment, and promoted the Saurashtra Land Reforms (Second Amendment) Bill, 1954, to give effect to this decision. The final provisions of the Bill which had been reserved for the assent of the President were discussed with the Chief Minister, Saurashtra, and he reported that the legislation had had good effect and that all except about 2000 tenants had paid up, and that there would be practically no need for enforcing the provisions of the Amending Act.

*Rajasthan.—The Rajasthan Land Reforms and Resumption of Jagirs Act*, 1952.—The Rajasthan Land Reforms and Resumption of Jagirs Act, 1952, came into force on the 18th February, 1952, but a number of Jagirdars challenged the validity of the Act by means of writ petitions before the High Court and the State Government were not therefore able to take action for the resumption of jagirs in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The State Government however started negotiations with the Jagirdars and an agreement was reached on some points. The points on which there were differences were referred to the Prime Minister for arbitration and he in turn referred them to Shri G. B. Pant, then Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh. After hearing the views of the State Government and the representatives of the Jagirdars Shri Pant was successful in bringing about a measure of agreement between the Rajasthan Government and the Jagirdars and certain recommendations were made in this behalf. This award of the Chief Minister, Uttar Pradesh, has been accepted by the parties and the Rajasthan Government came out with the Rajasthan Land Reforms and Resumption of Jagirs (Amendment) Bill, 1954, to give effect to the recommendations of the award and the points on which agreement has been reached with the Jagirdars. The main features of the Bill were—

(a) Creation of a statutory authority of 'Commissioner for Khudkasht Lands' as desired by the Kashtriya

Mahasabha to function in matters relating to allotment of Khudkasht lands.

(b) Fixation of the land revenue payable in the case of Jagirs with rental income of Rs. 500/- to Rs. 5000/- at 1/16th of such income.

(c) Categories of lands that may be allotted as Khudkasht have been revised to accommodate the views of the Kashtriya Mahasabha and provision for the exchange of lands personally cultivated by the Jagirdar for other lands has also been made.

(d) Provision is made for resumption of all jagirs excepting those whose income is utilised for religious purposes.

(e) Provision has been made for the payment by Government of (i) maintenance allowance to widows after the period fixed for payment of compensation and rehabilitation grants and (ii) of the amounts payable out of Jagir income to religious institutions and as pensions to certain persons.

(f) Provision for the payment of rehabilitation grants over and above compensation, from the date of resumption, at rates varying from 11 times to 5 times the net income from the Jagir, according to prescribed scales has been made. Provision has also been made for the payment for a period of 15 years of an additional rehabilitation grant in the case of Jagirdars holding less than 30 acres of irrigated Khudkasht lands equal to 12½ per cent. of the rent of the Khudkasht lands held by a Jagirdar.

The Bill which was reserved by the Rajpramukh for the consideration of the President received assent on the 15th June, 1954 and the Rajasthan Government proceeded to take action under this provision for resumption of jagirs.

*The Rajasthan Tenancy Bill*, 1954.—After the formation of the Rajasthan the need for a uniform tenancy law for the State was keenly felt. Very few of the integrating States had enacted tenancy laws and the diversity of conditions prevailing in Rajasthan in respect of land tenures and the relations between tenants and landlords had been causing serious difficulties to the Administration. The position was accentuated further as a result of the enactment of the Rajasthan Land Reforms and Resumption of Jagirs Act, 1952, which provided for the abolition of the Jagirdari system. The

State Government therefore considered it necessary to amend and consolidate the law relating to tenancies of agricultural lands and other matters, and promoted the Rajasthan Tenancy Bill, 1953, which had been drafted in close consultation with the Planning Commission. The President has given his assent to the Bill.

*Mysore.*—In pursuance of the general policy of abolition of all intermediaries on land the Mysore Government promoted during the year the Mysore (Personal and Miscellaneous) Inams Abolition Bill, 1954, providing for the abolition of certain categories of Personal Inams in the State. Inams are grants of lands either free of revenue or at a concessional rate of revenue called 'Jodi' or 'Quit rent'. The Bill, however, did not protect the tenants of intermediaries adequately in terms of the land policy enunciated in the Five Year Plan. In particular it was felt that the Bill did not protect the tenants-at-will at the Inams lands. These questions were discussed with the Mysore Government and they have now agreed to give adequate protection to the tenants of the intermediaries as in the case of the other States. The Mysore Government have undertaken to promote necessary legislation for the purpose and on this assurance assent of the President has been given to the Mysore (Personal and Miscellaneous) Inams Abolition Bill, 1954.

*Himachal Pradesh.*—The Himachal Pradesh Abolition of Big Landed Estates and Land Reforms Bill, 1953, was returned to the Lieutenant Governor of Himachal Pradesh with a directive from the President for reconsideration of Chapters V to VIII of the Bill. The State Legislative Assembly passed the Bill with the amendments suggested in the directive and the President has assented to the Bill. The Bill has been brought into force in all areas of Himachal Pradesh.

*Vindhya Pradesh.*—Vindhya Pradesh was formed by the integration of 35 States but there was no uniform revenue law applicable throughout the State and the separate revenue laws of each State continued. In order to get over the administrative difficulties presented by the existence of separate laws, the Rewa Land Revenue and Tenancy Code, 1935, was applied throughout the State with effect from the 1st May, 1953. Thereafter the Vindhya Pradesh Abolition of Jagirs and Land Reforms Act, 1952, came into operation and all jagirs of a gross annual income of over Rs. 5000 have been resumed. The old tenancy law had to be revised with a view to giving both the tenant and sub-tenant of Jagirdars and Pawaidars maximum security of tenure in the changed set-up. The Vindhya Pradesh Government accordingly promoted the Vindhya Pradesh Land Revenue and Tenancy Bill, 1953, to regulate land

tenures and to effect necessary reforms in the tenancy law and to provide for better revenue administration. The Bill has received the assent of the President.

### 6. Legislative measures

The Ministry of States continued to handle Bills passed by the Legislative Assemblies of Part B States and reserved by the Rajpramukhs for the consideration of the President under the provisions of the Constitution. The Bills contained provisions which were repugnant to existing laws relatable to subjects included in the Concurrent Legislative List. The Bills were scrutinized and submitted to the President with the recommendation that assent may be given. A list of the Bills submitted to the President and assented to by him will be found in Appendix II.

The Ministry of States also rendered assistance to Part B States in the scrutiny of the legislative measures which the State Governments desired to promote. A list of the legislative measures which were approved by the Government of India is given in Appendix III to this report.

In accordance with the provisions of section 26 of the Government of Part C States Act, 1951, all Bills passed by the Legislative Assemblies of Himachal Pradesh, Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal were reserved by the Lieutenant Governors/Chief Commissioner for the assent of the President. These Bills after scrutiny were submitted to the President for assent. A list of these Bills is given in Appendix IV.

*The Manipur State Hill Peoples (Administration) Regulation (Amendment) Bill,* 1954.—The hill areas of Manipur are at present administered in accordance with the provisions of the Manipur State Hill Peoples (Administration) Regulation, 1947. Under this Regulation the smallest unit of administration in the hill areas of the State is the Village Authority; a Village Authority is set up in every village with 20 or more tax paying houses. The Village Authority consists of the Chief or Khullakpa of the village with his Council of Elders, if any. The Chief of the village is the hereditary chairman of the authority, and the other members are nominated in accordance with the customs of the village.

For some time there has been a demand both in Parliament and outside for the democratisation of the village administration in the hill areas of Manipur. The Council of Advisers, Manipur, decided that the principle of election should be introduced in selected sub-Divisions of the Hill Areas in the matter of constitution of village

authorities, and that steps should be taken to modify the Manipur State Hill Peoples (Administration) Regulation, 1947, so that the members of the Village Authority excluding the Chief may in future be elected on adult franchise. The Chief will continue as the hereditary Chairman of the Authority for the time being wherever this is the practice.

It is considered that there should be no violent change in the social structure of the hill peoples, the majority of whom are ignorant and superstitious and that the democratic principle should be introduced by stages in such villages or areas where it is found after thorough enquiry that the people are in favour of a change in the existing set-up. In order to introduce a change in selected areas it is necessary to amend section 6 of the Manipur State Hill Peoples (Administration) Regulation, 1947, and Parliamentary legislation is necessary for this purpose.

The Manipur State Hill Peoples (Administration) Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 1954, is intended to give effect to this decision. It was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on the 8th September, 1954 and is now pending before Parliament.

*The Manipur (Courts and Miscellaneous Matters) Bill,* 1954.— The constitution and organisation of courts in Manipur are regulated by the Manipur State Courts Act, 1947, enacted during the regime of the Maharaja of Manipur. That Act provides for the constitution of a Chief Court and various grades of Lower Courts. After the integration of the State the Central Government issued under the Extra-Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947, the Manipur State Courts (Amendment) Order, 1950, whereby the Chief Court was turned into the Judicial Commissioner's Court and certain consequential amendments were also made in the principal Act.

Manipur consists of two distinct areas, namely, the valley and the hill tracts. Under the old regime separate laws existed for the administration of justice in the plains and in the hill tracts, and this distinction continues even now. Thus, while the valley is governed by the Manipur State Courts Act, 1947, as amended by the Order of 1950, the Manipur State Hill Peoples (Administration) Regulation of 1947 regulates the administration of justice in the hill tracts. The highest court both for the hill tracts and the plains in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

The State Government have pointed out that even after the amendment of the Manipur State Courts Act, by the Order of the Central Government in 1950 several anomalies and discrepancies exist in the law and that the law should be completely revised and

reenacted. The Council of Advisers have, also suggested that there should be separate laws for plains and hill tracts and that the Court of the Judicial Commissioner should be the Court of final jurisdiction for both. It has accordingly been decided that Parliamentary legislation should be undertaken to provide for—

(a) the establishment and organisation of a Judical Commissioner's Court for Manipur;

(b) a system of subordinate courts for the plains portions thereof; and

(c) the powers and jurisdiction of the various grades of courts.

A Bill for this purpose will be introduced in Parliament shortly and when enacted will replace the Manipur State Courts Act, 1947, and the Manipur State Courts (Amendment) Order, 1950.

### 7. Merger of Bilaspur

The Himachal Pradesh and Bilaspur (New State) Bill, 1954, as passed by Parliament received the President's assent on the 28th May 1954. The Act was brought into force with effect from 1st July 1954. As a result Bilaspur is now administered as a district of Himachal Pradesh.

The Punjab Government who are in charge of the construction of the Bhakra Nangal Project have suggested that for the expeditious construction and proper maintenance of the Project an area of 130 square miles of the former Bilaspur territory should be transferred to the Punjab. The minimum area to be transferred to the Punjab in the interest of the Project was considered at an inter-State conference and it was decided that the question should be examined by a committee of experts. A committee with Shri V. S. Hejmadi, Adviser to the Planning Commission, as Chairman and Messrs C. R. Ranganathan, Inspector General of Forests, and R. C. Sahai, Additional Chief Engineer, Uttar Pradesh, as Members was set up and they have submitted their recommendations to the Government of India.

### 8. High Court Judges (Part B States) Amendment Order, 1955

The High Court Judges (Part B States) Order, 1953, regulating the leave, leave allowance, travelling allowance and pensionary benefits of Judges of the High Courts of Part B States was issued on the 26th December 1953. Subsequent to its issue certain defects and lacunae which raised difficulties in giving effect to the Order were

brought to the notice of the Government of India. To remove these defects an Amending Order was issued on the 24th January 1955 after consultation with the Rajpramukhs and State Governments as required under article 238 (13) of the Constitution.

**9. Regional Organisations and Counsellors in Part B States**

The Government of India have decided to close down the Regional Organisation Office in Madhya Bharat and also the Offices of the Counsellors in Rajasthan and PEPSU. All these three offices are expected to be closed shortly. The Regional Organisation in Saurashtra was closed with effect from the 28th February 1954.

**10. Abolition of internal customs duties in certain Part B States**

At the time of federal financial integration, four States, *viz.*, Madhya Bharat, Saurashtra, Rajasthan and Hyderabad had internal customs duties as part of their tax structure. Although inter-State transit duties are not permitted by Constitution, special provision was made in the Agreements with these States for the continuance of these duties for a transitional period, so as to give them a reasonable time to replace them by alternative sources of revenue. These transitional arrangements have been protected by article 306 of the Constitution for a maximum period of ten years.

The arrangements were as follows:—

*Madhya Bharat.*—The gradual abolition of internal customs duties might be spread over a period of more than three years, but it was not to be extended beyond five years or the year in which the yield from Sales Tax was Rs. 2 crores.

*Saurashtra.*—Internal customs duties, whether by land or by sea were to be abolished gradually over a period of not more than five years. If in any earlier year, the yield from such duties and from the Sales Tax taken together reached Rs. 1·25 crores, these duties would be abolished in the following year.

*Rajasthan.*—Internal customs duties were to be abolished in stages over a period not exceeding five years. The complete abolition of these duties was to be accelerated if the revenue from Sales Tax should reach the level of Rs. 3 crores earlier than in the fifth year.

*Hyderabad.*—The total abolition of internal customs duties and surcharges was to be gradually achieved over a period of four years from 1950-51. This period of four years was later extended

by one year, so as to bring the arrangements in respect of Hyderabad into conformity with those entered into with the other three Part B States.

The following table shows the progress achieved by these States in the matter of reducing their dependence on this source of income:

| | 1950-51 | 1951-52 | 1952-53 | 1953-54 R.E. | 1954-55 B.E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (Rs. in lakhs) | | | | |
| Madhya Bharat . . | 137 | 127 | 114 | 100 | 85 |
| Saurashtra . . . | 63 | 45 | 37 | 22 | 10 |
| Rajasthan . . . | 373 | 419 | 370 | 395 | 354 |
| Hyderabad . . . | 424 | 463 | 315 | 190 | 200 |

These inter-State duties are to be abolished with effect from the 1st April 1955, and the States have agreed to this. In one case the State Government have suggested that the abolition may be postponed by two months.

### 11. Financial assistance to Part B States

In pursuance of an undertaking contained in the Federal Financial Integration Agreements with Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, Saurashtra and PEPSU a sum of Rs. 3 crores was allotted by the Government of India in 1951-52 to these four States for various schemes drawn up by the States Governments and approved by the Central Government. The present position in regard to the utilisation of the allotment is indicated below:—

| States | Total allotment | Amount drawn up to 1953-54 | Amount likely to be drawn in 1954-55 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | (Rupees in lakhs) | | |
| Rajasthan . . . . . | 150·00 | 117·74 | 32·26 |
| Madhya Bharat . . . . . | 75·00 | 60·00 | 15·00 |
| PEPSU . . . . . | 37·50 | 27·40 | 10·10 |
| Saurashtra . . . . . | 37·50 | 37·50 | .. |

A measure of additional assistance has been given to these States in pursuance of the following recommendations made by the Part B States (Special Assistance) Enquiry Committee, 1953:

(1) an amount of Rs. 4 crores out of the sum envisaged as Central Government assistance in the five year plan, of these States will be given as outright grants instead of as loans; and

(2) a sum of Rs. 4 crores will be allotted to these States as an *ad hoc* grant to assist them in making good deficiencies in the matter of administrative buildings, link roads, public health services in rural areas etc.

The following tables show the sanctioned amount for each State and the provision made for this purpose in the current year's budget:—

(1) *Conversion of loans into outright grant.*

| Name of State | Amount sanctioned | Amount provided in 1954-55 |
|---|---|---|
| | (Rupees in lakhs) | |
| Rajasthan | 150 | 75 |
| Madhya Bharat | 100 | 50 |
| Saurashtra | 100 | 75 |
| PEPSU | 50 | 25 |
| TOTAL : | 400 | 225 |

) Ad hoc *grant*

| Name of State | Amount sanctioned | Amount likely to be drawn in 1954-55 | Amount expected to be drawn in 1955-56 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (Rupees in lakhs) |
| Rajasthan | 150 | 55 | 55 |
| Madhya Bharat | 100 | .. | 50 |
| Saurashtra | 90 | 35 | 55 |
| PEPSU | 60 | 22·50 | 37·50 |

## 12. Budget of Part C States

Section 39 of the Government of Part C States Act 1951, which took effect from the 1st April 1952, provides that the States of Himachal Pradesh, Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal will have their own Consolidated Funds into which will be credited all revenues derived in the States in relation to any matter with respect to which the State Legislature has power to make laws, and all grants made by the Government of India. Under this definition, all expenditure on the capital account was excluded from the State Budgets, and provision for such expenditure was included in the Budget of the Government of India. The Government of Part C States Act was however amended in 1954 to enable these States to include capital expenditure also in their Consolidated Funds; this amendment was given effect to from 1st October 1954.

The revenues of the States of Himachal Pradesh, Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal are not sufficient to cover the expenditure incurred on the revenue account in these States; the Central Government therefore makes annual grants-in-aid to their Consolidated Funds to enable them to bridge the revenue gap. The grants-in-aid fixed for 1955-56 are given below with the corresponding figures for 1952-53, 1953-54 and 1954-55:

| | 1952-53 | 1953-54 | 1954-55 | 1955-56 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (Rupees in lakhs) | | | |
| Himachal Pradesh | 90·00 | 107·00 | 90·00 | 137·00 |
| Vindhya Pradesh | 72·00 | 146·00 | 88·50 | 190·00 |
| Bhopal | 105·00 | 92·00 | 136·00 | 183·00 |

The amount of grant-in-aid to be paid to the States is arrived at after discussion with representatives of the State Governments, and with due regard to the expenditure on developmental schemes included in the Five Year Plan. The acceleration of the expenditure on schemes included in the Five Year Plan is reflected in the progressive increase in the amounts of grant-in-aid.

With effect from the 1st October 1954, the Capital expenditure of these States is financed from loans advanced by the Centre and credited into the Consolidated Funds of the States. The amount of loans for the years 1954-55 and 1955-56 is as follows:—

| | R.E. 1954-55 (After 1-10-54) | B.E. 1955-56 |
|---|---|---|
| Himachal Pradesh. | 129·67 | 162·84 |
| Vindhya Pradesh | 150·62 | 183·75 |
| Bhopal | 100·63 | 95·90 |

The following statement indicates the position of revenue and expenditure in the State Consolidated Fund over a period of years:—

| Name of the State | Revenue Receipts (including Central grant-in-aid) | Expenditure on Revenue Account | Expenditure on Capital Account from 1-10-54 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | (Rupees in lakhs) | | |
| *Himachal Pradesh.* | | | |
| 1952-53 (Act.) | 241·53 | 238·08 | —* |
| 1953-54 (Act.) | 274·22 | 267·49 | —* |
| 1954-55 (R.E.) | 337·81 | 371·61 | 129·67 |
| 1955-56 (B.E.) | 460·40 | 460·40 | 162·84 |

| Names of the State | Revenue Receipts (including Central grant-in-aid) | Expenditure on Revenue Account | Expenditure on Capital Account from 1-10-54 |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Vindhya Pradesh.* | | | |
| 1952-53 (Act.) | 233·06 | 277·27 | —* |
| 1953-54 (Act.) | 466·26 | 371·42 | —* |
| 1954-55 (R.E.) | 500·12 | 535·79 | 150·62 |
| 1955-56 (B.E.) | 553·82 | 553·82 | 183·75 |
| *Bhopal* | | | |
| 1952-53 (Act.) | 215·89 | 238·08 | —* |
| 1953-54 (Act.) | 231·21 | 229·21 | —* |
| 1954-55 (R.E.) | 323·25 | 347·25 | 100·63 |
| 1955-56 (B.E.) | 372·68 | 372·68 | 85·90 |

(*) Al Capital Expenditure for these years was provided in the Central Budget.

The States Ministry is also concerned with the Part C States of Kutch, Manipur and Tripura. (Bilaspur has since merged in Himachal Pradesh with effect from 1st July 1954.) These States have no Consolidated Funds of their own, and all their revenues and expenditure are included in the Central Budget. The following table shows the amounts included in the Central Budget for the past few years:—

| Name of State | Revenue Receipts. | Expenditure: Demands for Kutch/ Manipur/ Tripura. | Expenditure: Demands for other Civil Works. | Expenditure: Capital Expenditure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (Rupees in lakhs) | | | |
| *Kutch* | | | | |
| 1952-53 (Act.) | 32·82 | 110·55 | 6·31 | 140·90 |
| 1953-54 (Act) | 44·20 | 94·57 | 6·92 | 60·00 |
| 1954-55 (R.E.) | 41·22 | 124·02 | 10·25 | 52·60 |
| 1955-56 (B.E.) | 45·46 | 145·80 | 10·45 | 69·76 |
| *Manipur* | | | | |
| 1952-53 (Act.) | 31·05 | 49·21 | 9·04 | 8·16 |
| 1953-54 (Act.) | 31·63 | 72·30 | 18·05 | 11·54 |
| 1954-55 (R.E.) | 39·95 | 85·25 | 12·83 | 13·36 |
| 1955-56 (B.E.) | 37·85 | 102·58 | 14·54 | 13·06 |
| *Tripura* | | | | |
| 1952-53 (Act.) | 28·40 | 97·73 | 10·65 | 41·00 |
| 1953-54 (Act.) | 27·19 | 102·48 | 15·11 | 56·54 |
| 1954-55 (R.E.) | 31·33 | 144·77 | 48·13 | 64·01 |
| 1955-56 (B.E.) | 33·96 | 159·51 | 35·44 | 82·50 |

## 13. Development Expenditure under the Part C States

The Budget for 1955-56 includes the following provisions for Five Year Plan Schemes of Part C States with which the States Ministry was concerned:—

| Name of the State | Amount |
|---|---|
| | (Rs. in lakhs) |
| Himachal Pradesh | 158·60 |
| Vindhya Pradesh | 341·32 |
| Bhopal | 139·56 |
| Kutch | 81·14 |
| Manipur | 25·08 |
| Tripura | 100·30 |

Apart from the above, the following provisions have also been made for Community Projects, NES Schemes and Local Development Works:

| | (Rs. in lakhs) |
|---|---|
| Himachal Pradesh. | 43·33 |
| Vindhya Pradesh | 30·57 |
| Bhopal | 45·25 |
| Kutch | 8·77 |
| Manipur | 8·84 |
| Tripura | 9·71 |

## APPENDIX I

## HYDERABAD

### (1) Political

After his re-election as Leader of the Congress Legislature Party, Shri B. Ramakrishna Rao, the Chief Minister, reconstituted his Cabinet with effect from the 27th January, 1954, reducing its strength from ten to eight, by dropping three Ministers and taking on one. To assist the Ministers, eight Deputy Ministers, one of whom is a lady, were appointed on the 5th February 1954 and one was attached to each Minister.

Consequent upon the reconstitution of the Ministry the five Sub-Committees of the Council which were formed in 1952 were also reconstituted.

The practice of Ministers holding discussions with their Departmental Secretaries and concerned Heads of Departments once a month for better and quicker understanding, co-ordination and disposal of work, was introduced from June 1954.

Periodical Conferences of Secretaries to Government and Collectors and District Superintendents of Police continued to be held during the year 1954-55 with a view to solving outstanding problems with minimum delay.

The practice of Secretaries to Government meeting the Chief Minister on specified days each week and acquainting him with all important items of work in their respective Departments and placing before him various problems and difficulties,—especially inter-departmental problems affecting execution of various nation-building schemes, and cases in which decisions had to be taken at Ministerial level, was established.

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Hyderabad continued to have personal discussion with the Chairman, State Public Service Commission, about once a month to resolve points on which there may be differences of opinion between the Government and the Public Service Commission, and these discussions are proving very useful to Government.

### (2) Law and Order

The over-all Law and Order position continued to remain satisfactory, except for the temporary flare-up of communal disturbances at 5 or 6 places (mainly Gulbarga and Nizamabad), in August

and September 1954, as a result of the hoisting of Pakistani-looking flags at those places.

The political atmosphere is, however, vitiated by subversive and malignant propaganda carried on by political and communal organisations with extra-territorial affiliations. Not a little of the support which communism now enjoys in the State comes from the defeated, discredited and disgruntled Ittehadul-Muslimeen and Razakar agitators. While one group owes its loyalty to the red flag and the other to the green, both seem to have in common an opportunist interest in creating disorder.

The 31st Session of the Hindu Mahasabha and the 8th Session of the International Aryan Conference were held in Hyderabad in May 1954 and passed resolutions regarding the necessity for organised 'Shuddhi' to check the depletion of the Hindu population by the conversions made by the foreign Christian Missionaries, etc., especially among Harijans. This became a pretext for Muslim communal organisations to hold an Anti-Shuddhi Conference in Hyderabad City in June 1954 and to raise a hue and cry that Muslims are being threatened with forcible conversions.

The campaign for a legislative ban on cow-slaughter was vigorously advocated by Arya Samajists throughout the State. A Cow Protection Week was observed by them during the time of Krishna Jayanthi in almost all important places in the State.

Linguistic States Agitation had gained some momentum during the year particularly at the time of the visit of the States Reorganisation Commission to Hyderabad State in June 1954. There is at present a lull in the agitation pending publication of the Commission's report.

### (3) Agrarian Reforms

(i) *Tenancy Act.*—With a view to further improving the lot of tenants and to implement all the recommendations of the Planning Commission, the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950, has been amended. The amended Act come to force from February 1954.

The salient features of the Amended Act are introduction of the concept of 'Family Holding' as a new yard stick for administration of Land Reforms, reduction of rents and their fixation in terms of multiples of land revenue imposition of fresh restrictions on resumption for personal cultivation, imposition of ceilings on the size of the land holdings for future acquisition of lands as well as on the existing holdings, sale of lands in favour of tenants on easier terms

and assumption of management or acquisition by the State of surplus or inefficiently cultivated lands. With his share of agricultural profits reduced to the minimum, a Landlord has either to take to personal cultivation or sell the land to the tenant. The Act, thus, encourages merging of ownership with cultivation by inducing the owner to personal cultivation and by permitting the tenant to acquire ownership on easy terms.

The Act also empowers the Government to take over the management of or to acquire inefficiently cultivated lands or lands held in excess of 4½ times the family holding. Compensation payable in such cases has been prescribed. Lands thus taken over by the Government will be given to cooperative societies, agricultural workers working on the said lands, landholders or tenants cultivating less than a family holding and landless persons.

Imposition of ceilings on the existing holdings and requisition of surplus lands by Government are unique features of the Act.

The Act prohibits fragmentation of lands by prohibiting transactions which result in reducing the extent of any holding below a basic holding. It also empowers the Government to appoint consolidation officers to prepare schemes for consolidation of holdings and to implement them.

(ii) *Land Census Work.*—Hyderabad State was the first State to undertake an elaborate *census of land-holdings* as advised by the Planning Commission.

Initially, the Land Census work was started in 1/3rd area of the State. Preparation of Provisional Records and their inspections have been prepared in 46 taluqas. The work of preparation of abstracts is now in full swing in these 46 taluqas and is expected to be completed by the end of January 1955. Results for one-third area of the State will thus be available in February 1955. The work of writing of Record of Rights has been combined with the Census of Land Holdings. This has been integrated with the annual village records, the *pro formas* of which have been suitably amended.

The Land Census and the Record of Rights work has also been started in the remaining 2/3rd area of the State. Results for this area will be available by the end of the year 1955. It is estimated that about 30 lacs of ownership and cultivation holdings would be enumerated during the Land Census.

(iii) *Land Commission.*—One more step forward in the programme of Land Reforms is the establishment of the *Hyderabad Land Commission*—a statutory body with three members elected from the Legislative Assembly, one official member and three to be

nominated by Government. The Commission submitted a report regarding delimitation of "local area" and determination of the size of family holdings in each local area, which has been accepted and adopted by Government. The Commission have now been requested to advise Government on (1) prescription of standards of cultivations; (2) co-operative farming and (3) consolidation of holdings.

### (4) Settlement Operations

There are (15) Cadastral Survey Parties, one Traverse Party, and (16) Land Records Offices. Besides, there is one temporary Party at Munirabad engaged in attending to the work of the Tungabhadra Project.

During the period from April to November 1954, 341 villages were "announced" covering 2,11,839 S. Nos. Cases of high assessment were investigated in respect of 241 villages where permanent relief to the tune of Rs. 1,58,077 cases in respect of 195 villages are still under scrutiny. Considerable field work has been done both by the Survey parties and by the Land Records Officers in each District.

### (5) Integration of services and Administrative Re-organisation including Police and Judiciary.

(i) *Indian Administrative Service.*—Under the Central Deputation Quota, this State can depute 22 officers to the Centre. However, as the State Cadre itself is not full at present, it is not possible to supply the full quota of 22 officers to the Centre. This will be done gradually after satisfying the administrative needs of the State. The total strength of the I.A.S. Cadre of this State is 88, exclusive of the Central Deputation Quota.

The promotion quota under this Cadre has been raised from 12 to 19, in the year under review.

(ii) *Indian Police Service.*—The total authorised strength of the Indian Police Service Cadre is now 62, inclusive of 7 senior posts at the Centre which can be filled up by I.P.S. Officers of the State under 'Central Deputation Quota'. The deputation of the 7 officers to the Centre, as and when it becomes an actuality, is likely to be more or less of a permanent nature and the State Government will be able to fill up the consequential vacancies resulting from the deputation of the State Officers to the Centre by direct recruitment or by promotion.

The promotion quota under this Cadre has also been raised from 9 to 10.

(iii) *Repatriation of Civil Team Officers.*—To run the administration immediately after the 'Police Action', officers had to be taken on deputation from outside in almost all the departments of Government. All the Civil Team officers on the administrative side have, by now, been repatriated to their parent States, as conditions have returned to normalcy. A few non-gazetted personnel have since been permanently absorbed in the services of this State.

The same is the case with the Police Officers. With the exception of a few officers (gazetted and non-gazetted) who have been either permanently absorbed or are likely to be absorbed in the near future, the rest have been repatriated.

(iv) *Giving a new set up to the Civil List.*—The work of the compilation and preparation of Civil List has been taken up by the General Administration Department from the Accountant-General after the Civil List published upto 1st April 1954.

(v) *Judiciary.*—No new Court was created during the year nor any old Court abolished.

Consequent on the formation of Khammam as a separate district, Government have sanctioned two posts, one of District and Sessions Judge, and another of District Magistrate and Sub-Judge. Sanction of Government for creation of these Courts is awaited.

Regional languages were introduced in all subordinate Courts with effect from 1st April 1954.

Law Books worth Rs. 1,50,000 were purchased and supplied to the Courts in the State.

The Rule-Making Committee appointed by the High Court under the provision of Civil Procedure Code to make rules thereunder made considerable progress.

(vi) *Absorption of retrenched personnel.*—The abolition of food control has resulted in the retrenchment of a large number of employees from the Civil Supplies Department. The abolition of the Customs Department consequent upon the Federal Financial Integration, the problem of rehabilitating the retrenched employees has, to a very large extent, been aggravated. With a view to speeding up their absorption in other Departments, Government have laid down that all employees in non-technical Departments or posts, who have completed 30 years of qualifying service, should be retired, so that additional vacancies may become available for absorption of suitable retrenched personnel.

It has also been decided that retrenched personnel who have completed 25 years of service should not be absorbed after retrenchment of their posts, but retired with full or compensation pension

in accordance with their option to the old or to the new pension rules.

(vii) *Chief Inspectorate of Offices.*—The set up of the Chief Inspectorate of Offices was found very useful and its term was **further extended by five years with effect from 1st April 1954.**

(viii) *Co-ordination Meetings in the Districts.*—Co-ordination Committee Meetings of District Officials were also held every month in all the District of the State to solve local problems with utmost expedition. The Collectors also held periodical meetings with M.L.As. belonging to their respective districts to discuss matters of general importance for the purpose of fostering understanding and good relationship.

**(6) Important Legislation undertaken and Laws Extended**

The State Legislature passed the following 26 Acts, of which 8 are Principal Acts and the rest Amending Acts.

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*List of Hyderabad Acts passed and promulgated from 1st April 1954 to 15th December 1954*

1. The Hyderabad Public Servants (Tribunal of Inquiry) (Amendment) Act, No. X of 1954.
2. The Hyderabad Legislative Assembly (Members' Salaries and Allowances) (Amendment) Act, No. XI of 1954.
3. The Hyderabad Nurses, Mid-wives and Health visitors Registration (Amendment) Act, No. XII of 1954.
4. The Hyderabad Court Fees (Amendment) Act, No. XIII of 1954.
5. The Land Revenue (Amendment) Act, No. XIV of 1954.
6. The Hyderabad Allowances of Ministers (Second Amendment) Act, No. XV of 1954.
7. The Hyderabad Municipal and Town Committees (Amendment) Act, No. XVI of 1954.
8. The Hyderabad Municipal and Town Committees (Second Amendment) Act, No. XVII of 1954.
9. The Hyderabad Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, No. XVIII of 1954. (This Act has been promulgated with the assent of the President).

10. The Hyderabad Village Panchayat (Amendment) Act, No. XIX of 1954.

11. The Hyderabad Houses (Rent, Eviction and Lease), Control, Act, No. XX of 1954. (This Act has been promulgated with the assent of the President).

12. The Hyderabad Land Acquisition (Amendment) Act, No. XXI of 1954. (This Act has been promulgated with the assent of the President).

13. The Hyderabad Habitual offenders (Restriction and Settlement) Act, No. XXII of 1954.

14. The Hyderabad abolition of Cash Grants (Amendment), Act, No. XXIII of 1954. (This Act has been promulgated with the assent of the President).

15. The Hyderabad Prize Competitions Control and Tax Act, No. XXIV of 1954. (This Act has been promulgated with the assent of the President).

16. The Hyderabad Prisoners Act, No. XXV of 1954.

17. The Hyderabad City Police (Amendment) Act, No. XXVI of 1954.

18. The Hyderabad General Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, No. XXVII of 1954.

19. The Hyderabad General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Act, No. XXVIII of 1954. (This Act has been promulgated with the assent of the President).

20. The Hyderabad Prisons Act, No. XXIX of 1954.

21. The Hyderabad City Water Supply Act, No. XXX of 1954.

22. The Hyderabad State Supplementary Appropriation Act, No. XXXI of 1954.

23. The Hyderabad Hindu Women's Rights to property (Extension to Agricultural Land) Act, No. XXXII of 1954. (This Act has been promulgated with the assent of the President).

24. The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Hyderabad Amendment) Act, No. XXXIII of 1954. (This Act has been promulgated with the assent of the President).

25. The Hyderabad Houses (Rent, Eviction & Lease) Control (Amendment) Act, No. XXXIV of 1954. (This Act has been promulgated with the assent of the President).

26. The Hyderabad Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Act, No. XXXV of 1954. (This Act has been promulgated with the assent of the President.

The work of Codification of State Laws was continued during the year under Report. Volumes I and II of the Hyderabad State Laws have been brought uptodate by reprinting the pages affected by subsequent amendments. Volumes III and IV of the State Laws which contain the Laws enacted during the years 1952 and 1953 were also printed. The Fifth Volume containing the laws passed in 1954 is also ready for publication.

The following Central Laws were extended to the State during the year.

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*List of Central Laws extended to Hyderabad during* 1st *April* 1954 *to* 15th *December* 1954

1. The Indian Income-Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1954 (8 of 1954).
2. The Finance Act, 1954 (17 of 1954).
3. The Drugs and Magic Remedies (objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954 (21 of 1954).
4. The Indian Railways (Amendment) Act, 1954 (22 of 1954).
5. The Voluntary Surrender of Salaries (Exemption from Taxation) (Amendment) Act, 1954 (24 of 1954).
6. The Factories (Amendment) Act, 1954 (25 of 1954).
7. The Minimum Wages (Amendment) Act, 1954 (26 of 1954).
8. The Delivery of Books (Public Libraries) Act, 1954.
9. The Muslim Wakfs Act, 1954 (29 of 1954).
10. The Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament Act, 1954 (30 of 1954).
11. The Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Act, 1954 (33 of 1954).
12. The Central Excises and Salt (Amendment) Act, 1954, (34 of 1954).
13. The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1954 (35 of 1954).
14. The Chandernagore (Merger) Act, 1954 (36 of 1954).
15. The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 (37 of 1954).
16. The Indian Tariff (Second Amendment) Act, 1954 (39 of 1954).
17. The Administration of Evacuee (Amendment) Act, 1954.
18. The Special Marriage Act, 1954 (43 of 1954).
19. The Displaced persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (44 of 1954).

A Hyderabad Municipal Corporations' Bill, based on the Bombay City Municipal Act, was introduced in the last session of the State Legislative Assembly. The Bill provides for a single corporation for the Cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad in place of the two Corporations that exist at present.

The Hyderabad District Boards Bill providing for elected District Boards on adult franchise is expected to be enacted in the ensuing session of the Legislative Assembly.

**(7) General Financial Position and Taxation Measures undertaken.**

The total estimated Revenue Receipts for 1954-55 was 2796·4 lakhs and Revenue Expenditure, 2902 lakhs. Thus, there will be a deficit of 105·6 lakhs.

The budget estimates for 1954-55 provide for a total capital outlay of 8·85 crores, out of which 5·40 crores are for irrigation projects, 1·55 crores for Multi-purpose River Valley Projects, Rs. 59 lakhs for Electricity Schemes, 60 lakhs for Industrial Housing Scheme, 53 lakhs for roads and buildings and 18 lakhs for water-works, etc.

The Public Debt of the State, which stood at 46·9 crores at the beginning of 1953-54, amounted to Rs. 50·22 crores on the 1st April 1954, the increase being due to fresh loan of 4 per cent. Hyderabad State Development Loan, 1963, of 3·31 crores which was raised in October 1953.

The following are some of the important taxation measures undertaken during the year 1954-55:—

(1) The multiple point tax at 3 pies in a rupee on Matches and Sugar was changed to six pies in a rupee at one point only from 1st October 1954;

(2) Rebate of 20 per cent. of the tax payable on average turnover by Hotels by way of Sales Tax has been allowed from 1st July 1954;

(3) The Sales Tax on Cigarettes has been slightly increased from 1st October 1954;

(4) Sales Tax was levied on cereals, pulses, and kerosene at 3 pies in a rupee (multiple-point) with effect from 1st October 1954.

(5) The Hyderabad Prize Competitions Tax Act, 1954, has been promulgated with effect from 9th August 1954 and tax at 10 per cent. on the gross income of a Prize Competition has been levied.

**(8) Progress and Implementation of Development Projects.**

(i) *Grow More Food Schemes*—Efforts to achieve an additional production of 1,18,882 tons of food grains during the year 1954-55 have been in progress by implementing the following schemes.

(a) *Land Reclamation.*—Lands are being reclaimed with a fleet of 51 tractors in Parbhani, Nanded, Raichur and Bidar Districts, 12,617 acres of fallow lands, estimated to yield 1,387 tons of extra food grains were reclaimed by mid-December. It is expected that by the end of March 1955, a total area of 30,000 acres will be reclaimed giving 3,300 tons of extra food grains.

To encourage cultivators to take up mechanical cultivation on their own account tractors are given on "taccavi". Six tractors have been supplied so far during the year, and about six more will be distributed soon. On account of tractors given on taccavi up till now, it is estimated that 11,700 acres have been reclaimed yielding 1,287 tons of extra grains.

(b) *Intensive cultivation schemes.*—(i) Liberal long term loans are advanced for sinking new wells and repairing old wells. During the year under review, Government of India have approved a loan of Rs. 40 lakhs in this behalf. Districtwise allocation of the loan at the rate of Rs. 3·5 lakhs for each district of Karnatak and Marathwada and Rs. 1·0 lakhs for each district in Telingana have been made. Ceilings have been fixed at Rs. 2,000 for a new well and Rs. 750 for an old well.

It is planned to distribute 800 oil engine pump sets during the current year in addition to about 700 sets especially allocated for distribution in the Community Project areas and the National Extension Service Blocks. Besides these it is also planned to supply 200 Persian wheels.

The irrigation facilities afforded will increase food production by 4,678 tons.

(c) *Manures.*—Composting of urban and rural wastes is becoming very popular. 235 municipalities and town committees as well as 5,217 villages have taken up the work of composting town refuse and rural waste. So far 75,578 tons of urban compost and 1,83,683 tons of rural compost have been sold. It is estimated that by the end of this year 2,000 new pits will be dug in the rural areas and 1,20,000 tons of urban compost will be prepared and supplied to the cultivators.

The urban compost alone is expected to yield 1,562 tons of extra food grains. Till the 15th December, 1954, 9,186 tons of paddy fertilizer mixture, 3,876 tons of Ammonium Sulphate and 125 tons of green manure seed were supplied to cultivators. It is expected that by the end of this year, about 15,000 tons of paddy fertilizer mixture (as against the target of 48,400 tons), 5,000 tons of Ammonium Sulphate and 200 tons (as against the target of 555 tons) of Green manure seed will be supplied. This is estimated to give extra pro-

duction of 22,195 tons of food grains. The fall in the achievements of paddy fertilizer mixture is mainly due to the restrictions imposed on taccavi sales and the inability of the cultivators to purchase the same on cash.

(d) *Improved Seed.*—45,452 maunds of rice seed have been distributed in *Abi* and 7,198 mds. in *Tabi* as against the target of 2,64,600 mds. The low distribution is partly due to fall in prices and the withdrawal of taccavi facilities.

Apart from the rice seed, improved seeds of jowar and wheat to the extent of 33,940 mds. and 5,323 mds. were distributed against the target of 80,100 mds. and 26,760 mds. respectively. Targets could not be reached mainly due to fall in prices. The estimated extra production due to the distribution of these improved seeds is expected to be 9,744 tons of food grains.

1,78,716 mds. of cotton seed were distributed. This is estimated to give 15,638 bales of additional cotton. The low achievement is due to relaxation of the Cotton Cultivation and Transport Act.

(e) *Plant Protection.*—About 2,610 acres were treated this year against paddy hispa and 2,500 acres against gallfly. Paddy blast has appeared in some districts in virulent form. During *abi* 405 acres were treated against blast. It is proposed to treat about 4,000 acres in the coming *tabi.* Due to heavy rains in September, the incidence of hispa was less. It is estimated that 1,350 tons of food grains are saved due to these measures. 51,096 lbs. of sulphur have been distributed to treat jowar seed enough to cover about 16,35,070 acres. This is expected to save 17,883 tons of jowar grains.

(f) *Subsidiary Food Crops.*—Efforts are being made to popularise the growing of subsidiary food crops like potato, sweet potato, bannana and tapioca. During the year under review, 2,666 mds. of improved potato seed have been supplied on taccavi to cultivators in the districts of Hyderabad and Bidar. Besides this, the local cultivators were induced to import improved seed of potato from Mettupalem and Simla and every facility required was given. Reliable and good quality vegetable seeds and seedlings worth Rs. 8,294-14-3 have also been supplied to kitchen garden enthusiasts.

(ii) *Development of Communications.*—(a) The work taken up by the State Public Works Department during 1954-55 under this head is tabulated under the following categories:—

| | Budget grant 1954-55 | Expenditure upto end of Sept. 1954 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. in lakh | |
| 1. Construction of 28 Roads totalling to 526 miles under First Five Year Plan of Road Development . . . | 51·58 | 17·73 | |

| | Budget grant 1954-55 | Expenditure upto end of Sept. 1954 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2. Construction of Additional Roads during the 1st Five Year Plan period with funds met from the Grant-in-aid of Rs. 100 lakhs from Government of India . . . . . | 3·00 | .. | Some estimates are under sanction of Government of India and some are under submission to Government of India. |
| 3. Construction of 3 roads totalling to 80 miles in length and widening of the Musi Bridge in Afzal Gunj, Hyderabad, outside the 1st Five Year Plan . . | 6·50 | 1·19 | |
| 4. Up-grading of National Highways in the State by diversions, masonry works, black-topping, etc. under the 1st Five Year Plan of National Highways with funds provided by Government of India | 10·70 | 0·04 | Approval of Govt. of India to tenders of black-topping work is awaited. |
| 5. Maintenance and Repairs to National Highways including black-topping 70 miles length . . . . . | 16·00 | 5·93 | |
| 6. Maintenance and Repairs to State Roads including black-topping 40 miles length . . . . . | 67·12 | 21·78 | |
| TOTAL . | 154·90 | 46·67 | |

(b) *State Road Transport.*—The strength of the passenger fleet is 775. 29 new buses were added during the current year. The route mileage registered an increase from 5509·1 miles to 5561·1 miles. The basic fare continued to be O.S. 12 pies (I.G. 10·28 pies) per mile. Three queue type and one R.C.C. type Shelters were constructed during the year in the City. 10 wayside Shelters of the queue type were put on the Hyderabad Karimnagar route. Special services were operated during the period from 27th September 1954 to 11th October 1954 when as a result of the Railway accident at Alir-Jangaon train services were held up.

(iii) *Improvement of Medical Facilities.*—A new Hospital with 100 beds for advanced cases of Tuberculosis have been established in the Hyderabad City close to the T.B. Hospital at Irrumnuma. Out of private donations, 3 Wards have been added to the T. B. Sanatorium, Vicarabad, increasing the total accommodation to 816

An Orthopaedic Centre has been established at the Sarojni Devi Eye and ENT Hospital in the City. Maternity beds have been increased from 823 to 1022 during the year, due to the addition of 10 Maternity Wards.

The Model Medical and Health Units have been increased to three and they were responsible for treating about 7,000 In-patients and 20,000 Out-patients.

Anti-malaria operations have been brought under the National Malaria Control Scheme. Under this Scheme, four Control Units have been established protecting about Four Million people living in the affected areas and it is expected that 2 more Control Units may be allocated to this State in the near future.

Under the Community Project Scheme, 9 Blocks are now functioning in the State. The Medical Officers have visited about 2,000 villages. Nearly 6,500 water-supply wells were chlorinated and 23,000 vaccinations and 34,000 Anti-Cholera innoculations were performed.

Under the National Extension Service Scheme, the State was allotted 13 Blocks last year and 8 Blocks during the year under report, *i.e.* a total of 21 Blocks are now functioning in the State.

A Bureau of Environmental Hygiene has recently been established to advise the local bodies in properly dealing with the problems of water supplies, drainage and housing, under the guidance of a qualified Public Health Engineer.

A Radium Institute and Cancer Hospital has been sponsored by the Government and the building for the Hospital is under construction, with the active cooperation of the Hyderabad Branch of the Indian Conference of Social Work. The Government of India have also been approached for the inclusion of this project in the current 5-Year Plan.

It is proposed to construct a 3-storeyed building near the existing Osmania General Hospital for housing the Medical College. The estimated expenditure for this project is Rs. 50 lakhs and due to the financial stringency, the State Government have approached the Government of India for necessary financial aid.

(iv) *Education.*—Considerable progress was achieved in the spread of primary education. A sum of Rs. 20 lakhs last year and 27 lakhs in the current year has been received towards the special grant of Rs. 120 lakhs spread over a period of four years for the expansion of primary education in Hyderabad State sanctioned by the Government of India. Steps were taken to convert 97 voluntary

aided schools into single-teacher schools and to start 17 new one-teacher primary schools during the year. A short Training Course was given to 1,400 primary school teachers in summer last.

Basic education was introduced in the schools in the Community Project Areas and N.E.S. Blocks and arrangements were made for the training of Social Education Organisers for these areas.

Higher classes were opened in lower and higher secondary schools—61 in aided schools and 146 in Government Schools. Contributions made by the local people to meet the cost of equipment for these higher classes even in Government schools roughly amounted to 30 lakhs.

Grants-in-aid to schools, colleges and libraries were sanctioned, the amount being 24·43 lakhs, 1·82 lakhs and Rs. 20,000 respectively.

A sum of Rs. 1·8 lakhs was sanctioned for the development of the Government Technical College in participation with the scheme of All-India Council for Technical Education, and a contribution of Rs. 60,000 was received from the Government of India towards this purpose. A sum of Rs. 1·2 lakhs was utilised for purchase of equipment and Rs. 60,000 for additional accommodation.

An omnibus institution called the Central Crafts Institute came into being on 1st August 1954, which provides training in as many as 26 Engineering and Vocational Trades as well as workshop facilities for the various Diploma classes of the Government Technical College. Further, arrangements have been made for about a hundred primary school teachers to undergo craft training in this institute, to enable them to teach in Basic Schools. 130 more such teachers are undergoing training in similar institutions in the districts.

During the year 1954, there was only one scholarship-holder studying abroad at Government cost. 8 fresh foreign scholarships were sanctioned during December 1954 for being awarded in 1955. 22 Asiatic (Indian) Scholarships for the study of or training in Technical subjects, in institutions in India outside Hyderabad State, were awarded out of 23 such scholarships sanctioned during 1954.

854 new books were added to the already existing 98,638 volumes in the Asafia State Library during the year 1954.

(v) *Cottage Industries.*—Under the new Integrated Village Industries Development Scheme, 6 Centres were opened, 148 students trained and 1,903 Demonstrations held, benefitting about 4,828 villages.

The Seri-Culture Development Scheme brought about 120 acres of land under Mulberry cultivation during the year are raw silk weighing about 6,000 lbs. was produced.

The total sales in the Government Cottage Industries Sales Depot amounted to I. G. Rs. 2,81,327.

(vi) *Central Laboratory for Scientific and Industrial Research.*– A pilot plant for low temperature carbonisation of coal was put into operation producing soft coke named 'Coalsite' (useful as domestic fuel), tar and amonical liquors.

A sum of Rs. 5,801/14/- was sanctioned during the year by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Delhi, for an X-ray study of Indian clays.

A grant of Rs. 4,150 was sanctioned by the Atomic Energy Commission of the Government of India for the X-ray study of Indian Monozite.

### (9) Progress in Community Development Project

(i) *Community Development Blocks.*—Three Community Development Blocks in Tungabhadra, 3 in Nizamsagar and 1 in Mulug were started in Hyderabad State in the year 1952-53. Two more Community Development Blocks, one in Bhir and the other in Nanded were taken up in the year 1953-54. Subsequently in April 1954, one Community Development Block was transferred from Tungabhadra to Gulbarga District.

The following details will indicate the area and the population covered by the Community Development Blocks in Hyderabad State.

| Name of Block | Population | Area |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Nizamsagar (3 blocks) . . . . . | 3,82,614 | 7,26,643 |
| 2. Tungabhadra (2 Blocks) . . . . . | 95,698 | 3,00,000 |
| 3. Mulug (1 Block) . . . . . | 42,377 | 92,000 |
| 4. Bhir (1 Block) . . . . . | 94,944 | 2,58,880 |
| 5. Nanded (1 Block) . . . . . | 72,164 | 1,74,309 |
| 6. Gulbarga (1 Block) . . . . . | 1,09,257 | 4,24,706 |
| | 7,97,054 | 19,76,587 |

The extent of work executed in these blocks from April to end of September 51 is as below:—

*Extent of work executed in Community Development Blocks from April 1954 to end of September 1954*

| Name of Block | Compost pits dug | Fertilizers | Seeds | Cattle treated | Additional area brought under irrigation | Soakage pits | Wells new | Wells renovated | Schools converted into basic type | Adult Edn. Centre | Recreation centre | Roads | New co-operatives | Village housing | Govt. expenditure incurred | People's contribution |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Mds. | Mds. | | Acres | | | | | | | Miles | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Nizamsagar (3 blocks). | 19,961 | 91,964 | 2,677 | 20,563 | 1,367 | 357 | 37 | 20 | 1 | 1 | 21 | 1¾ | 3 | 5,000 material collected. | 3,40,084 | 2,54,075 |
| Tungabhadra (2 bloks) | 961 | 7,879 | 380 | 8,152 | 450 | 2,091 | 19 | 7 | 4 | 10 | 13 | 36½ | 12 | 500 | 1,70,801 | 40,190 |
| Mulug | 115 | 5781½ | 266½ | 7,513 | 346 | 8 | 9 | 14 | 7 | 14 | 2 | 10½ | 3 | 140 | 209490 | 48,532 |
| Bhir | 475 | 478 | 58 | 2,337 | 1,966 | 103 | 9 | 9 | 8+6 new schools. | 52 | 17 | 15½ | 12 | 9 | 69,330 | 1,27,244 |
| Nanded | 500 | 340 | 2,560 | 4,930 | ... | 100 | 4 | ... | 19 new schools. | 5 | 3 | 6 Fr. | 4 | 950 (reconditioned). | 49,777 | 36,513 |
| Gulbarga | 482 | 549 | 1633½ | 308 | ... | 529 | ... | 4 | 1 (new.) | 45 | 13 | 9 | ... | 50 (reconditioned.) | 25,041 | 57,390 |

(ii) *National Extension Service Blocks.*—In view of the heavy financial outlay involved on the Community Development Blocks, the Planning Commission, Government of India, decided to reduce the cost of each block to Rs. 7·50 lakhs for a period of 3 years and implemented on a modest scale the National Extension Service Programme all over the country. Hyderabad State was allotted 11 such National Extension Service Blocks in the year 1953-54, and 2 more N. E. S. Blocks were taken up in April 1954.

The table below shows the extent of the achievements made under these blocks from April 1954 to end of September 1954:—

*Extent of work executed in National Extension Service Blocks from* 1-4-1954 *to* 30-9-54

| Name of Block | Compost pits | Fertilizers distributed | Seeds distributed | Cattle treated | Pedigree bulls supplied | Soakage pits | Wells Constructed | Schools new | Adult Edn. centre | Recreation centre | Roads | Co-operatives | Govt. expenditure | Public contribution |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Mds. | Mds. | | | | | | | | Miles | Miles | Rs. | |
| Medak (3 blocks) | 7,562 | 7,916 | 1,414 | 6,369 | 3 | 3,996 | 19 | 18 | 18 | 12 | 8·72 | 8,675 | 55,793 | 99,504 |
| Nalgonda (3 blocks) | 5,699 | 6,502 | 4,603 | 3,700 | 3 | 7,271 | 42 | 19 | 123 | 294 | 46 | 41 | 88,970 | 96,818 |
| Aurangabad (2 blocks) | 1,287 | 2,059 | 4,806 | 3,744 | 4 | 1,391 | 95 | 29 | 23 | 12 | 16 | 17 | 61,710 | 1,65,855 |
| Bidar (2 blocks) | 3,432 | 14,489 | 4,048 | 329 | 4 | 1,496 | 68 | 40 | 64 | 91 | 24 | 79 | 3,33,259 | 1 7 ,112 |
| Osmanabad (1 block) | 1 | 1,965 | 2,920 | 4,240 | 2 | 106 | 12 | 7 | 15 | 4 | ... | 39 | 12,700 | 3352 |
| Hyderabad West (block). | 9 | 2,116 | 146 | 2,020 | ... | 705 | 18 | 4 | 3 | ... | 1·2 | 13 | 7,487 | 14,025 |
| Khaman (1 block) | 80 | 150 | 470 | 150 | 1 | 150 | 22 | 19 | 25 | 6 | 7·95 | 25 | 97,369 | 3,68,500 |

(iii) *Development Projects.*—(a) *Tungabhadra.*—The project was started in 1945, as a joint venture between the States of Hyderabad and the then undivided State of Madras. Construction of part of the dam and the canals on the left flank are the responsibility of the Hyderabad State. As regards the dam the extent of work remaining to be done is:

(i) completion of R. C. C. bridge over the spillway, including the erection of spillway gates and the operations bridge, and

(ii) constructions of the road over the dam. These are expected to be completed by the end of 1955.

As regards the canal, a further reach of the canal up to mile 32, (beyond mile 12 completed last year), has been achieved, and the formal opening ceremony of the tunnel and the canal will be held in the last week of January 1955.

On the electrical side, construction of the Power House on the head sluice is in progress. The screen supports have been completed up to RL 1584, that is about half the height. The balance of work will be taken up when the water level goes down. Revised estimates for generating plant and transmission lines are submitted to the Central Water and Power Commission. At present an estimate for only Rs. 50 lakhs has been sanctioned for essential civil works.

For purposes of developing and rehabilitating the area covered by this project, a sum of Rs. 21·43 lakhs have been sanctioned this year from the budget of the Community Projects for expenditure on such items as agriculture, cooperation, afforestation etc.

(b) *Rajolibunda Diversion Scheme.*—The project is a diversion scheme with an anicut 2,690 ft. long across the river Tungabhadra, 80 miles below the Tungabhadra dam under construction. This was started in 1947. Except for a portion of 1,200 ft. of the anicut on the Andhra side, where foundations have been filled up, the rest of the anicut has been completed. The constructions on the first 48 miles of the canal are in progress. The canal when completed will be 65 miles long, with a carrying capacity of 850 cusecs and commanding an area of 2·15 lakhs of acres. It is expected to let out water up to about 30 miles during the next monsoon season.

(c) *Godavari Projects, 1st phase.*—The first phase consists of the construction of a dam across the Kaddam river, a tributary of Godavari. The construction of the dam and canals, started in 1949, are nearing completion. The work is expected to be completed in 1957. It is proposed to let out water into the canal in June 1955. Out of the estimated cost of Rs. 441·00 lakhs, an expenditure of 278 lakhs has been incurred up to end of September, 1954.

(d) *Nizamsagar.*—The probable cost of the revised estimate of the Nizamsagar Hydro Electric Scheme is estimated to be Rs. 225 lakhs. Expenditure up to end of September 1954 amounts to Rs. 190 lakhs. All the civil works have been completed including the outdoor switch-yard, strengthening of the in-take structure, stop-log guides and frash rack. The erection of No. 2 unit of the generating plant is completed and ready for taking trial run. No. 1 unit is in an advanced stage of erection and will follow in two months time. No. 3 unit will be completed soon after No. 2. At the *Erragadda Sub Station,* the civil works are completed, and erections of the switchgear and transformers OCN's are in progress.

From the Community Projects Budget a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs is being spent annually in the Nizamsagar region on welfare and developmental activities. Work on 24 tanks having an ayacut of 2,440 acres 25 guntas and remodelling of 8 distributaries having a total ayacut of 9,805 acres is in progress.

(e) *Ramagundam Thermal Power Project.*—The Scheme envisages construction of a steam power station of 37,500 kev. capacity at Ramagundam in Karimnagar District on the trunk route between Kazipet and Balarshah. The total estimated cost is Rs. 406 lakhs. Total expenditure up to the end of September 1954 since the inception of the scheme is 257·36 lakhs. The civil works are complete. The erection of all the six boilers is also complete. The coal hundling plant and water treatment plant are expected to be received at site in the near future. The erection of two out of the three turbines has been completed and the third one is also nearing completion. The station is expected to go into commission by the end of 1956. 66 KW transmission lines are being laid from the power station to Hyderabad and Warangal. Copper conductors, cables, switchgear and other accessories are being supplied for this scheme from Australia under the Colombo Plan.

(iv) *Minor Irrigation Projects.*—Five minor irrigation projects are included under the First Five-Year Plan. The progress achieved in each case is indicated below:

(a) *Koilsagar Project.*—Work on composite dam and masonry spillway is complete. The Ogee Spillway is nearing completion. The entire work is expected to be completed by June 1955.

(b) *Bendsura Project.*—Work on dam portion is complete. Irrigation channels are nearing completion. An area of 5,000 acres has already been brought under irrigation.

(c) *Khasapur Project.*—Earth work raising bund and composite dam are nearing completion. Work on irrigation channels is in progress. Construction of weir and sluice are complete. Water was let out for irrigation on 1st December 1954. The whole scheme will be executed by the end of 1955.

(d) *Bheemanapalli Project.*—The whole work is practically complete. An area of 500 acres has already been brought under cultivation.

(e) *Sarda Sagar Project.*—Earth work raising bund and construction of sluices are complete. Work on irrigation channels and siphon spillway is in progress. The whole scheme is expected to be completed by June 1955.

Then more schemes in the scarcity areas of the district involving an expenditure of 200·29 lakhs and expected to irrigate an area of 63·380 acres, were subsequently included in the Five-Year Plan in the districts of Nalgonda, Nanded, Aurangabad, Bhir and Osmanabad. Of these, work on three projects, viz., Sirala, Musi and Shinva Anicut has already commenced. All the ten projects will be taken up early and completed during 1955-56. Government of India have sanctioned a loan of 3 crores for this.

(v) *Special Programme of repairs to breached tanks.*—The Government of India have agreed to give a loan of Rs. 208 lakhs under the first Five-Year Plan for repairs to breached tanks in the State. During the year under this scheme, 269 tanks with an ayacut of 22,205 acres have been completed, and work on 503 tanks is in progress.

(vi) *Projects under construction.*—The State Government have been making repeated efforts to get the *Nandikonda Project* and the *Purna Project* included in the first Five-Year Plan. The former would serve an area which is so far a hot bed of anti-social elements. The latter is the only project investigated in that scarcity area. The efforts of the State Government in this behalf have not fructified yet.

(vii) *Local Development works.*—The Government of India have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 31·00 lakhs for the year 1954-55 for Hyderabad State as their contribution for local Development works. Under this scheme district-wise programmes for building of primary schools, feeder roads, drinking water wells, etc., have been drawn up. The expenditure on each item of work is to be shared by the Centre, the State Government, the District Boards and the local population in the ratio 50 per cent., 12½ per cent., 12½ per cent., 25 per

cent. respectively. The response from the public has been generally very encouraging and impressive. Works costing about 25 lakhs have been completed so far.

### 10. **Food Policy**

The year under report saw the culmination of the policy of relaxing controls on the movement of foodgrains. Jowar was completely decontrolled and derationed on 1st January 1954 and rice also was decontrolled and derationed with effect from 25th February 1954.

Consequent upon the improvement of the food situation it was decided to hand over the reserve of rice stocks held by Government to the Central Stores, Government of India.

With the removal of all controls on foodgrains, the State Government is faced with the enormous problem of finding alternative jobs for the personnel of the Civil Supplies Department. Vigorous efforts are being made to provide alternative employment to nearly 3,700 employees who will soon be thrown out of the Supply Department towards the end of March 1955.

### 11. **Rehabilitation on Police-action and other sufferers**

In order to assist the persons who had suffered at the hands of unsocial elements during the period immediately preceding and following Police Action, the Government of Hyderabad had, during the last 6 years spent approximately Rs. 1,00,00,000 in implementing the various schemes of widow pensions, taccavi loans, student stipends, cottage industries, etc. The Rehabilitation Ministry of the Government of India also extended a helping hand and sanctioned a scheme according to which an yearly expenditure of Rs. 5 lakhs has been incurred on the implementation of the schemes more or less on the above lines. Out of this annual sanction of 5 lakhs from the Government of India, the department has been able so far to distribute, 1,640 widow pensions, 1,380 student scholarships and 166 marriage grants to widows and girls of marriageable age.

Again, in order to assist the persons who had suffered in August last as a result of disturbances arising out of hoisting of certain objectionable flags, a sum of Rs. 15,000 for Gulbarga and Rs. 10,000 for Nizamabad was distributed to give immediate relief. In addition, with a view to adopting more permanent measures for a relief, Rs. 2 lakhs was sanctioned by the State Government for Gulbarga—one lakh for starting a Cooperative Housing Society to enable the afflicted to reconstruct their damaged houses and shops and carry on their business as before. A sum of Rs. 50,000 was sanctioned similarly for Nizamabad for starting a Cooperative Credit Society there. All these Societies have been formed and are functioning.

(2)

## MADHYA BHARAT

### 1. Political (Ministerial changes etc.).

### 2. Law and Order Situation

In the field of Law and Order, the foremost problem of the State continues to be the dacoit menace in the Northern districts. This, together with the Students' agitations at Indore and elsewhere, culminating in the Indore Firing incident, a major even of the year, placed a severe strain on the machinery for the enforcement of Law and Order, which however stood it well. We continue to maintain a firm grip over the law and order situation in the State is however, being maintained.

(a) *Political and labour activity.*—The Communists, apart from their usual activity among the textile labourers, attempted to organise Kisan agitation at different places demanding reduction in land and water levies, providing lands to the landless and resisting eviction by Jagirdars. In village Bamnawar in Guna district this agitation resulting in violence called for the promulgation of an order under section 144 Criminal Procedure Code and firing by the Police, which brought the situation under control without any casualties. Indore, Ujjain and Gwalior were the main centres of labour activity, generally directed to whipping up agitation for disbursement of bonus, reinstatement of discharged labourers and against retrenchment and rationalisation of textile industry.

The Praja Socialists were mainly occupied with their third annual conference of Hind Kisan Panchayat held at Batma (Indore district) in May 1954 and the All India Conference of their General Council held at Indore in the first week of June 1954, which were attended by Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, Shri J. P. Narain (in the case of former conference only) and other prominent leaders of the Praja Socialists Party. In the former conference the importance of land and water survey of the country and of the Bhoodan movement was emphasised;

in the latter, resolutions supporting the movement for the merger of foreign pockets with the Indian Union, formation of linguistic provinces and deploring the crime situation in Bhind and Morena districts were adopted.

The Hindu Maha Sabha and the Bharatiya Jan Sangh workers also held their annual sessions at Indore in the third week of June and August, inaugurated, respectively, by Shri N. C. Chatterjee and Pandit Premnath Dogra. In the session of the Hindu Maha Sabha, resolutions were passed condemning Government for the strong police measures in Bhind and Morena districts and for alleged policy of repression against the opposition parties, and demanding legislation to check the proselytizing activities of Christian Missionaries and for imposing a ban on cowslaughter and on the Muslims for offering prayers in Bhoj Shala, Dhar. The Jan Sangh Session resolved to pursue the fight over the Kashmir issue by constitutional means till Kashmir became an integral part of the Indian Union, and voiced their opposition to the ban imposed by the Government of India on the entry of Indians into foreign enclaves for their liberation. The R. S. S. held an Officers' Training Camp at Indore from the latter half of May till the first week of June, and Shri M. S. Golwalkar, their Chief Organiser, addressed the trainees, explaining the ideology and working of the Sangh.

(b) *Students' Agitation.*—The course of action adopted by the students to vent their alleged grievances led to the most deplorable even of the year. Following the decision of the Government to retire Prof. H. J. Ghosh, Principal of the Holkar College, Indore, and to transfer Dr. Suman, Professor of Hindi, Madhav College, Ujjain, to the Holkar College, the students of both the colleges were much agitated and started protesting for their retention as soon as the colleges opened in July. While the agitation of the students of Madhav College, Ujjain, was calmed down by Government officials and local leaders, the agitation of the students of Holkar College, took the form of protest marches on the Secretariat on 19th July. A mob of goondas rushed to the Secretariat, High Court premises and resorted to violent and destructive activities, causing extensive damage to the Secretariat building and property within the Secretariat and the High Court premises. Measures like the lathi charges, tear gas and promulgation of Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, proved of little avail. Apprehending further damage to Government property and danger to the lives of the Police and other officers, the District Magistrate ordered the Police to open fire to disperse the mob, resulting in the death of 10 persons and injuries to 39. The mob then dispersed. Curfew was clamped for 72 hours

with intermittant relaxation as warranted by the needs of the situation. Over 210 arrests were made including some leading Communists, Socialist and Hindu Maha Sabha workers who were suspected to have participated in the disorder.

The Police firing became a live issue with the political parties and the public who demanded a judicial enquiry into the matter. Government appointed Shri Justice K. N. Wanchoo, Chief Justice of the Rajasthan High Court, as a Commission under the Commission of Inquiry Act to enquire into the whole agitation and the resulting disturbances. The work of the Commission which started late in September is nearing completion and its report is expected to be available in February.

(c) *Communal situation.*—The Communal activity mostly centred round the Khaksar Party which held religious gatherings at Indore, Ujjain and some other places from time to time, stressing the importance of religion and Tabligh work. There was no communal tension, except for a time (i) in Bhilsa, where on 'Id' days the Hindu Maha Sabha and Ram Rajya Parishad workers tried to obstruct the muslims from offering prayers in the Bijamandal Mosque, and (ii) in Ratlam, where on 14th September 1954 Jain Sadhu Manak Vijayi and Nemichand Mahajan removed the idol of 'Shiva' from the Shantinath temple and installed in its place the idol of 'Kel Makhan'. The situation was, however, saved by timely action by the District Magistrate and the Police.

(d) *Crime Statistics.*—A part from the dacoit activity in the Northern districts, the crime position in 1954 of the State as a whole showed improvement over that of 1952 and 1953.

| Year | Total No. of dacoities. | Total No. of robberies. | Total No. of offences registered. | Total No. of cases in which preventive action has been taken. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1952 | 312 | 348 | 25,337 | 2,791 |
| 1953 | 227 | 264 | 23,259 | 2,946 |
| 1954 | 168 | 167 | 17,069 | 2,406 |

ending November.

During the period under review, the Madhya Bharat Police, in their several encounters with dacoit gang shot down 17 and arrested 45 dacoits.

(e) *Anti-dacoity measures.*—The crime problem in Bhind and Morena districts still continued to be grave. Most of the recommendations of the Committee appointed in 1952 under the chairmanship of Shri Ramkrishna Dikshit, an ex-Minister of the State, were implemented. The two districts of Bhind and Morena were declared to be in a disturbed state and special Courts established to dispose of the cases of these accused of criminal activities. In addition to eight companies of Special Armed Force deployed, a company of Gorkha ex-armymen was also enlisted and is doing excellent work in the area of operation. The joint command of U.P., Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat Police carried on operations with very encouraging results.

### 3. Agrarian Reforms

To remove the disparity in rents paid by cultivators in the villages, sub-section 6 and 7 of Section 38 of the Zamindari Abolition Act were amended, bringing at par the rents fixed by the Government and the outgone Zamindars. Now the rent at the village rate assessed in the current settlement will be charged from every tenant. This amendment will have retrospective effect from 1st November, 1953. The Zamindaris and the Jagirdaris having been abolished the question of the abolition of rent free land such as Inami and Muafi Lands only now remains to be tackled which has already been taken up for consideration. In order to protect the rights and interests of the sub-tenants of Muafi and Inam lands an Act has been promulgated, by which for a period of two years no such tenant can be ejected by an Inamdar or Muafidar.

It has further been provided in the Act that any tenant ejected after the 15th August, 1947 can seek reinstatement on his land. The Madhya Bharat Famine (Suspension of Proceedings) Act, No. I of 1953 already in force, was suitably amended in order that the 'scarcity' affected areas might also be covered by its provisions, alongwith the drought and famine striken areas, which are mostly inhabitated by the aboriginals. Rules were framed under Section 101(2) of the Madhya Bharat Land Revenue and Tenancy Act enabling allotment of land from the vast tract of eroded land to any

person who could be prepared to construct a dam for the prevention of erosion and to level up the land for cultivation. In case of such allotment no land revenue will be charged for the first ten years; half for the next five years and three-fourth for the next 5 years. After twenty years full rent will be charged. The Madhya Bharat Zamindari Abolition Act provides for disbursement of compensation to outgone Zamindars in ten instalments. It was however realised that it will be very inconvenient for petty zamindars if the compensation is to be paid to them in a number of instalments. It has therefore been decided that compensation to these petty zamindars may be distributed in the instalments as follows:—

Compensation upto Rs. 100 in each case—in two instalments.
Above Rs. 100 upto Rs. 200 in each case—in three instalments.
Above Rs. 200 upto Rs. 500 in each case—in five instalments.
Above Rs. 500 in each case—in nine instalments.

### 4. Settlement Operations

Settlement operations are in progress in Bhilsa, Basoda, Kurwai, Pachar, Raghogarh and Alirajpur Tahsils. The work of preparing fair copies of the record of rights is in hand. In accordance with practice the prevalent in Madhya Pradesh, combined Rent Rate Report and Assessment Report is being prepared instead of separate reports as was done formerly. Settlement operations are also in progress in the 25 island villages transferred to Madhya Bharat from Rajasthan in connection with the exchange of enclaves.

### 5. Integration of Services and Administrative Reorganisation including Police and Judiciary

Considerable progress has been achieved in integration during the period under report.

(a) *Services (IAS).*—The strength of the IAS cadre for the State continues to remain at 36. The strength could not be augmented on account of the economic situation of the State; but recently it has been revised in the light of the Central Government's suggestions to provide a deputation reserve for the Centre, as agreed to in the Chief Secretaries' conference in April, 1954. As a result of this review it has been decided to raise the strength of the cadre from 36 to 57. When the revised cadre is fully constituted, it will be possible

to ensure that the Senior posts including 10 out of the 16 district charges are held by the IAS Officers. Although the IAS cadre was constituted as early as 1951, the service has not been fully manned yet. For existing vacancies and such as may occur during the next five years *i.e.* for the period 1954—58, the State Government have accepted the Central Government's proposal to take seven open market candidates.

*Training.*—Two candidates have been allotted to the IAS cadre from those selected as a result of the competitive examination in 1952. Both these candidates are receiving training in the IAS Training School. Rules for the IAS Service were discussed and finalised in the conference of the Chief Secretaries held at Delhi in April 1954.

(b) *Indian Police Service.*—As in the case of IAS Services the strength of the IPS was also fixed very low at its initial constitution. At the suggestion of the Central Government to provide for a deputation reserve and as a result of review, it has now been proposed to raise the cadre strength from 15 to 30. The revised strength provides for 10 District Superintendents of Police instead of 6 as at present. In order to fill up the vacancies in the IPS cadre, it has been decided to speed up the tempo of the recruitment and the Central Government have been requested accordingly to allot two direct recruits from the open market candidates to this State every year during the 3 years from 1954 to 1956.

*Training.*—One candidate allotted to the State Government as a result of the competative examination held in 1952, is under training at present.

Under the IAS/IPS (Recruitment) Rules, 25 per cent. of the senior duty posts are to be filled up by promotion of the State Civil/Police Service officers. Thus out of the 25 senior duty posts provided in the IAS senior cadre, six can be filled up by promotion against which two officers have already been promoted in 1951. In both the cases promotion are to be made on the recommendation of a Selection Committee to be constituted separately for the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service. Such a Selection Committee will include either the Chairman or a Member of the Union Public Service Commission. The officers of the State Civil Services as well as the IAS were required to qualify themselves in the Departmental examination within a prescribed period.

Althouhg the prescribed period was extended by one year many of the officers were still unable to secure completely the requisite qualifications. The position had, therefore, to be reviewed with a view to modify the original instructions suitably in order to exempt the old officers from the qualifying examinations and for making the course simpler for others. Further the officers were required to qualify within 18 months failing which they were to be deprived of their increments.

(c) *Madhya Bharat Police Service.*—At the time of the reorganisation of the Police Service it was decided to equate the posts and pay scales of the SAF staff with that of the corresponding categories in the Police Department. The confirmation of the existing officers and the staff of the SAF, and their fixation on the corresponding posts in the Police Service is expected to be finalised early.

(d) *Secretariat Service.*—The report of the Screening Committee for the Secretariat staff is expected to issue shortly.

*Public Service Commission.*—Amendments have been made in the Public Service Commission (Limitation of Functions) Regulations, 1953:—

(a) Providing for consultation with the Commission when it is proposed to retain in service a superannuated officer for a period exceeding two years;

(b) restricting contract appointments which are excluded from the purview of the Commission to highly qualified technical personnel where it may not be possible to secure them by recruitment through the Commission; and

(c) setting up of a departmental committee presided over by a Member of the Commission for appointments to posts in the State Commercial concerns and in the Food and Civil Supplies Department which are otherwise excluded from the purview of the Commission.

(e) *Integration of Services.*—The following Departments have finally been integrated during the period under report:—

1. Information Department,

2. Agriculture Department,

3. Industries and Commerce Department,

4. Development (Cooperative and Panchayat) Department,

5. Education Department.

6. Jails Department.

This completes the process of integration so far as revising the structure of various services on the pattern of the corresponding services in Part 'A' States is concerned. The permanent fixation of the ministerial, technical and non-technical staff is expected to be finalised in a few months. When this is accomplished, the process of integration will have been fully completed. The Madhya Bharat Excise Service and Subordinate Excise Service Rules have been finalised. With a view to improve the efficiency and affect a most smooth working of the Excise administration, the Collectors of the Excise Districts have been given certain powers of disciplinary action against the District Excise staff. The Food and the Civil Supplies Department is under process of winding up and consequently most of the staff has been retrenched. Supernumerary posts were ordered to be created for those members of the Food and Civil Supplies Department, who held liens on their permanent post in the parent Departments. In the case of temporary employees, who were not absorbed before 1st April, 1954, it was ordered that any break in their service from 1st April, 1954 till the date of their re-absorption not exceeding one year will be condoned. In deserving cases age limit and the minimum requisite qualifications have been relaxed.

The strength of the Madhya Bharat Subordinate Administrative Service has been fixed at (i) Tahsildars 106 (including 34 temporary) and (ii) Naib Tahsildars 157 (including 51 temporary). The report on the reorganisation of the Sub-Ordinate Land Records Service and the Revenue Integration report are under consideration. These reports have been drafted on the M.P. pattern which suits the local conditions.

The sanctioned strength of the permanent Judicial cadre remains at 136, but four posts of Civil Judges have been temporarily added to the cadre. The salient feature of the Agriculture and the Agricultural Production Department now integrated is the combination of the Agriculture Secretariat Department with that of the Directo-

rate of Agriculture, Agricultural Production Commissioner and the Land Reclamation Commissioner. Adequate provision of staff for audit and accounts work has also been made and the Colonisation Department is being organised as the Land Development Department. This arrangement will also reduce the non-technical work of the technical officers, enabling them to focus their whole attention to their specialised work. The structure of the Rural Uplift-*cum*-Cooperative Department has been finally approved. The draft Madhya Bharat Engineering (Electrical and Mechanical) Service Rules is in its final stage. The Madhya Bharat Subordinate Engineering Rules are under examination. The Medical Service class I and II has been finalised and published in the Government Gazette. The Madhya Bharat Police Service had already been finalised. The only feature, in respect of this is that the Madhya Bharat Police has taken over the responsibility of policing the railway lines passing through the territories of the State and the enforcement Branch of the Transport Department has now been merged with the Police Department.

*Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.*—As a step towards improving the representation in the services of the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, all vacancies in Class IV services have been reserved for them. This reservation will continue till the representation reaches the percentage reserved for them.

*General.*—To cope with the increasing activities connected with Planning, a separate Planning Department has been created in the Secretariat. In accordance with the suggestion made by the Planning Commission at the Centre, the Development Commissioner in the State has been appointed as Secretary to Government in the Planning Department also. In order to avoid delay in disciplinary cases of Government servants involved in fraud and embezzlement etc. detailed instructions have been issued indicating the correct procedure in dealing with such cases. Instructions have also been issued under the Madhya Bharat Civil Services (Safeguarding of National Security) Rules. As the Madhya Bharat Punishment and Appeal Rules do not apply to Class IV Government servants, executive instructions have been issued indicating the procedure in disciplinary cases involving this category of employees, providing a right of appeal against the penalties of removal and dismissal.

## 6. Important Legislation undertaken and laws extended

During the year under report one Madhya Bharat Ordinance and thirty-two Madhya Bharat Acts were promulgated. Forty-three Central Acts relating to Part 'B' States were republished in the State Gazette. Most of the laws and rules that were in force in the various covenanting States of Madhya Bharat have been either repealed by the Madhya Bharat Acts or by the Central Acts so far extended to the Part 'B' States. The Madhya Bharat (Miscellaneous Laws) Repealing Bill, 1954, was introduced in the Vidhan Sabha and was passed by the House and published as Madhya Bharat Act No. 26 of 1954. This Act has repealed 26 laws and rules of different covenanting States. Quite a large field has been covered in the integration of the laws of the various covenanting States. The Madhya Bharat Sales Tax (Amendment No. 4) Act, 1954 provides scope and jurisdiction to include the non-resident dealers also liable to Madhya Bharat Sales Tax from the 1st July, 1954. The implementation of the Abolition of Jagirs Act is in hand from the 3rd February 1954, after the judgment of the Supreme Court. An ordinance to amend the Madhya Bharat Abolition of Jagirs Act was brought under Section 21 of the Act, the period prescribed for the sub-tenants to acquire pucca tenancy rights was fixed as two years, but due to the stay orders of the Supreme Court, this provision of the Act could not be given effect to. In order, therefore, to give the benefit of this provision to the sub-tenants, aforesaid ordinance has been promulgated by which the period for acquiring pucca tenancy rights has been fixed at four years. The Madhya Bharat Public Demands Recovery Act, 1954 has been enacted on the lines of Part 'A' States. The Madhya Bharat Bhoodan Yagna Bill has already been piloted through the State legislature and is being sent for the assent of the President. The Land Improvement Bill and the Madhya Bharat Agricultural Pests, Diseases and Noxious Weeks Eradication Bill and Cooperative Bill are awaiting the assent of the Rajpramukh. The Panchayat Amendment Bill providing to solve some of the practical difficulties in the working of the Panchayat Act, regarding the powers of removal of the office bearers of the Panchayats found guilty of misconduct, has been referred to the Select Committee. The Fourth Amendment Bill to the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, as applied to Madhya Bharat, was passed by the State legislature and is awaiting the assent of the President. It seeks, *inter alia* to widen the definition of the term 'employee' so as to include persons engaged in administrative and supervisory posts etc. The Employees State Insurance Scheme has been accepted by the Madhya Bharat Government. Drafts rules under the follow-

ing laws have been prepared and are expected to be finalised shortly:—

1. The Madhya Bharat Sales Tax Act 1950—Sec. 24. (The Madhya Bharat Sales Tax Amendment Rules providing to prescribe the qualifications for practitioners and Accountants in respect of Sales Tax ).

2. Opium Act 1878—Sec. (5) [Opium (Amendment) Rules].

3. Prisoners' Release on Probation Act, 1954.

4. Indian Prisoners Act—Jail Manual comprising Rules and Executive instructions.

5. Municipalities Act.

6. Madhya Bharat Game Act.

7. Madhya Bharat Forest Act (Section 76).

8. Rates of Wages, under Minimum Wages Act, for some forms of employment as in Rice Mills, Flour Mills and Dal Mills, Oil Mills, Tobacco (including Bidi making), Road construction and building operations, Public Motor Transport, Stone breaking and stone crushing have been finalised.

9. The Employees State Insurance Scheme has been accepted.

10. The Employees State Insurance Court Rules have been finalised.

**7. General financial position and taxation measures undertaken**

The budget for the year 1954-55 anticipates a total revenue of Rs. 1,509·57 lakhs and expenditure on revenue account of Rs. 492·82 lakhs resulting in a small surplus of Rs. 13·75 lakhs. In the capital section the total expenditure has been estimated at Rs. 37·43 lakhs including development, while under "Public Debt and Loans and Advances" the receipts are expected to exceed the outgoings by Rs. 224·43 lakhs. Under 'Public Account' the estimate provides for a net receipt of Rs. 268·78 lakhs. The above transactions

are expected to bring down the opening balance of Rs. 286·74 lakhs at the beginning of the year to Rs. 256·27 lakhs at the close of the year. Since the passing of the budget, no new taxation measures were introduced in the Legislature during its last session nor were any such measures introduced during the course of the year. The entertainment tax bill introduced in the Legislature four years back is still in the Select Committee stage. The estimate of ordinary expenditure for 1954-55 has been subjected to an overall economy cut of 5 per cent. under all the major heads of expenditure except a few heads and the total amount of the cut thus imposed is Rs. 49·60 lakhs. Extra budget proposals to the tune of Rs. 97·05 lacs were received and the amount was released from Contingencies Fund. This will be recouped in supplementary estimates. For financing the Plan, an amount of Rs. 1·87 lakhs had to be withdrawn from specific and earmarked funds. This withdrawal is in accordance with the decision taken at the time of finalisation of the Five Year Plan of this State. A comprehensive Memorandum was prepared, at the instance of the Government of India, explaining the necessity of extension of the period of Inter-State Transit Duties in the State beyond 31st January, 1955. After mutual consultation between the State Government and the Government of India, the Government of India have agreed to grant a loan of Rs. 46 lakhs during 1955-56 to the State Government for bridging the budgetary gap. The Inter-State Transit (export) Duty on all matter food-grains has been abolished from the 16th December, 1954 with a view to give relief to the producers. The following income has accrued to the State Government from 1st April, 1954 to 31st October, 1954:-

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Customs | ... | Rs. 61,78,409 |
| 2. Excise | ... | Rs. 79,81,877 |
| 3. Sales Tax | ... | Rs. 83,63,067 |

**8. Progress and implementation of Development Projects with special reference to**

(i) *Grow More Food Schemes.*—Progress and implementation of development projects and schemes:—

During the season from January to June, 1954, 75,000 acres of land were reclaimed under the Central Tractor Organisation Scheme. In addition to the above 20,000 acres of land was reclaimed through the State tractors, and 8,000 acres through private tractors for which taccavis were advanced. Another 65,000 acres of land was brought under plough through bullock power colonisation and other means. Contour bunding and other land improvement

measures were undertaken for 15,000 acres and a Soil Conservation Board was established to give impetus to soil conservation scheme on a wider and more scientific scale. A subsidy of 25 per cent. has been sanctioned for field embankment, bunding and similar land improvements measures. Taccavi loan to the tune of Rs. 3 lakhs has been sanctioned for the purchase of tractors and bullocks in order to open new land. The State tractor organisation has been strengthened by purchase of an additional equipment costing about Rs. 2 lacs. Minor Irrigation works were taken up and activities like construction and repairs to wells, purchase of persian wheels, installation of power pumps, construction of small dams, tanks etc. were encouraged through taccavi and subsidy grants. A sum of Rs. 6 lacs has been allotted to the Collectors for carrying out minor irrigation works of more or less non-technical nature. Taccavis totalling Rs. 64,00,000 have been sanctioned. Various improvement seeds and fertilisers have been distributed. A cotton extension Scheme sponsored by the Central Government is making satisfactory progress. The area under cotton and cotton production, as compared with last year, is estimated to show an increased acreage of 83,160 acres and an output of 76,158 bales of cotton. Added impetus was given to the Development of sugar-cane and the Schemes for sugar-cane research and development of sugar-cane in Gur and Khandsari areas have been formulated and sent to the Indian Central Sugar-cane Committee. In order to push up Sugar-cane production an amount of Rs. 5 lacs was advanced to Sarangpur Sugar-cane co-operative society. Horticultural development has received special attention and a special scheme for starting nurseries and subsidised distribution of plants and seedlings was introduced and has received encouraging response. Agricultural research is also being carried on in collaboration with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the Indian Central Cotton Committee. The Scheme for colonisation of landless persons in the Nimanpur area has been in operation and 700 families have been settled there. So far minor irrigation works are concerned, a total number of 25 tanks are to be constructed and it is expected to irrigate an additional area of 36,000 acres, at a cost of Rs. 100 lacs. The work is in progress, expenditure so far incurred is Rs. 34 lacs. Similarly works relating to restoration of 120 old tanks under Five Year Plan at a cost of Rs. 37·13 lacs has been undertaken. Most of the programme is expected to be completed this year. About 18,000 acres of land are expected to be irrigated under the above scheme. Improvement of existing channels has also been undertaken. Similarly, three major irrigation projects *viz.* (1) Mola (2) Jassaiya Banskhedi (3) Borad have been undertaken. Survey investigation and necessary preliminaries are in progress.

(ii) *Development of communications:*—(a) *Reconstruction of completely deteriorated portions of existing Roads.*—The Plan provision under this head is Rs. 42 lacs and a total expenditure of Rs. 16·30 lacs has been incurred. The plan provision is expected to be utilised fully during the next year and the targets aimed at achieved fully.

(b) *Improvement of surface of roads passing through towns.*—The plan provides for an amount of Rs. 7 lacs against which the expenditure of Rs. 2,32 lacs has been incurred till last year. An amount of Rs. 2 lacs was provided in the current year and against this it was expected that an expenditure of Rs. 4·15 lacs will be incurred. But the Government have so provided the amount that the entire works will be completed by next year.

(c) *Construction of new roads.*—The Plan provides for an amount of Rs. 95·87 lacs for construction of New Roads. As against total length of 288 miles, more than 150 miles have already been fully completed and in some cases roads have also been thrown open to traffic. The remaining work is in progress. As against the total outlay of Rs. 95·87 lacs, an amount of Rs. 45·31 lacs has been spent. The programme of each road has been so arranged that the total provision would be fully spent and the target, as set out in the Plan, completely achieved.

(d) *Inter-statal roads.*—As against the estimated cost of Rs. 24·15 lacs for the construction of 7 Inter-statal roads, the Plan provides for an amount of Rs. 9·41 lacs. The total expenditure so far amounts to Rs. 2·59 lacs and the current year's budget provision of Rs. 4·62 lacs is expected to be fully utilised.

(e) *Improvement of existing drainage, culverts and bridges.*—The Plan provides for an amount of Rs. 10 lacs and actuals of first three year's amount to Rs. 2·27 lacs and current year's provision of Rs. 4 lacs is expected to be fully utilised.

(f) *Construction of New Bridges.*—The Plan provision is Rs. 24 lacs against which the expenditure incurred till the end of 1953-54 stands at Rs. 5·89 lacs. The work of Nisarpur Bridge has been completed and estimates of two bridges on the Bhind Etawah and Morena Ambah roads are under consideration. The work on these bridges is expected to be started soon. As regards others, surveys and investigations have been finalised and estimates have been prepared and a part of the work will also be done this year.

(g) *Improvement of road surface.*—As against a total provision of Rs. 25 lacs, it is expected to carry out the works amounting to

Rs. 7 lacs in the current year. It is expected that Rs. 13 lacs will be spent in the year 1955-56. Detailed estimates of various roads are under preparation.

(h) *Construction of Missing links.*—A sum of Rs. 10 lacs has been sanctioned. The work of survey and preparation of estimates has been taken in hand and it is expected that Rs. 2 lacs will be spent in the current year and the balance in the next year.

(i) *Construction of New Bridges.*—Sanction having been received too late, no work could be done during the current financial year. It is expected that the entire amount of Rs. 5 lacs will be utilised next year.

(j) Outside the Five Year Plan, the Government of India in the Ministry of Transport, have sanctioned the construction of 11 roads at an estimated cost of Rs. 78 lacs, out of which an amount of Rs. 58 lacs would be met by the Centre by way of grant-in-aid. It is anticipated that it may be possible to spent about Rs. 8 lacs in the current financial year on the construction of these roads. An advance of Rs. 5 lacs from the Contingency Fund has already been sanctioned for these works. It is estimated that the works would be in full swing in the next year.

(iii) *Improvement of Medical facilities.*—Considerable success has been achieved in this field. Out of 40 Ayurvedic Dispensaries to be opened this year, 27 Dispensaries have started working and the rest are in process of coming into existence very shortly. Construction of Ayurvedic Pharmacy and Hospital is in progress at Gwalior and the construction of the Ayurvedic College is to follow soon. Research work in Ayurved and Allopathy in various Medical Institutions is in progress. Construction of building for establishing a Social and Preventive Medical Department is to be started soon. The Medical College and the Hospital at Indore and the T. B. Hospital at Ujjain are being completed. There are 325 Allopathic Institutions 302 Ayurvedic Institutions, 59 Maternity Homes and 14 T. B. Clinics in the State. Two full-fledged Medical Colleges are being run by the State Government. There is also an Ayurvedic College with an Ayurvedic Hospital of 25 beds attached. The Government also run an Ayurvedic Pharmacy equipped with pharmaceutical machinery and medicines for supply to all the Ayurvedic Dispensaries in the State. 3829 Medical chests are supplied to Gram Panchayats. Four Health Propaganda Units have been functioning and about 1500 villages have been tackled for Anti-malaria measures under the National Malaria Control Programme. 1,96,211 persons

have been tested with Tuberculin and 47,183 persons have been vaccinated. Leprosy Clinics and Eye-Camps are functioning.

(iv) *Education.*—To popularise and extend classical education, trained graduates are provided in the Sanskrit Colleges and Schools. The report indicating the ways and means of improving the standard of Sanskrit teaching is receiving the attention of the Government. The Madhya Bharat University Bill is with the Select Committee. A section for III year Biology, and a section for III year Commerce have been added in the Holkar College, Indore and the Madhav College, Ujjain to meet the local demands of the students in these places. Post-graduate classes in Mathematics have also been started in the Madhav College, Ujjain and a senior N. C. C. division also added. To meet the popular demand the K. B. E. Memorial High School run by the Cantonment Board Mhow, was taken over by the Government and upgraded to Intermediate College. 37 primary schools were upgraded to Middle Schools. Much emphasis was laid down on the quality of training imparted to the teachers as on these depended the progress of the primary education. To step-up the output of trained teachers, a basic training School with two practicing schools have been started and the activities in the existing training schools have been extended. A distinct advancement on all fields of Basic Education has been observed since the Government have adopted the conversion of primary schools into the basic pattern. So far 192 primary schools have been converted into basic institutions. The impetus to the women education is not lagging behind. 44 new girls schools have opened and eight primary girls schools were raised to the standard of the Middle Schools. Five Middle Schools were upgraded to the High School standard. The Central Technical Institute is being reorganised and the courses of National Certificates in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering have been started in this Institution as well as in the Govindram Seksaria Kala Bhawan. To further relieve the problem of unemployment, 300 teachers consisting of 200 matriculates, 50 undergraduates and 50 graduate have been sanctioned. A camp was organised in which about 120 teachers received training of physical education. Madhya Bharat Sports and Scouts associations were given grant-in-aid. To promote private enterprise, grants amounting to Rs. 2,61,690/- were made for High Schools. To remove illiteracy, 200 centres for social education are being opened. Five Community centres have started and four Schools-*cum*-community centres have been opened. Two research and three foreign scholarships were awarded during the year. Special facilities have been provided for the education of backward classes. Free studentship amounting to Rs. 6,000 were arranged to be disbursed to Harijan and Adivasi students.

## 9. Progress on Community development project

The Community Projects Harsi and Rajpur have completed the Second Year of their life on the 1st of October, 1954. The area of these projects had been considerably increased during the Second year with a view to cover a population of atleast two lacs in each project. The Harsi Project now comprises an area of about 100 sq. miles with a population of 2,00,372 covering 550 villages. The Rajpur Project covers a population of 2,00,630 spread over 463 villages. The work in all the three blocks of each Project was started during the preceding year *i.e.* 1954-55.

The Problems relating to personnel and training have not been fully solved yet, although progress has been made in various directions. Even now all the Gram Sevaks are not fully trained and the extension staff for health, engineering and veterinary sections is not fully appointed for want of suitable and qualified hands. The dearth of trained and qualified persons with aptitude for village work continues to be the greatest handicap. In Harsi area the storage in the tank which irrigates a very substantial portion of the project area was so low during the preceding year that practically no irrigation was possible during the last Rabi Season.

Despite these handicaps, the projects have shown good progress, particularly in the spheres of Agriculture, Irrigation, Communications, Education and Peoples' participation. The total value of Peoples' contribution in cash, material and labour in various directions amounted to Rs. 9,495/- per 1,000 population ending September, 1954. The enclosed statements give details under different items of activity in respect of each project separately.

The whole of Madhya Bharat has to be covered with N. E. S. Organisation by the end of Second Five Year Plan. The Central Government have already taken measures to sanction assistance for the training of Village Level Workers, Health Visitors and Mid-wives. Training schemes for Veterinary and Engineering staff will also require substantial outlay. Extension training will also be necessary for Block Development Officers and Agricultural Staff. All this training will require considerable expenditure and it will not be possible to carry out this programme without substantial help from the Central Government.

*Chambal Irrigation and Power Project.*—During the year under report this vital project has been placed on a sound and firm footing. The final Project Report of the Scheme was prepared by the Chief Engineers of Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan under the expert technical guidance of the Central Water and Power Commission. The

State Government have approved the Project Report and the suggestion of setting up a High Power chambal Control Board. Masonry work nearly 2 lacs cu. ft. has already been completed. Besides this, preliminary canal survey has also been completed and the excavation work for the canals has commenced.

*The Electricity Development Projects.*—At Gwalior major portion of conversion work of D. C. to A. C. has been accomplished. The work of remodelling the mains is progressing satisfactorily. The erection of the Turbo-set and the installation of new panel have been completed. The Central Power House Scheme at Indore is making good progress. Erection of the Boiler Plant is almost complete and the erection of coal and Ash handling Plant is in progress. The designs of the coal unloading hoppers and ash hoppers have been completed. The foundations are ready and erections of steel work is in hand.

(3)

## MYSORE

### 1. Law and Order

The Law and Order situation in the State continued to be sound and satisfactory throughout the year, except for two incidents of labour trouble in Bangalore, in the Maharaja Mills and the Arasappa Silk Factory, during the months of November and December 1954 and March 1954 respectively. The strike of the employees of Electrical Department which commenced on the 27th December 1954 is being continued. There has been no occasion necessitating the mobilisation of the police force on a State-wide scale.

### 2. Agrarian Reforms

Various measures have been adopted in the matter of land reforms with the object of securing land for the landless and giving security of tenure to the tenants. The Tenancy Act which came into force on 7th April 1952 aims at safeguarding the rights of tenants by making them the owners of land which are under their cultivation. In order to prevent transfer of lands by Inamdars to any other persons in the interim period till the Inam Abolition Bill becomes law, provision has been made for interim relief to tenants of alienated villages under the Mysore Alienated Villages (Protection of Tenants and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act of 1950, according to which the Inamdars should obtain the permission of the Deputy Commissioner before any alienations could be effected. The introduction of the second revision settlement in the State which was ordered on 21st December 1953 is being expedited and a Special Officer of the rank and status of a Deputy Commissioner has been appointed for this purpose. Some of the Amrit Mahal Kaval lands in the State have been released for purposes of cultivation in the ratio of 20% to Military applicants, 20% to Scheduled Castes,

10% to Political sufferers and Agriculturists and 50% to insufficient holders. Orders have been issued for reserving 20 per cent of land in villages for distribution among the Depressed Class applicants under the Depressed Class Concession Rules when the available land in such villages exceed 25 acres.

### 3. Settlement Operations—Displaced Persons

As a sequel to partition of India as many as 8,731 persons, comprising 2,067 families migrated to Mysore State from West Pakistan. Of these, 295 persons left the State to rehabilitate themselves in other States of the Union. Thus 8,436 displaced persons have now remained in the State, mostly in Bangalore and Mysore Cities for being resettled. This apart, 1,370 persons comprising 32 families have settled down at Bellary.

Under Rehabilitation Loans Scheme, loans aggregating to Rs. 2,95,881 in favour of 281 persons have been granted so far out of the sum of Rs. 3 lakhs placed at the disposal of the State Government by the Government of India. Thirty-one displaced persons at Bellary have been granted loans to the tune of Rs. 38,010. Under the Housing Scheme, 200 sites were reserved for the displaced persons in the Jayanagar Extension through the agency of the City Improvement Trust Board, Bangalore, and these are being allotted to displaced persons having verified claims.

Under the Rural Settlement Scheme, 5 displaced families have been settled on evacuee agricultural lands to the extent of 142 acres and 33 guntas of dry lands. The resettlement operations in the State are being carried out in charge of the Revenue Commissioner who is assisted by a Committee of officials and non-official members.

### 4. Integration of Services

Since the establishment of the two All-India Services in Mysore, viz., the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service, the integration of services made rapid progress and has practically concluded during the year 1954-55. Of the Officers of the Mysore State Civil/Police Service who were appointed to the said All-India Services under the Extension to States Schemes, some more officers were confirmed in these services with effect from the date of their appointment thereto and the question of confirming the few remaining officers also is receiving active consideration.

The proposals of the Government of India for the revision of the strength of the two cadres of Mysore, providing for their present requirements under the "Central Deputation Quota" in the cadre Schedules are receiving the active consideration of the Government.

The Special Eligibility Lists prepared of officers of the Mysore State Civil and Police Services with a good record of service and deserving of promotion to the IAS/IPS Service for admission against the 50% of the number of the senior posts in the IAS and IPS during the transitory period have been finalised and sent to the Government of India for their approval.

The Government of India having framed ' under the All-India Services Act, 1951, service rules governing the conditions of service of the members of the IAS and IPS, the members of the Mysore Cadres of the two services are being governed by the said rules in all respects and for all purposes.

Government have ordered that the Tahsildars of Bellary District allotted to Mysore be integrated in the Amildari cadre and be given the benefit of the Mysore scales of pay. Their future promotions will be regulated according to the Mysore Service Regulations. Since the cadre of Deputy Tahsildars in Bellary does not easily fit into any of the Mysore cadres, they will be continued in Bellary and officials included in the eligibility list of Deputy Tahsildars on 1st October 1953 will be absorbed in that cadre in the vacancies that may arise till such time as the cadre of Deputy Amildars is revived in Mysore. The question relating to the continuance of House Rent Allowance, educational concessions and other allowances which the transferred staff were receiving prior to 1st October 1953 is under the consideration of Government.

Prior to integration of Bellary District in Mysore State, the Scheme of separation of Judiciary from executive as formulated by the Government of Madras was in force in Bellary District. With the integration of Bellary District in Mysore State, the Deputy Commissioner, Bellary District, was appointed as the District Magistrate also, without making any distinction between the judicial and executive functions, in consonance with the prevailing practice in the State of Mysore. The arrangements for the disposal of criminal work in Bellary District have been continued.

### 5. Imported Legislation undertaken and Laws amended

The Mysore Legislature passed 30 Acts during the year. These Acts, referred to membership of the Legislature, Irrigation, Housing, Local Self-Government, Land Revenue and Taxation measures. Acts relating to miscellaneous matters such as private forests, police, contracts relating to agricultural lands and transfer of prisoners were also enacted.

With a view to develop communication facilities in the State, the construction of three new railway lines, viz: (i) Chamarajanagar-Satyamangalam railway line, (ii) Kadur-Chickmagalur-Mangalore line, and (iii) Chitaldrug-Raidurg line, have been recommended to the Government of India for consideration during the Second Five Year Plan period. The Government of India have also sanctioned the traffic survey to be carried out for a 124 mile long meter gauge line from Bangalore to Salem.

(c) *Improvement of Medical Facilities.*—Nine Local Funds Dispensaries, one Maternity Hospital and a Combined Dispensary have been opened during the year in addition to 509 hospitals and dispensaries that were functioning during the previous year. The Mobile Dispensaries have been working in four districts satisfactorily for carrying medical relief to rural areas. Arrangements have been made for fortnightly visits of the E.N.T. and Eye Specialists attached to the major hospitals in Bangalore and Mysore to all the District Hospitals to render itinerant specialist service to the people in the urban and rural areas. Dr. Modi is being given all necessary help wherever eye camps are run by him in the State for free operations that are being conducted by him according to programme. Sanction has been accorded to increase the bed strength in the S.D.S. Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Bangalore, from 150 to 182.

In order to encourage Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine in the State, Government are running two premier institutions of Indian medicine in Bangalore and Mysore. There are also 254 Ayurvedic and Unani Dispensaries working under the several District Boards in the State.

Twelve more Health Units have been sanctioned by Government in addition to 135 full-fledged Health Units and 44 modified Health Units, serving rural areas during the previous year. Government are participating in the National Malaria Control Scheme sponsored by the Government of India. With a view to control the spread of T.B., mass B.C.G. vaccination campaign is being carried on in collaboration with the Government of India. The Leper Asylum which was under the supervision of the Medical Department, has been transferred to the control of the Public Health Department. Proposals for conducting State-wide survey of leprosy and intensifying measures for the effective control and eradication of the disease are under the consideration of Government.

(d) *Education.*—The University continued to register a steady progress in all spheres during the year under report. The number of students admitted to the several courses during the year was 21,500

as against 20,376 during the previous year. The total number of students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Tribes increased from 532 in the previous year to 733 during the current year. The National Cadet Corps had organised a Social Service Camp during the summer holidays (May 1954) at Chordi, Shimoga District, for rendering voluntary service in the Community Project Area. After examining the question of educational pattern in all its aspects in the light of the recommendations made by the Mysore Educational Reforms Committee and the Central Advisory Board of Education, the Government of Mysore have now ordered that the future educational pattern in the State shall be (i) Eight years of integrated primary (basic), (ii) four years of Secondary, and (iii) three years of University (Degree Course). Measures are being taken to implement the above decision on a planned basis in all the three educational sectors.

The Basic Training Centre for the primary school teachers is being continued during the year. All the five Community Centres in the Vidyanagar area are working satisfactorily. Of these, one is run by the Department while the remaining four are run by the Mysore State Adult Education Council on behalf of the Department.

Under the Central Government Emergency Scheme to tackle the growing problem of the educated unemployed, the State has been allotted a complement of 500 teachers and 50 Social Education workers during the year. Since the sanction of Government of India was received late, the scheme was given effect to only in the last quarter of the year. As the period of Community Project and Development has been further extended by one year from October 1955 to September 1956, the District Educational Officer, Shimoga, who is the Project Executive Officer of the Department, has been asked to submit detailed and revised proposals for the utilisation of the provision of Rs. 2·27 lakhs.

### 8. Progress of Community Development Projects

The tempo of work in the Rural Community Project, Shiralikoppa, Shimoga District, has been steadily improving in several directions. In the field of agriculture and animal husbandry, irrigation, rural health and sanitation, social education, communications, rural arts and crafts, steady progress has been maintained. The total expenditure so far incurred on this account is Rs. 13,33,576. As regards the progress in the National Extension Service Blocks, good progress has been maintained both in the field of agriculture and animal husbandry and also in the improvement of local works and social education. Short-term credit facilities which are being provided by the Reserve Bank, are being operated through the Apex Bank, District Banks and ultimately, by Rural Credit Co-operative Societies. Efforts are

being made by the staff of organising Rural Credit Societies and Primary Co-operative Societies wherever they have not so far been organised.

### 9. Major Irrigation Works

(a) *Bhadra Reservoir Project.*—The Bhadra Reservoir Project was accorded administrative sanction for Rs. 888·48 lakhs in 1946 and works were started in the year 1947. During 1950 in view of the paucity of finance Government directed that a go-slow programme may be undertaken entailing a total expenditure of Rs. 252 lakhs in six years. But during October 1953, the Government of India informed that a special assistance would be given to accelerate the progress on the Bhadra Reservoir works so that the project would start yielding irrigation benefits by the close of the first Five Year Plan period. Accordingly, a Central loan of Rs. 3 crores was secured and the State provided a grant of Rs. 2·05 crores. Thus, in all, a grant of Rs. 5·05 crores is available for bringing the reservoir and channels to a stage of utility by the close of the first Plan period. The Dam has come up to plus 16 feet level. Construction of drainage gallery on the right flank, and masonry filling for the carved bucket portion in the rear of the spillway section have been taken up. Drilling and groating operations on the left flank has been in progress. Earth work excavation for the river taming wall on the left bank to the full length and to a certain length in the pool portion has been in progress. Excavating in the full length of the left bank main channel with the exception of the 15th mile and the excavation of the right bank channel in the first 20 miles have been in various stages of progress.

(b) *Tunga Anecut Works.*—This Anecut is estimated to cost Rs. 231·12 lakhs. The scheme has been prepared to be completed in two stages. The works connected with the first stage have been completed. The second stage works costing Rs. 79·75 lakhs have been taken up and they are in progress. Water has been allowed in the first 25 miles of left bank channel and six miles of the right bank channel. An area of 6,500 acres has come under irrigation from 10th June 1954. Water will be supplied for another 13,000 acres by June 1955.

(c) *Nugu Reservoir Works.*—This reservoir is estimated to cost Rs. 242·9 lakhs. Works on the project is in an advanced stage of progress. The Government of India have granted Rs. 50 lakhs for completing the reservoir during the first Plan period. The dam has been brought up to plus 106′ level. That is 8′ below the top level except in the flood gap portion where it is raised to plus 68′ level. The reservoir is proposed to be completed by June 1956, when 20,000 acres will come under irrigation.

(d) *Ambligola Project.*—This project is estimated to cost Rs. 56 lakhs. A grant of Rs. 3 lakhs has been made available for this work during 1954-55. The work is expected to be completed in two years, that is, by June 1957.

(e) *Tungabhadra Low-level Channel Works.*—The distributories in the low-level channel works under the Tungabhadra Dam are ready to supply water to an extent of 24,500 acres. A revised programme of works for Rs. 9·25 lakhs has been drawn up for the excavation of distributories and field channel this year. So far, a total length of about 62 miles of major distributories, 121 miles of minor distributories and 247 miles of field channels have been completed.

## 10. **Prohibition**

Out of 10 districts in the State, six districts and six taluks are now completely dry. The total area under Prohibition is 23,720 sq. miles while the area of the State is 33,310 sq. miles. Strict enforcement of the Prohibition Laws is observed and persons are booked for offences without the least delay.

With a view to carrying on an intensive propaganda in favour of strict enforcement of Prohibition in the State, a Committee consisting of officials and non-officials was constituted by Government, to formulate proposals for the observance of Prohibition Week. On the recommendation of the Committee, Government felt that Prohibition propaganda might be done as part of the Samskrithi Prachar work and the matter was referred, for implementation, to the Co-ordination Committee for Social Service Organisations. Taluk Prohibition Committees were formed to educate the public on the evils of drinking habit. The Education Department was also requested to include lessons in the text-books about the full effects of liquors and drugs. Arrangements were made for the exhibition of pictures depicting the evils of drink and its effects. In the industrial areas like Davangere, selling of Neera has been introduced. The introduction of Prohibition in the State has slightly improved the moral, standards of the Depressed Classes. Keeping in view the financial implications and the experience gained, the prohibition programme will be implemented by stages after consolidating the position in the areas where prohibition is enforced.

## 11. **Industrial Development**

A review of the working of the large-scale Government industrial concerns in the State has shown that except for Government Dichromate Factory, Mysore Implements Factory and Government Silk Filatures, the rest have yielded substantial profits.

The Department of Industries has been giving special attention to the development of cottage and rural industries as well as the Handloom and Khadi industry in the State. A Khadi Village Industries Board has been constituted in the State. There are 31st cottage industries centres in operation at present and assistance from the Government of India to the extent of Rs. 58,500 has been secured for expanding these Centres and for opening new ones.

There has been widespread unemployment in the handloom industry. Propaganda has been undertaken to make people purchase handloom cloth. The All India Handloom Week was observed from 7th to 13th March 1954. The State Handloom Board has been constituted to assist in the development of Handloom industry. An order has been issued that as far as possible handloom cloth must be purchased for Government use. In order to relieve the handloom weavers who are adversely affected, the following steps have been taken:—

1. The sum of Rs. 10·13 lakhs which is being granted to Mysore Government out of the Cess Fund will be made available to help the handloom weavers by financing the important schemes and also by granting a rebate on the sale of handloom cloth;

2. Handloom cloth is being exempted from the levy of sales tax.

An important step taken in the field of industrial development in the State is the recent decision of Government to expand the Rural Industrialisation scheme to all the districts in the State. A provision of Rs. 16 lakhs has been made for this purpose in the budget for 1954-55. It is expected that the extension of this scheme will make the people industrial-minded, inculcate in them a sense of thrift and thus add to their income. The Planning Commission have already been requested to accord their approval and afford financial assistance to the scheme.

(4)

## P.E.P.S.U.

### 1. Political (Ministerial Changes etc.)

On the termination of the President's Rule and as a result of the General re-elections, a Congress Ministry headed by Col. Raghbir Singh as Chief Minister was formed on 8th March 1954, with Shri Brish Bhan as Finance Minister, S. Shivdev Singh as P.W.D. Minister, S. Harcharan Singh as Revenue Minister and Raja Surendra Singh as Development Minister. Shri Sadhu Ram, S. Prem Singh Prem and Major Amir Singh were taken as Deputy Ministers.

### 2. Law and Order

*Incidence of Crime.*—About three years back, the law and order situation in Pepsu had become so disturbed that there were open threats of another Telangana here. A substantial improvement was however, effected during the last two years. The situation has improved still further since the take-over by the present Ministry. A look at the following comparative statement will reveal that a remarkable improvement has been registered in the crime situation during this period in comparison with even the corresponding period of the President's rule:—

| Year | Murder | Dacoity | Robbery | Burglary | Hurt | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1949 . . . | 298 | 96 | 355 | 2,102 | 860 | 10,521 |
| 1950 . . . | 268 | 78 | 321 | 1,834 | 930 | 8,420 |
| 1951 . . . | 331 | 60 | 320 | 1,997 | 1,156 | 9,575 |
| 1952 . . . | 318 | 81 | 251 | 1,575 | 991 | 9,469 |
| 1953 . . . | 190 | 14 | 124 | 1,012 | 771 | 6,303 |
| 1954 . . . | 140 | 3 | 55 | 713 | 658 | 4,717 |
| Average for 1949-53 | 281 | 66 | 274 | 1,704 | 942 | 8,858 |

A comparison of the average figures of crime for the five years 1949-53, with those for the year 1954, as given above, will reveal the magnitude of the improvement which has been effected in the crime situation during the popular regime.

Of the three cases of dacoity in this year against a quinquennial average of 66, only one was of a really serious nature. It occurred at village Bakhora Khurd, P. S. Moonak in August, 1954. It was

detected and three of the culprits, with seven ·303 service rifles, one stengun, one Japanese made rifle, and one .12 bore D.B.B.L. hammerless foreign made gun were arrested.

Apart from the improvement in the incidence of crime, there is the indisputable fact of the achievement of a complete eradication of open banditry and brigandage, which at one time were the most alarming and distressing features of the law and order situation in PEPSU. There is practically no organized gang now left in the State.

*Proclaimed Offenders and Military Deserters.*—The number of proclaimed offenders and deserters from the Army at large, who furnished recruits to the gangs of criminals has been reduced considerably, as the following statement will show:—

| Year | Proclaimed Offenders | Military Deserters |
|---|---|---|
| 1949 | 426 | 1,052 |
| 1950 | 442 | 373 |
| 1951 | 442 | 257 |
| 1952 | 466 | 173 |
| 1953 | 217 | 72 |
| 1954 | 164 | 32 |

Among these fugitives from justice, there are very few who can be described as dangerous or who actually live in Pepsu now.

*Unlicensed Arms and Illicit Distillation of Liquor.*—Closely allied with the heavy incidence of crime was the problem of the possession of a large number of unlicensed weapons in the countryside and the prevalence of illicit distillation of liquor. A vigorous and determined campaign has been carried on for seizure of unlicensed weapons. As many as 388 cases were registered up to the end of October this year. The extent to which the situation has improved in this connection is evidenced by the fact that out of 140 cases of murder reported upto the end of October, firearms were used only in 21 cases. The arms recovered include 37 rifles, 22 revolvers, 19 pistols, 7 handgrenades, one stengun and 113 guns, besides a large quantity of ammunition.

Equally firm measures have been taken to deal with illicit distillation of liquor in the rural areas. As a consequence, 703 cases were registered upto the end of October this year. The evil has been thus eliminated to a great extent.

All this is having the anticipated effect on the crime situation and has, in no small measures, contributed to bring about the improvement referred to above. It can be claimed on behalf of the Police

force that it has succeeded in bringing about almost normal conditions in the State and secured for the average citizen a smooth and peaceful life.

*Towards Better Pattern of Police.*—Special measures have been adopted to improve the calibre of the police, so as to enable them to get a better hold on crime. Training facilities have been extended for all ranks and the untrained personnel is being put through various courses at the Police Training Centre, Bahadurgarh. A large number of seats have been reserved in the various courses at the Police Training School, Phillaur, to accelerate the pace of training among the higher ranks. Policemen are being made to adapt themselves to the changed conditions in the country and to realize their responsibilities to the public in the new order of things. Consequently, their former authoritarian attitude is yielding place to one of real service to the people.

The work of the police is under constant scrutiny with the Government. While all necessary measures have been and are being taken to improve their efficiency and striking power, corrective measures are also employed without hesitation, where necessary.

### 3. Agrarian Reforms

*Agrarian Acts.*—Out of the three Acts relating to Agrarian reforms, enforced during the President's regime, two, namely the PEPSU Abolition of Ala Malkiyat Rights Act and the PEPSU Occupancy Tenants (Vesting of Proprietary Rights) Act, were re-enacted after the formation of the present Ministry.

In view of the special position of members of the Armed Forces owning lands in Pepsu, Ordinance No. 1 of 1954 was promulgated for their special benefit. In their case, the period for filing reservation forms was extended to one year from six months prescribed under the Pepsu Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, the third of these Acts relating to Agrarian Reforms referred to above. The provisions of this third Act were further considered, in the light of the representations received from various quarters, in a meeting held by the representatives of Pepsu and the Central Committee for Land Reforms at New Delhi. As a result of deliberations, therein, the Pepsu Agricultural Tenants (Temporary Protection and Disability) Ordinance was promulgated, whereby ejection of tenants on the ground of resumption of land for self-cultivation by landowners has been stayed for one year. On the other hand the tenants, too, have been debarred from acquiring proprietary rights for the same period. This ordinance has been replaced by the Pepsu Agricultural Tenants (Temporary Protection and Disability) Act which has been duly passed by the Pepsu Vidhan Sabha.

*Towards Settlement of Tenants.*—Instructions have been issued to Collectors to acquire banjarlands under the above said Act for the settlement of tenants. A special Officer has been appointed to prepare after a thorough survey, a scheme for the purpose and to implement it in due course.

### 4. Consolidation and Settlement Operations

This important work has been pursued with great vigour and speed. The staff was greatly strengthened in order to cope with the increased work.

Special efforts have been made to benefit the public for whose good the consolidation is being done. For example:—

Before the take-over, -/6/- per bigha was collected from land-owners towards the cost of stationery, survey, implements etc. That amount has been reduced to -/4/- per bigha.

Instructions have been given to the staff to hear people's complaints on the spot and to redress their grievances forthwith.

To expedite enquires and to watch the progress of work, a Flying squad, consisting of two tahsildars and other clerical staff, has been appointed.

In order to tighten control and to speed up consolidation operations, the Deputy Commissioners have been given control over the consolidation staff.

*Facilities for Harijans.*—Instructions have been issued to provide facilities and amenities to Harijans specially (1) reservation of separate sites for manure pits, (2) reservation of land for extension of their abadies, (3) reservation of at least 8% of the village land for pasture and cattle shed to which the Harijans shall have the right of use like others and (4) reservation of separate site for cremation ground.

*Work Accomplished.*—By March 1954, the preliminary record had been completed in 964 villages, involving 36,58,161 bighas. Upto the end of October, the above record was completed in 181 more villages with 9,77,455 bighas bringing the total to 1,145 villages and 46,35,616 bighas.

Upto March last, measurements had been completed in 1,077 villages with 44,10,405 bighas of land. During the period, March to October, the measurements were completed in 196 more villages with an area of 17,21,830 bringing the total to 1,273 villages and an area of 61,32,235 bighas.

By the time of the take over, the valuation work had been completed in 943 villages with an area of 36,49,052 bighas. Upto the end of October, 1954, the work was done in 267 more villages having an area of 20,73,767 bighas, bringing the total to 1,210 villages with an area of 57,22,818 bighas.

*Settlement.*—Consolidation and Settlement operations were hand in hand under separate staff. These operations were amalgamated in July, 1953. Record of rights are prepared afresh in the consolidation operations and the only work for settlement here is the revision of land revenue rates consequent upon the general increase in the price of agricultural produce as also the general development of the tract since after the last settlement. As consolidation operation were scattered over different villages of different tahsils in the past no tahsil has been completed with consolidation work and as such Land Revenue assessment operations have not been taken up. The only work done is to classify the soils alongwith valuation done in consolidation. It will be possible to take up resettlement soon after the Tahsils of Malerkotla, Rajpura, Bhatinda and Faridkot are completed which work is expected to be done in 1955-56.

### 5. Integration of Services and administrative reorganisation including Police and Judiciary

The question of integration of Services, which had been pending ever since the formation of PEPSU, was taken up on top priority basis and integration has been completed in the case of Administrative. Judicial, Education, Medical, Agriculture and Veterinary Services, Secretariat Superintendent's Cadre, Tahsildar's Cadre Election Department, Advocate General's Department, Patiala Union Health Services, Patiala Union Engineering Service, Patiala Union Medical Services, Patiala Union Police Services, Patiala Union Judicial Service Class I and II, Jails Department, Industries Department, Excise & Taxation Department, Superintendent, Head Vernacular Clerks of Deputy Commissioners offices, Khewat staff of Deputy Commissioners, Kapurthala and Mahendragarh and Bhatinda, Stenographers Commissioner's office, Directorate of Land Records and Deputy Commissioners offices, Staff of the Public Health Section and Directorate of Archives. The integration of other services will be completed very shortly.

*Anti-Corruption Drive.*—The Government have time and again assured the public that they are anxious to root out corruption from among the Public Servants and have appealed to the public to extend its full cooperation in these efforts.

To deal with this matter, the Government have appointed an Anti-Corruption Board composed of officials and non-officials. All

complaints are forwarded to the Board for investigation. Every precaution is taken to see that there is no slip-shod attitude anywhere in dealing with such complaints. Adequate staff has been provided to conduct investigations.

As a result of concrete efforts, a number of corrupt officers have been dismissed. In cases where it is not practicable to prove specific charges of corruption or inefficiency, recourse is had to the provision in the Service Regulations regarding compulsory retirement in public interest.

All this is having a very salutary effect on the Services and corruption is being gradually but steadily eliminated.

*Departmental Examinations.*—In order to test the proficiency of members of the Services in departmental work, departmental examinations have been prescribed. Under the President's rule, the PEPSU candidates were required to pass the Punjab examinations. But this had an adverse effect on efficiency; for the rules and regulations prevailing in the two States were different in several respects. The Government have reconstituted the Central Committee of Examinations to conduct the various departmental examinations in the State. It consists of the Chief Secretary as the Chairman, and the Finance Secretary, the Revenue Secretary and the Deputy Secretary (Home) as members.

*Service Rules.*—The Government servant's Conduct Rules have also been amended, prohibiting the former from drinking at public places and public functions and instructing them not to propose or second any candidate for elections to legislative bodies.

The PEPSU Administrative Service Rules have been revised so as to provide for the direct appointment of persons declared successful in competitive examinations held by the Public Service Commission and for recruitment by promotions from amongst Secretariat Superintendents and Tahsildars.

The PEPSU Judicial Service Rules have also been amended so as to provide for direct recruitment to posts in the Subordinate Judicial Services by direct appointment of persons declared successful in competitive examinations held by the Public Service Commission.

The pay scale of PEPSU Judicial Service Class II Officers has been revised from Rs. 250—590 to Rs. 250—700.

## 6. Important Legislation undertaken and laws extended

The following Acts and Ordinances were passed during the year 1954:--

*(Acts passed by the President during the President's rule in year 1954).*

| | Date of assent |
|---|---|
| 1. The Pepsu Betterment Charges and Acreage Rates Act, 1953 (No. 1 of 1954) | 31-12-1953. |
| 2. The Pepsu Legislative Assembly (Prevention of Disqualification) Amendment Act, 1954 (No. 2 of 1954) | 12-1-1954. |
| 3. The Pepsu Townships Development Board Act, 1954 (No. 3 of 1954) | 15-1-1954. |
| 4. The Pepsu Chowkidari Act, 1954 (No. 4 of 1954) | 15-1-1954. |
| 5. The Pepsu Live-Stock Improvement Act, 1954 (No. 5 of 1954) | 22-1-1954. |
| 6. The Pepsu Rules of Executive Business (Validation) Act, 1954 (No. 6 of 1954) | 2-3-1954. |

*(Acts passed by the State Legislature)*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. The Pepsu Appropriation Act, 1954 (No. 1 of 1954) | 30-3-1954. |
| 2. The Pepsu Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1954 (No. 2 of 1954) | 30-3-1954. |
| 3. The Pepsu Appropriation Act, 1954 (No. 3 of 1954) | 17-4-1954. |
| 4. The Pepsu Sirhind Canal and Western Jumna Canal Rules (Enforcement and Validation) Act, 1954 (No. 4 of 1954) | 16-7-1954. |
| 5. The Pepsu Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Act, 1954 Act, 1954 (No. 5 of 1954) | 17-7-1954. |
| 6. The Pepsu Police (Incitement to Disaffection) Act. 1954 (No. 6 of 1954) | 20-7-1954. |
| 7. The Pepsu Cinemas (Regulation) Act, 1954 (No. 7 of 1954) | 26-7-1954. |
| 8. The Pepsu Opium Smoking Act, 1954 (No. 8 of 1954) | 26-7-1954. |
| 9. The Pepsu Compulsory Primary Education Act, 1954 (No. 9 of 1954) | 26-7-1954. |
| 10. The Pepsu Small Towns Act, 1954 (No. 10 of 1954) | 20-8-1954. |
| 11. The Pepsu Good Conduct Prisoners' (Temporary Release) Act, 1954 (No. 11 of 1954) | 17-8-1954. |
| 12. The Pepsu Live-Stock Improvement Act, 1954 (No. 12 of 1954) | 17-8-1954. |
| 13. The Pepsu Societies Registration Act, 1954 (No. 13 of 1954) | 17-8-1954. |
| 14. The Pepsu Stamp Amendment Act, 1954 (No. 14 of 1954) | 17-8-1954. |
| 15. The Pepsu Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1954 (No. 15 of 1954) | 18-8-1954 |
| 16. The Pepsu Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immoveable Property 1954 (No. 16 of 1954) | 14-9-1954. |
| 17. The Pepsu Abolition of Ala Malkiayat Rights Act, 1954 (No. 17 of 1954) | 14-9-1954. |
| 18. The Pepsu Occupancy Tenants (Vesting of Proprietary Rights) Act, 1954 (No. 18 of 1954) | 24-9-1954. |
| 19. The Pepsu Legislative Assembly (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1954 (No. 19 of 1954) | 28-12-1954. |
| 20. The Pepsu Small Towns (Amendment) Act, 1954 (No. 20 of 1954) | 28-12-1954. |
| 21. The Pepsu Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Act, 1954 (No. 21 of 1954) | 28-12-1954. |
| 22. The Pepsu Agricultural Tenants (Temporary Protection and Disability) Act, 1954 (No. 22 of 1954) | .. .. |

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*Ordinances*

| | Date of assent |
|---|---|
| 1. The Pepsu Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Ordinance, 1954 (No. 1 of 1954) | 23-5-1954. |
| 2. The Pepsu Sirhind Canal and Western Jumna Canal Rules (Enforcement and Validation) Ordinance, 1954 (No. 2 of 1954) | 6-6-1954. |
| 3. The Pepsu Small Towns Ordinance 1954 (No. 3 of 1954) | 18-6-1954. |
| 4. The Pepsu Legislative Assembly (Prevention of Disqualification) Ordinance 1954 (No. 4 of 1954) | 6-9-1954. |
| 5. The Pepsu Small Towns (Amendment) Ordinance 1954 (No. 5 of 1954) | 6-10-1954. |
| 6. The Pepsu Tenants (Temporary Protection and Disability) Ordinance, 1954 (No. 6 of 1954) | 11-10-1954. |
| 7. The Pepsu Sugarcane Regulation of Supply and Purchase) Ordinance, 1954 (No. 7 of 1954) | 11-11-1954. |
| 8. The Pepsu Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Ordinance, 1954 (No. 8 of 1954) | 12-11-1954. |

As regards the extension of Parliament Acts, it may be stated that no old Act was extended during the period under review. A list of Parliament enactments enforced during the period which apply to this State also, is however, enclosed herewith.

*List of Parliament Enactments enforced in Pepsu during the year 1954.*

1. Displaced persons (Claims) Supplementary Act, 1954 (No. 12 of 1954).

2. The Transfer of Evacuee Deposits Act, 1954 (No. 15 of 1954).

3. The Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954 (No. 21 of 54).

4. The Delivery of Books (Public Libraries) Act, 1954 (No. 27 of 54).

5. The High Court Judges (Conditions of Services) Act, 1954 (No. 28 of 54).

6. The Muslim Wakfs Act, 1954 (No. 29 of 1954).

7. The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 (No. 37 of 54).

8. The Special Marriage Act, 1954 (No. 43 of 54).

9. The Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (No. 44 of 54).

## Financial Position

The Finance Department has undertaken the undermentioned activities which have a large beneficial effect initially in regard to the incurring of expenditure and maintenance of their accounts, and ultimately benefiting the taxpayers whose interests are fore-most with the Government and the present popular regime.

1. Under the personal guidance and supervision of the Finance Secretary, a special branch has been opened in the Finance Department whose main task is to see whether the different departments

of the State are exercising proper "financial control over the expenditure", incurred in their own departments as well as in offices subordinate to them. It is also examined by the special staff mentioned above, whether the departments maintain proper accounts in respect of that expenditure, as ultimately it is the responsibility of the departments to properly watch the progress and trend of expenditure. This has three-fold advantages:—

(i) It enables the departments to discharge their duties and fulfil their responsibilities in the manner desired of them. They can know in this manner the shortcomings of their departments and can plug them as and where needed;

(ii) This enables them to surrender their surplus amounts back to the Government so that they may be able to utilise them for other important works and public schemes;

(iii) Last, but not the least, benefit accrues to the tax payers in the form that efforts are made to utilize to the best advantage of the tax payer's money a large portion of which is spent back for the benefit of tax payers themselves.

The Departments of the State also benefit by this guidance of the Finance Department by keeping their accounts and registers correctly, so that when the State Appropriation Accounts are presented before the Legislature the departments are confronted with less difficulty and find their position much easier before the public Accounts Committee, as detailed in subsequent paragraphs. The special staff appointed by the Finance Department moves from one office to the other in the State and guides the departments in the matter on the spot. This has resulted in appreciable improvement in the day to day working of the departments so far as accounts matters are concerned. The defects, omissions and deficiencies noticed in their accounts are pointed out to them and instructions are given on the spot in the method of meeting these defects and irregularities and avoiding the same in future. If the departments continue to act on the lines indicated by this trained and specially experienced staff, matters will improve very much in a short time to come.

### Public Accounts Committee

The departments of the State, as is well known were not at all conversant with the manner of dealing with and the procedure to be adopted in regard to the Appropriation Accounts. They were hardly aware of the functions and position of the Public Accounts Committee and their relation as well as responsibility *vis-a-vis* the

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Public Accounts Committee. This year, it was the first opportunity for the State Departments to face the Public Accounts Committee, and to answer the questions relating to appropriation accounts, with a view to imparting necessary knowledge to them about the same, the various departments of the State were guided at different stages in the matter. The Finance Secretary personally brought home to the Heads of departments, the constitutional position about the Public Accounts Committee, the various stages of parliamentary control over the finances of the State, its different phases and stages and what was ultimately required of the departments in the matter. To make the departments ready and prepared to meet the Public Accounts Committee, the departments were supplied with model questions which the Public Accounts Committee was likely to put to them in their meetings. Its questionnaire was framed departmentwise with particular reference to the appropriation accounts for the year 1950-51, as those accounts were to be examined by the Public Accounts Committee. The departments were also guided in the method of replying to those questions and later on when the departments actually prepared replies to the questionnaire of the Public Accounts Committee, those replies were scrutinized in the Finance Department and the departments were guided by the Officer on special duty as and where necessary in the matter, so that they may be able to face the Public Accounts Committee with as much information and facts as they could possibly collect and furnish under the present circumstances. This was a very useful piece of work done by the Finance Department and proved of great avail, when the departmental heads attended the meetings and faced the Public Accounts Committee. In the absence of such a guidance and help having been rendered in advance by the Finance Department, the position of the departments would have been very much different from what it emerged at present. Such assistance would also be continued to be given to the departments in future. The Finance Secretary and the O.S.D. had personally been correcting the replies of the departments and making them worth presentation to the Public Accounts Committee.

*Accounts in the State Treasuries.*—In addition to the above items of work, the accounts of three big district treasuries and four subtreasuries have also been examined so far. The working of the treasuries revealed that a number of improvements were still necessary in them. The defects and shortcomings in their working, the mistakes in accounts, incomplete and bad state of affairs in the accounts position in some of them, have all been pointed out to the persons concerned and steps are also being taken to bring the day-to-day working of the treasuries to the level of working in the Punjab Treasuries. The defects noticed in the accounts were got rectified on the spot and suitable instructions were imparted as and

where found necessary. These instructions have proved of great help to the treasury staff. The present Inspection Agency, working under the charge of Officer on special duty, not only posted the staff with their defects but also instructed and taught them as to how to rectify those mistakes and defects and to avoid them in future. Matters are also being brought to the personal notice of Revenue authorities, Police or P.W.D. authorities so that the shortcomings may be removed at all ends and as early as possible. This activity of the Finance Department has proved of great advantage to the staff of treasuries for the working which still requires to be brought to better level and most of the staff is still untrained and raw.

8: Progress and implementation of Development projects with special reference to:—

(i) *Grow More Food Schemes.*—There has been marked progress in all directions. The implementation of the Five-Year Plan programme has been taken up in right earnest. So far, about Rs. 11 lakhs. have been sanctioned as aid to the deserving farmers for the construction of wells, tube-wells, pumping sets, repair of old wells, and purchase of tractors. These measures are sure to improve the potential of farm production in the State. Another creditable job done by the Government is a special relief scheme for the people of Mahendragarh area. Rs. 3,50,000 has been sanctioned to provide increased assistance for construction of wells and pumping sets in this tract. Other steps taken to develop this tract are the posting of a sizeable strength of agricultural staff including a permanent class II Officer. An elaborate agricultural survey has been undertaken with the help of additional staff to explore the possibilities of implementing a comprehensive development programme in this area.

The work on the Land Reclamation Scheme has also been toned up and the Government is very anxious to make up the lag in the scheduled target of this scheme. It is under contemplation of the Government to advance full loans to the co-sharing farmers of the reclaimed lands for completing tube-wells and pumping sets, so that irrigation facilities are readily available for crop production.

A campaign for Japanese Method of Paddy Cultivation has been initiated. The target acreage of 10,000 rice land area in the State was taken up in full under the new method. Enhanced irrigation supplies were also arranged. Efforts in respect of cotton Extension work have yielded very encouraging results. The current season reports wholesale coverage of Bhatinda Tahsil with American cotton varieties.

11000 mds. of pure wheat seed have been distributed. The achievements slightly fell short of the target due to untimely rains. The measures to step up Compost production for enhancing the soil fertility level of the State include the sanctioning of monetary aid in the

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shape of loans and subsidies to municipalities. Cases to the extent of Rs. 60,000 are under sanction. Another big achievement is the State Patronisation of the scheme of organising 100 Young Farmers Clubs in various parts of the State.

### 8. (ii) Development of Communication

*Roads.*—The following roads are under construction:—

(a) Sunam-Bhikhi-Mansa-Talwani Sabo Road,

(b) Hadiaya-Harisinghwala Road,

(c) Barnala-Bhadaur-Bajjakhana Road,

(d) Bhupindra Sagar-Narwana Road,

(e) Narwana-Jind Road, and

(f) Dadri-Mahendragarh Road.

Besides the above, Narnaul-Rewari Road and Dadri-Baund Road have also been taken up recently. These roads will provide through traffic from Rohtak to Narnaul and Rewari Dadri will also be connected with Loharu.

All these roads have been planned and approved by the present Ministry.

*Permits.*—With a view to eliminating chances of permits being sold at premium, it has been decided not to allow sales of vehicles along with rights of route permits. Public and regular private permits are now renewed for three years.

*Licences.*—The following licences were issued.—

| | |
|---|---|
| Drivers licences. | 621 |
| Conductors Licences. | 226 |
| Learners Licences. | 786 |

*Traffic Regulations.*—Instructions have been issued and are being enforced by the Mobile Traffic Staff to ensure that traffic rules are observed by the operating vehicles, that tickets are issued on the principle of first come, first served, and that the travelling public is treated with due courtesy. Two conductors licences were suspended for misbehaviour towards travelling public.

*Nationalization of Transport.*—A Scheme for phased nationalization of transport has been prepared and is being implemented.

*Direct Road Links.*—As a result of negotiations with the Punjab Transport Authorities, direct road links have been agreed to be established between Patiala on the one side and Faridkot, Nalagarh, Amritsar, Chandigarh, Phagwara and Ludhiana on the other.

*Speed Limit Control.*—As a step towards preventing rash driving of transport vehicles, the Motor vehicles Rules have been so amended as to make it compulsory for every transport vehicle, to be fitted with a speed governor. The speed governors will be sealed with official seals and will make the vehicles incapable of being driven at a speed higher than the maximum lawful speed in each case. Delivery vans, motor cars and vehicles used for military, police, ambulance and fire brigade purposes are exempted.

*PEPSU Roadways.*— PEPSU Government have decided to participate in the business of Road Transport and for this purpose a department has been set up. The taking over of passenger transport, is to be gradual and will be spread over a period of five years.

During the first year, 11 routes with 35 buses have been selected for operation. Experienced and trained officers have been selected and further staff is in the process of selection. All preliminary arrangements have been completed. Fabrication of bodies is commencing immediately. Efforts will be made to provide public with comfortable and spacious accommodation. Moreover for the first time in this State 100 per cent. diesel buses will be employed.

During the first year a total capital expenditure of about Rs. 14 lakhs has been provided for and the whole amount is likely to be utilized before the end of the current financial year.

The State buses are likely to be in operation before the end of January 1955.

Construction of workshop and Administrative building is in progress.

**8. (iii) Improvement of medical facilities**

*The New Rajendra Hospital.*—The opening ceremony of the Hospital was performed by the Prime Minister of India on February 12, 1954. It has been running satisfactorily since then. Its construction and equipment have been speeded up so as to complete it in all respects. Out of Rs. 19 lakhs provided for the completion of the building during the year, Rs. 12 lakhs have already been spent. An additional sum of Rs. 5·3 lakhs has already been spent on equipment.

*Government Medical College.*—The College is intended eventually to serve 300 students with a provision for expansion to 400. It started working on November 5, 1953 with 50 students. Admissions to the second batch have been made. The work of construction and equipment has gone on rapidly. Out of Rs. 12 lakhs provided during the year for the completion of the building, over Rs. 8 lakhs have been spent and Rs. 2·13 lakhs have been spent on equipment.

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*A New Medical and Health Unit.*—Due to reorganisation of districts, a Medical and Health Unit has been sanctioned for Mahendragarh District. In consequence, the district will have a separate District Health Officer for preventive work and a Civil Surgeon for curative Health Services.

*Analytical Laboratory.*—The Central Analytical Laboratory, Patiala, which had been hitherto working under the Director of Industries, has been transferred to the Health Department, which is the appropriate department to control such a laboratory.

*Lady Dufferin Hospital.*—A separate X-Ray apparatus has been installed at the lady Dufferin Hospital, Patiala. It has come as a boon to the female patients attending the said hospital.

*T. B. Clinic, Sangrur.*—The clinic with six indoor beds, constructed under the Five Year Plan, has been working satisfactorily. Necessary staff has been appointed. Rs. 15·3 thousand is provided for its completion during the year. It is now under the control of the Central Government, but will be taken over by the PEPSU Government with effect from April 1, 1955.

*A. P. Jain Hospital, Rajpura.*—The PEPSU Government has taken over the control of the A. P. Jain Hospital, Rajpura Township.

*New Hospitals.*—During the year the following hospitals, wards or clinics were opened:—

1. T. B. Clinic, Sangrur.
2. Two Wards and Two Cottages at Hardinge Sanatorium. Dharampur.
3. Civil Hospital Dalmia Dadri, and
4. Civil Hospital, Nalagarh.

*Anti-Corruption Drive.*—In pursuance of the anti-corruption drive launched by the Government, the services of two Medical Officers *viz.* Dr. Chain Singh Birde and Dr. N. K. Sabhlok were dispensed with and one compounder was suspended.

*Training.*—Five candidates were got trained at the Malaria Institute of India, Delhi. Three persons have been sent to Amritsar for training as Sanitary Inspectors. One Senior Malaria Inspector has been sent for Laboratory Technique training at the All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta.

*Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.*—Five such centres have been opened at Julana, Kala Sanghian, Dhanaula, Kandaghat, and Jhhoju Kalan. Seven candidates for Health Visitors Course and

fourteen for Midwifery course were selected and sent for training. Five Health Visitors and seven Midwives, who had been sent for training, have passed their courses. Eighteen candidates have completed Dai's training.

*Rural Health Centres.*—The site for the construction of a Rural Health Centre at Sherpur has been selected and the P.W.D. authorities have been requested to execute the work expeditiously.

*Village Water Supply.*—This scheme was revived in July, 1954. A rough survey of the water scarcity area was got done through the Public Health field-staff. The services of an expert Sanitary Engineer have since been secured to carry out a technical survey.

*B.C.G. Vaccination.*—Since March 1954, the B.C.G. vaccination teams have completed work in Malerkotla, Amloh, Payal, Sirhind and Dadri Tahsils. The work is in progress in Narnaul and Mahendragarh Tahsils.

The total statistical figures relating to this period are as under:—

| Tested | Positive | Vaccinated |
|---|---|---|
| 4,07,940 | 1,34,873 | 1,23,401 |

According to the scheme, 18 lakhs persons have to be treated by the end of March 1955. The rate of progress is well ahead of schedule.

*National Malaria Control Scheme.*—Anti-Malaria operations on a State-wide scale in the form of D.D.T. spray and distribution of Anti-Malaria Drugs were started in June this year. Two Central Units under qualified Anti-Malaria Officers carried out the operations in rural and urban areas of the districts of Patiala, Sangrur and Kapurthala. Up to the end of September 1954, they sprayed 3,76,931 houses in 2,604 villages, involving 16,20,522 persons living in them. In the corresponding period of 1953, only 1,10,757 houses in 1,022 villages could be sprayed.

A Parasitologist has been engaged in the Malaria Section.

*Anti-Epidemic Measures.*—Special measures against Cholera and Malaria were adopted on the occasion of the Solar Eclipse Fair and during the floods in the district of Kapurthala.

*Ayurvedic.*—The rules under the PEPSU Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners' Act, 2008 having been published, the registration of Vaidyas and Hakims was taken in hand. So far 4,231 applications have been received.

The Ayurvedic College and Hospital have been completed and are running satisfactorily.

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The Public of Haat offered 12 bighas of land and constructed a building for a Government Ayurvedic Hospital there. The opening ceremony of the Aushdhalya was performed on October 10, 1954.

## 8. (iv) Education

### Primary Education

*Crusade against illiteracy.*—Immediately on assumption of office, the Government started a crusade against illeteracy. After taking stock of the whole position, it chalked out a programme of universal primary education, envisaging a Primary School for every such village or group of villages as can sustain it. The programme has been vigorouly pursued.

Besides, the Government has under consideration a plan for the complete eradication of illiteracy in a selected area. The plan will be initiated on or about the next Republic Day.

*Primary Schools.*—The number of Primary Schools was 1684 in March, 1954. By the end of October, as many as 801 new ones were opened, raising the total to 2,485. As a consequence, no village with a population of 500 or more is now without a Primary School.

One serious drawback in our single teacher Primary Schools was that when a teacher went on leave, the school remained virtually closed. To remedy this, a leave-reserve of 80 teachers has been created. Additional teachers have been given to Schools that had become congested.

*Buildings.*—In order to develop a spirit of Co-operative self help and a zeal for community service, it was decided that village communities collecting Rs. 4,000 for construction of Primary School buildings would be given an equal amount as subsidy. A provision of Rs. 1,60,000 was made for the purpose in the current year's budget. Last year 67 Primary School buildings were constructed in this way. Another 40 are going to be built this year.

Buildings for two Junior Model Schools, estimated to cost Rs. 1,54,000 are being constructed at Patiala. Provision has also been made for eight Basic Primary Schools building at a cost of Rs. 1,00,000.

*Basic Education.*—Forty new Basic Primary Schools have been opend and ten Primary Schools of the traditional type have been converted into the basic type. The plan is to convert 100 more schools in the same way.

*Training of Junior Teachers.*—Facilities for the training of Junior teachers of Primary Schools have been extended, with the result that we shall have 120 more trained teachers for employment in our Primary schools, whose number is rapidly increasing. The Basic Training Institute, Nabha is providing training to 100 candidates (60 men and 40 women). Three trained graduates-in-service have been selected to undergo further training in the technique of basic education at Jamia Millia, Delhi.

*Educated Unemployed.*—One of the objects of the educational programme adopted by the Government is to relieve unemployment amongst the educated people. The current year's programme, when completed, will provide employment to 1700 persons as teachers.

## Secondary Education

*High Schools.*—Vigorous efforts have been made to provide more adequate facilities for High School education. The plan is to have a High School within ten miles from every village. Special efforts are also to be made to extend facilities for High-School education for girls.

The number of High Schools has been already increased from 140 to 170, Nineteen Middle Schools have been upgraded to the High standard. It is also planned to have hostels attached to selected High Schools where boys from villages having no High School will get free lodging.

*Buildings.*—The Government High Schools of Narwana, Moonak and Jaitu will have new buildings during the year.

*Middle Schools.*—So far 34 Lower Middle Schools or Primary Schools have been raised to the Middle Standard bringing the number of the latter to 295.

*Libraries and Laboratories.*—Plans are ready for the improvement of libraries and laboratories in schools. To begin with, ten selected schools will be given Rs. 15,000 each for the purpose.

*Multilateral Schools.*—In accordance with a plan for diversified courses, which is under consideration by the University, the PEPSU Government is planning to have a first-rate multilateral school in Patiala, and later on, one in every district.

*Private Schools.*—Grant-in-aid is given to all recognized private schools. A sum of Rs. 1,60,630 was paid during the last year and Rs. 2,27,000 has been provided for the purposes in the current year's budget.

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Provisional recognition has been given to 13 High Schools and 5 Middle Schools, and permanent recognition to 5 High Schools.

### College Education

*New College.*—A Degree College has been started in the backward district of Mahendragarh. A sum of Rs. 1,00,000 has been earmarked for a new building for the said college which, at present, is located in the new block built for the Government High School, Narnaul.

Science classes have been added to various Colleges in the State. M.A. Classes in Political Science have been started and those in History and Philosophy will be started from the next year, at the Mahendra College Patiala. For the benefit of girl students, subjects like music, Home Science, Art and Painting have been, or are being introduced in some Colleges.

To meet the growing demand for the study of Science admissions to the first year class in the Mahendra College, Patiala, have been raised from 180 to 256.

*Special expenditure.*—The Mahendra College, Patiala will soon have an Administrative Block at a cost of Rs. 1,00,000. Its building has been remodelled to provide more accommodation. A special grant of Rs. 14,000 has been given to the College for purchase of Liberary books.

Various Government Colleges in the State have been given funds aggregating to Rs. 2,29,000 for the purchase of furniture Rs. 51,000, Science Apparatus Rs. 1,31,000 and Liberary books Rs. 47,000.

## 9. Progress of Community Development Projects

*New N.E.S. Blocks.*—Five new National Extension Service Blocks were opened on October 2, 1954. In this way the State Government has achieved the target of covering ¼ of the State by such Blocks during the Five Year Plan period, a year ahead of schedule.

*Popular Enthusiasm.*—Because of the increased zest and earnestness with which the Development work began to be executed, there has been a tremendous increase in public enthusiasm for, and public participation in, all projects and Blocks.

*Towards Greater Co-ordination and Despatch.*—With a view to securing co-ordination at various levels and quickening the pace of work, a body, called the State Development Committee, has been constituted. Its main function is to lay down general Policies and to devise ways and means to overcome the difficulties which might hamper the progress of the programme. Enhanced financial powers

have been given to the Officers connected with the Development work, and the Deputy Commissioners and the Sub Divisional Officers have been fully associated with it. A special selection Board has been constituted to ensure the selection of suitable personnel for the Blocks.

These and other steps taken in this behalf have greatly accelerated the pace of progress in this field.

*Financial Help.*—An amount of Rs. 13,00,000 has been sanctioned for providing cheap credit to the villagers in the five N.E.S. Blocks of Bhadson, Jind, Phagwara, Rajpura and Sangrur. Another Rs. 1,50,000 has been sanctioned for giving reclamation loans in the Dhuri Project area.

*Towards improving village, Women's Lot.*—Special attention has been paid to improving the lot of Women in the villages. Young Women's Adult-*Cum*-Education Centres have been set up to impart training in embroidery, tailoring, soap making etc. These Centres are proving very useful and are becoming very popular.

*Agricultural Extension.*—The pace of Agricultural Extension has been greatly accelerated as evidenced by the following figures:—

| Work | Achievement before the take-over | Achievement after the take-over |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton seeds distributed | 1,173 | 5,283 Maunds |
| Fertilizers distributed | 21,788 | 29,243 Maunds |
| Old Wells repaired | 578 | 3,098 |
| Tube Wells sunk | 7 | 167 |
| Trees planted | 78,536 | 1,48,303 |

*Artificial Insemination Centres.*—Two new Artificial Insemination Centres have been opend, raising their number to four. Four Key villages are attached to each of the four centres. That the Centres are becoming very popular is shown by the fact that against 334 inseminations done before the take-over, as many as 605 have been done since then, over 85 per cent. of which have been successful.

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(5)

## RAJASTHAN

### I. Political (Ministerial changes etc.)

The Ministry headed by Shri Jai Narain Vyas continued in office till the first week of November, when, as a result of re-election of the leader of the Congress Assembly Party, Shri Mohan Lal Sukhadia became the Chief Minister. The new Ministry was sworn in on the 13th November 1954 and it consists of 9 Ministers, including four of the previous Cabinet. Three Deputy Ministers were also included in the new Ministry.

### II. Law and Order situation.

During the year 1954 the Law and Order situation in the State was well under control. Consequent on the liquidation of most of the dacoit gangs in 1953 there was a remarkable decrease in highway offences. Even in the other classes of crime there was an overall decrease in 1954 as would be seen from the following figures:—

| Nature of Crime | 1953 | 1954 | Percentage of decrease as compared with 1953 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dacoities | 162 | 90 | 44% |
| Robberies | 502 | 394 | 41% |
| Murders | 373 | 333 | 11% |
| Burglaries | 6461 | 4947 | 23% |
| Thefts (both Cattle & Ordinary) | 6656 | 5340 | 20% |
| TOTAL CRIME | 21,506 | 18,064 | 16% |

An outstanding achievement of the Rajasthan Police during the year 1954 was the annihilation of the Gujar dacoit gangs in the Chambal ravines which along with the gangs of outlaws Shankar, Jagman, Pirthi and Sirmohar used to terrorise the Dholpur sub-Division and its adjoining territory. This success was of course, due to the co-operation which the Rajasthan Police received from the Police of the Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Bharat States. In all 67 dacoits were either killed or arrested in that area, with the result that as against 25 dacoities which occurred in the year 1953 in this area, only 5 were committed in the year 1954 resulting in an 80 per cent. reduction.

During the year under review the Police had 30 encounters with dacoits, in which 13 were killed and 315 arrested alive. Considerable property including arms and ammunition was also recovered in these encounters. Three Police officers lost their lives in these encounters.

The border incidents continued to cause anxiety to the Rajasthan Police. A high-level conference was held at Munabao on December 5, 1953, in which the Inspectors General of Police, Sind, Bhawalpur, Rajasthan, Khairpur, D. Is. G. Ahmedabad, Sind, Bikaner, Jodhpur and C.I.D Rajasthan participated and many useful decisions were arrived at. As a result of this meeting, the number of border incidents showed some decrease.

### . Agrarian Reforms

Three kinds of land tenures exist in Rajasthan, viz., (1) Ryotwari (2) Jagirdari and (3) Zamindari. Most of the Khalsa area is under Ryotwari system there being no intermediaries between the tenant and the Government. In the Jagir areas, the Jagirdar is responsible for payment of tribute to the Government. So far as the tenant is concerned the Jagirdar is treated like an owner as the payments made by him to Government do not bear any direct relation to the rents he actually realises from his tenants. In the Zamindari area, the Zamindars as peasant proprietors are responsible for payment of land revenue to the Government.

The Government of Rajasthan enacted the Land Reforms and Resumption of Jagirs Act, 1952, and while action was being taken to implement it the Jagirdars filed writ the applications in the High Court of Rajasthan challenging its validity and stay orders were passed by the High Court. Certain Jagirdars, however, accepted the Award given by Shri G. B. Pant, Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, and withdrew their writ applications from the High Court and therefore an Act amending the Rajasthan Land Reforms and Resumption Act, 1952, to provide for resumption of the total jagir land was passed as under the original Act only Jagirs having an annual income of Rs. 5,000 could be resumed. Rules were framed under the said Act and steps were taken to resume the Jagirs by stages as indicated below:—

(i) During the month of June, 1954, the Jagirs having an income of Rupees three lacs and more like Sikar, Khetri and Uniara, the three big jurisdictional Thikanas of the former Jaipur State were resumed;

(ii) In the month of July, 18 settled Jagirs with an annual rental income below Rupees three lacs and above Rs. 50,000 were resumed;

(iii) In the month of August, settled Jagirs having an annual income upto Rs. 5,000 and the Jagirs of the former Rajasthan having an income upto Rs. 200 p. a. were resumed except the Jagirs of Jaipur and Kotah Divisions whose Jagirdars' writ petitions were pending in the High Court Bench at Jaipur; and

(iv) In the month of September, 220 Jagirdars of Jaipur and Kotah Divisions whose writ applications were pending in the High Court Bench Jaipur withdrew their respective cases. Consequent upon this withdrawal, the Jagir lands of the above Jagirdars except of those who obtained stay orders from the Supreme Court, were resumed.

Several Jagirdars filed writ applications in the Supreme Court of India under Article 32 of the Constitution of India challenging the validity of the amending Act and stay orders thereon were issued by the Supreme Court. As soon as a final decision is taken by the Supreme Court, action for the resumption of those jagirs will be taken. It is hoped that the validity of the Act will be recognised by the Supreme Court. The resumption of Jagirs is expected to bring in a net income of about 1 crore per year after the period of 15 years when full payment of compensation will have been made. It is an outstanding Land Reform which will result in greater agricultural production, better agrarian situation, social equality and rise in the standard of living of the people.

In the areas covered by the former Matsya Union and in a couple of Tehsils of Jaipur and Kotah Divisions the Zamindari system is prevalent. The revenue payable by the Zamindars to Government was fixed but they were realising much higher rents from tenants-at-will by letting out their lands to the highest bidders. To stop such rack-renting, the Rajasthan Agricultural Rents Control Act, 1952, was passed. The validity of the above Act was also challenged and the Rajasthan High Court declared this Act as *ultra vires* and consequently a fresh law under the same name was enacted in 1954.

Due to agricultural calamities the Government granted remission in land revenue demand varying from 25 per cent. to 75 per cent. on account of the failure of Kharif Crops of the Samvat year 2010 in 96 Jagir villages of the District of Jhunjhunu. Remission of Rs. 1,17,171-14-6 and suspension of Rs 6,22,657-12-3 were granted in the land revenue demand of the Ganganagar district.

In order to improve the agrarian condition the Government of Rajasthan sanctioned Rs. 10 lacs for the grant of Taccavi loans in

addition to an allotment of Rs. 15 lacs for the grant of loans for seed purposes during the year 1954-55.

### IV. Settlement Operations.

Out of the total area of 1·30 lakh sq. miles an area of 46,828 sq. miles only was settled at the time of formation of Rajasthan in April 1949. During the last five years the settlement operations were pushed through vigorously with the result that an area of 87,500 sq. miles has been completely settled. Upto the 15th November 1954, an area of 16,073 sq. miles comprising 2664 villages was surveyed and settled. It is hoped that a further area of 8194 sq. miles covering 1640 villages will be surveyed and settled by the end of March, 1955. This would bring the settled area to 86 per cent. of the total area of the State. Out of the remaining 14 per cent. more than three-fourth area is covered by the former State of Jaisalmer and Tehsil Sheo of District Barmer which are mostly sandy and hence no priority is given to the settlement operations in these areas. The remaining area is expected to be settled during the year 1955-56.

### V. Integration of Services and administrative reorganisation including Police and Judiciary.

The integration of services having practically been done during the year under review, the question of fixation of seniority of the various State and Subordinate Services was taken up. The position as regards determination of the seniority of officers in the various Cadres is as stated below:—

1. A provisional seniority list of the officers taken in the Rajasthan Administrative Service on probation was prepared and published and objections were invited. The objections received have been examined and the list is expected to be finalised shortly.

2. The provisional seniority list of Tehsildars and Naib Tehsildars was prepared and published and objections were invited by the Board of Revenue, Rajasthan. After considering the objections the list have been finalised by the Board of Revenue and these now remain to be approved by the Government.

3. The principles for determination of seniority of Specialists in the Medical and Public Health Department were approved by the Government and the Committee appointed to determine the seniority of the officers has submitted a Provisional Seniority list which is under Government's consideration.

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4. Rules for re-determination of seniority for the following Services were framed:—

(1) Officers appointed in the cadre of Civil Assistant Surgeons Class I and Class II.

(2) Engineers (other than Assistant Engineers) in the Public Works Department (Buildings and Roads) and (Irrigation).

(3) Engineers in the Electrical & Mechanical Department.

(4) Subordinate Administrative Service in the Customs and Excise Department (Inspectors).

(5) Subordinate Administrative Service in the Registration and Stamps Department (Inspectors).

(6) Subordinate Administrative Service in the Forest Department (Rangers, Deputy Rangers and Foresters).

The question of re-determination of seniority of Assistant Secretaries in the Secretariat is also under consideration of the Government.

Substantive appointments of Civil Assistant Surgeons, Class I of the Medical and Public Health Department as well as of Principal, Professors and Lecturers in the Ayurvedic College were made.

Re-organisation of the ministerial staff in the Secretariat has been completed. The integration of the Ministerial staff in the subordinate Departments is receiving Government's attention.

Efforts are being made to absorb the staff of the Civil Supplies Department rendered surplus consequent on the curtailment of its activities.

During the financial year 1954-55 no major change in the set up of the Judiciary was effected save the abolition of the Courts of Munsiffs at Banera, Mandalgarh, Bari and Jhalrapatan, on account of paucity of work. The Rajasthan Judicial Service Rules have been framed.

The jurisdiction of the Tehsil Didwana which was under the court of Civil Judge Merta was transferred to the Court of Civil and Assistant Sessions Judge, Nagaur.

In the Police Department fixation of all employees in the unified pay scales has been done. The duties of Government Railway Police in Rajasthan area were taken over by the Rajasthan State Police with effect from 1st September, 1954 and a separate Railway

Police District was formed with necessary staff of Gazetted, non-gazetted and ministerial establishment.

A Forensic Police Laboratory has been established at Jaipur and officers are being sent for training as experts of handwriting and ballistics.

A Police Control Room has started functioning at Jaipur for dissemination of news about offences and for taking steps to arrest the offenders, etc.

Arrangements have been made for the introduction of a Refresher course at the Police Training School Kishengarh for Head Constables, Inspectors and Deputy Superintendents Police.

During the year the post of Chief Accounts Officer was abolished and the department merged with the Finance Department and a new section 'Accounts & Audit' was created from the 1st April, 1954. The following work has been entrusted to this section:—

(a) To stablise the position of accounts in the State necessitated by the Federal Financial Integration.

(b) To integrate various Financial Rules and standardise accounts procedure and forms.

(c) To examine and fix the requirement of the accounts establishment for the various departments.

(d) To conduct the Treasury Administration.

(e) To arrange Refresher Courses for the officers of the Rajasthan Accounts Service, Accountants, Accounts Clerks, etc., and making arrangements for holding examinations for their selection.

(f) To maintain a coordinated link or liaison between the various State departments and the Accountant General on all vital matters affecting the accounts and audit arrangements.

Steps have been taken to fix the strength of the Accounts establishment of all State Departments except the Public Works Department and arrangements have been made for the training of Accountants selected by the Public Service Commission in the Accountant General's office and the Finance Department. A written examination was conducted for selection of more Accountants to fill up the vacancies. The work of evolving accounts forms prescribed in the Treasury Rules and General Financial and Account Rules has been taken up. It has been decided to start a Training School for

imparting training to Accounts Officers and other accounts staff. General Financial & Accounts Rules have been brought uptodate and reprinted.

**VI. Important Legislation undertaken and laws extended.**

During the year 1954-55 the following important Acts have been enacted by the Rajasthan Legislature:—

1. *The Rajasthan Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act*, 1954. (*Act No. VI of* 1954).—Which provides for the levy of a Tax on retail sales of motor spirit.

2. *The Rajasthan Rent Rates Determination and Validation Act*, 1954 (*Act No. IX of* 1954).—Which provides the basis for the determination of rent rates and validates the rent rates determined previously in accordance with such basis.

3. *The Rajasthan Agricultural Rent Control Act*, 1954 (*Act No. XI of* 1954).—Which provides for the fixation of maximum rents recoverable by land holders from their tenants in order that excessive rents may not be exacted from them.

4. *The Rajasthan Bhoodan Yagna Act*, 1954 (*Act No. XVI of* 1954).—It aims at facilitating donation of lands in connection with the Bhoodan Yagna initiated by Acharya Vinoba Bhave and provides for the constitution of a Bhoodan Yagna Board, the donation of land to the said Board, the distribution of land secured in donation to landless persons or for community purposes.

5. *The Rajasthan Religious Buildings and Places Act*, 1954 (*No. XVIII of* 1954).—Which regulates the construction of public religious buildings and imposes restrictions on the use of public places for religious purposes.

6. *The Rajasthan Weights and Measures Act*, 1954 (*Act No. XIX of* 1954).—Which provides for the regulation of the use of weights and measures and for other ancilliary matters.

7. *The Rajasthan Irrigation and Drainage Act*, 1954 (*Act No. XXI of* 1954).—Which regulates irrigation and drainage in Rajasthan.

8. *The Rajasthan Agricultural Lands Utilisation Act*, 1954 (*Act No. XXII of* 1954).—Which provides for the utilisation of cultivable lands in the State of Rajasthan and for the regulation of specified crops.

9. *The Rajasthan Holdings (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation) Act*, 1954 (*Act No. XXIV of* 1954).—Which provides for

the compulsory consolidation of agricultural holdings and for preventing the fragmentation of agricultural holdings in the State of Rajasthan.

10. *The Rajasthan Land Reforms and Resumption of Jagirs Act (Amendment)*, 1954.—Which provides for the resumption of all Jagirs.

11. *The Rajasthan Colonisation Act*, 1954 (*Act No. XXVII of* 1954).—Which provides for the colonisation and administration of lands in Rajasthan.

12. *The Rajasthan Local Fund Audit Act*, 1954 (*Act No. XXVIII* of 1954).—Which provides for and regulates the audit of the Local Funds under the management or control of certain Local Authorities in Rajasthan.

13. *The Rajasthan Sales Tax Act*, 1954 (*Act No. XXIX of* 1954).—Which provides for the levy of a tax on the Sale of Goods in the State of Rajasthan.

14. *The Rajasthan Medical Act (Amendment)*, 1954.—Which provides for the constitution of the First Medical Council.

**VII. General, Financial position and taxation measures undertaken, if any.**

The Revenue receipts and expenditure for the year 1953-54 were estimated at Rs. 1,944·00 lakhs each, against which the Revised estimate was adopted at Rs. 1,883·31 lakhs under 'Receipts' and Rs. 1,889·74 lakhs under 'Expenditure' showing a small deficit of Rs. 6·43 lakhs. The preliminary actuals for that year stand at Rs. 1,888·50 lakhs, under receipts and Rs. 1,882·10 under expenditure. Against the Budget Estimate of Rs. 299·05 lakhs, under 'Capital Expenditure' the figures of the revised estimate was placed at Rs. 753·19 lakhs in view of increase in the size of the Five Year Development Plan and the expected increased expenditure. The figure of preliminary actuals works out to Rs. 225·25 lakhs. After taking into account the amounts to be received under the recommendations of Part 'B' States (Special Assistance) Enquiry Committee and increased receipts resulting from the abolition of Jagirdari, new taxation measures and other increases, the estimate of revenue receipts during 1954-55 was placed at Rs. 2,155:11 lakhs. Increased provision was made on the expenditure side mainly in view of the increase in the size of the Five Year Plan and the pace of execution of the various schemes, and the estimates were framed at Rs. 2,155·11 lakhs. The programme of Capital works to be executed during the year 1954-55 amounted to Rs. 1,117·22 lakhs.



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The investments of the State amounted to Rs. 1,479·43 lakhs on 1st April, 1954, out of which Government Promissory Notes for Rs. 1,217·57 lakhs were pledged with the Imperial Bank of India in connection with over-draft arrangement. The position of overdraft on 1st April, 1954 was Rs. 7,19,86,369 against the limit of Rs. 10·50 crores.

The loans obtained from the Government of India stood at Rs. 9,38,37,000 including Rs. 4,32,00,000 for Rehabilitation and Rs. 1,19,77,000 for the Bhakra Nangal Project.

### New Taxation Measures.

In view of the impending abolition of Inter-State transit (customs) duties resulting in a loss of about Rs. 150 lakhs, it was necessary to augment the resources of the State to fill the gap between revenue and expenditure. The following measures were adopted and the anticipated receipts taken into account in framing the Budget estimates of 1954-55:—

| | Measures adopted | Additional revenu anticipated during 1954-55 |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Introduction of Agriculture Income-tax (the legislation was finalised and operational part came into effect from 1-4-54) | Rs. 15·00 lakhs. |
| 2. | Revision of settlement in certain area where it has become due | Rs. 7·50 lakhs. |
| 3. | Increase in water rates | Rs. 7·50lakhs. |
| 4. | Introduction of Sales Tax from 1-4-55. (About 1 crore in 1955-56) | |
| 5. | Rules under the Betterment Fee Act have been framed and steps are being taken to impose and recover this fee | |

## VIII. Progress and implementation of Development Projects.

Several development Schemes are in progress as a part of the activities under the State Five Year Plan. Originally the amount allotted under the Plan was Rs. 1,521·25 lakhs only but to meet the needs of Rajasthan the size of the plan was subsequently enhanced and it now stands at Rs. 2,421·4 lakhs exclusive of Rs. 175 lakhs allotted in the form of loan by the Government of India, Ministry of Food & Agriculture for minor irrigation works out of the special allotment placed at their disposal. The following are the details of the allotment:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Irrigation | 947·3 |
| Roads | 500·0 |
| Power Projects | 291·6 |
| Education | 273·5 |
| Agriculture | 215·0 |
| Public Health | 143·2 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Medical | 71·0 |
| Welfare of Backward Classes | 42·2 |
| Cottage Industries | 38·5 |
| Veterinary & Animal Husbandry | 28·3 |
| Forests | 21·0 |
| Rural Development | 15·0 |
| Labour Welfare | 3·8 |
| Co-operation | 3·0 |
| Housing | 2·0 |
| Road Transport | 1·0 |
| | 2,596·4 |

Upto the end of 1952-53 no appreciable progress was achieved and it was only in 1953 that the real work on the plan started and the pace of progress having been accelerated the position is quite satisfactory. The expenditure upto end of 1953-54 is of an order of Rs. 812·1 lakhs. The provision in the 1954-55 budget stands at Rs. 800 lakhs and thus the balance left will be Rs. 800 lakhs. It is expected to implement the plan fully by the end of 1955-56 provided the accelerated pace of progress under the head "Roads" and "Irrigation" is maintained and equipment ordered from outside for the Power Houses is received.

The progress achieved during the year under report under the various important development schemes run by different Departments is given below:—

I. Agriculture (Grow More Food Schemes)

(i) *Agricultural Education.*—The three agricultural Schools at Sawai Madhopur, Kotah and Udaipur started last year are continuing and the total number of students in all the Schools is 130. One more agricultural School at Sumerpur is to be opened shortly.

(ii) *Construction of Wells.*—For deepening of existing wells and construction of new wells, there is a budget provision of Rs. 28·90 lakhs. Out of which about Rs. 20 lakhs have already been distributed to the various Districts and for the balance additional demands are being ascertained. It is hoped that this amount will be fully utilised by advancing loans to cultivators during the year.

(iii) *Production, Purchase and Distribution of improved Seeds.*—The Government of India sanctioned a loan of Rs. 16·9 lakhs (loan) for distribution of wheat and potato seeds. About 49,000 mds. of improved wheat seed (C. 591 and N.P. 718) and 14,000 mds. of potato seeds of Phulwa and hill variety have been purchased for distribution to cultivators.

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(iv) *Plant Protection measures.*—The attack of locusts was very severe this year as compared to the previous year. 346 swarms invaded the State and breeding occurred in 30,000 sq. miles. Anti-locust operations were carried out and the total expenditure is estimated to be Rs. 4·50 lakhs. Some 69,890 acres of cultivated land was cleared of rats. Fruit trees, vegetables and field crops were dusted and sprayed. As a result of these measures an increase of 8,60,000 mds. of grain is estimated.

(v) *Distribution of fertilisers.*—1,280 tons of ammonium sulphate and 170 tons of superphosphate have so far been distributed during the current year. As cultivators are yet not familiar with the use of artificial manures, efforts have been made to popularise them and as a result thereof the quantity distributed this year is much more than that of the previous year.

(vi) *Mechanised cultivation.*—Loans amounting to about Rs. 2 lacs were advanced to 28 cultivators for the purchase of tractors and agricultural implements.

## II. Irrigation

(i) *The Bhakra Project.*—The construction of the main and branch canals is proceeding satisfactorily and the Kharif supplies during the last hot weather and rainy season were utilised for non-perennial irrigation. The lining of main canals and the construction of masonry works is being taken up. Good progress has been made on the construction of buildings. It is estimated that the expenditure to be incurred during the year will exceed Rs. 104·61 lacs.

(ii) *The Chambal Project.*—Investigations of the main works have been completed and a project estimate has been submitted to the Government of India for administrative sanction. Work on the Kotah Barrage and canals has also been taken in hand and orders for construction equipment have been placed under the T.C.M. programme. The expenditure during the year is expected to be Rs. 86·01 lacs.

(iii) *The Jawai Project.*—The work of the main dam is proceeding satisfactorily and it is expected that the masonry part will be practically completed during the year. Gates have already been ordered and will be installed next year. Good progress has been made on the canal system and most of the work will be finished this year. Irrigation has already started and it is hoped that about 15 thousand acres would be irrigated with water stored in the un-finished dam. The expenditure during the year would be about Rs. 45·24 lacs.

(iv) *Other Works under the Five Year Plan.*—These are proceeding satisfactorily and expenditure during the year is expected to be

about Rs. 103·79 lacs. Works to be financed from the additional loan of Rs. 2·5 crores sanctioned by the Government of India for the plan period have been approved and it is hoped to spend Rs. 66·80 lacs during the current year on these. There are 19 main works coming under this head (costing over Rs. 10·0 lacs each) which would irrigate nearly 3·80 lakhs acres on completion.

(v) *Minor works.*—This programme is being financed by the Central Ministry of Agriculture. It was started in 1952-53 and is being continued in the following years. The works comprise Extension and Improvements of existing tanks and canals, restoration of old breached tanks and construction of small new tanks. 155 works have been completed so far and 49 works are in progress. 25 works are to be completed by the end of March, 1955. The expenditure in the current year is expected to be Rs. 65·55 lacs.

## III. Power

1. *Bhakra Nangal Project—Electricity portion.*—The Rajasthan State is a partner in the Bhakra-Nangal Project. Electricity from the Bhakra Nangal Project will be received at 2 feeding points in Rajasthan, i.e., Rajgarh and Sri Ganganagar—and then the following 6 Districts will receive electricity in Rajasthan through transmission lines of various voltages:—

1. Bikaner.
2. Sri Ganganagar.
3. Sikar.
4. Churu.
5. Jhunjhunu.
6. Nagaur.

On the advice of the Bhakra Central Board, the construction of transmission lines in Rajasthan has been started and it is expected that it would be completed so as to receive power supply from Bhakra Nangal by the middle of 1956.

2. *Development of Thermal Power Stations.*—On the recommendation of the Central Water Power Commission, a sum of Rs. 2½ crores has been sanctioned to rehabilitate the existing Government-owned power stations and to inter-connect some of the small power stations with transmitting lines facilitating the supply of power to rural areas. Under this scheme, 26 Diesel Generating Sets will be installed, out of which six have already been erected at Jodhpur and Alwar. At Jodhpur a new power station will be erected next year with 23 thousand K.W. steam turbo—alternator sets with boilers,

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etc. At Jaipur a new 5,000 K.W. steam turbo— alternator with boiler will be installed in order to meet the constantly increasing industrial loads. Bikaner proper will be connected next year to Bhakra Nangal grid and this would greatly assist the industrial development there. New Power Stations will be installed at Kotah, Alwar, Bharatpur, Hindaun, Kishangarh and Bhilwara. The following transmission lines are also proposed to be constructed under this project:—

(i) Bikaner-Jamsar.
(ii) Jaipur-Makrana.
(iii) Dausa-Gangapur.
(iv) Hindaun-Karauli.
(v) Bharatpur-Deeg.
(vi) Newai-Tonk.

By the construction of these lines, the rural loads and routes will also be served.

The specifications for all the power plants proposed to be installed at different power stations in Rajasthan have been finalised. Most of the material under this scheme is to come under TCM aid and global enquiries will have to be made for the procurement of material. Though the time of delivery periods for the plan, equipment and material under the TCM is very long, it is expected that most of the work will be completed by the end of the year 1955-56.

The main object of this project is to augment and renovate the existing power stations to cope with the demand of the domestic, industrial and other type of consumers. This scheme is a forerunner to the Chambal Hydel Scheme thereby developing loads of all categories.

3. *Chambal Project—Electricity portion.*—The Chambal Hydro-electric Project is a combined Irrigation and Power Development Scheme to utilise the water of the Chambal river. In the first stage, which would be completed by 1960, 3 sets of 23 thousand K.W. will be installed at Gandhi Sagar Dam (Madhya Bharat) and Power will be transmitted to various load centres, over a 490 miles long net-work of 132 K.V. 66 K.V. Transmission line in Rajasthan and Ajmer. About 21 important loan centres such as Jaipur, Ajmer, Beawar, Kotah, Sawai Madhopur, Lakheri, Makrana, Kishengarh will be served in the first stage. All these are important industrial towns and many valuable mineral deposits are found in this area. The mining of these rich minerals will develop with the help of the cheap electric power. It is expected that the existing textile and sugar mills will be immensely benefitted and new Units are likely to be established.

4. *Expansion of power facilities for increasing employment opportunities.*—Under this scheme it has been proposed to provide a Diesel Generating Set at each of the following places for increasing the employment opportunities:—

1. Taranagar.
2. Nagaur.
3. Jhunjhunu.
4. Bilera & Sojat.
5. Sawai Madhopur.
6. Jaipur to Reengus.
7. Chittorgarh.
8. Jalore.
9. Jaipur.
10. Alwar.
11. Rajasummand.
12. Sumerpur.
13. Didwana (Molasar).
14. Baran.
15. Toda Bhim.

The scheme is under the consideration of the Government of India.

## IV. Communications

An expenditure of Rs. 61 lakhs has been incurred during the year on the development of communications in Rajasthan upto the end of September 1954. The following 7 new works of road development have so far been taken in hand. These are estimated to cost about Rs. 21,93,620/-:—

1. Lachmangarh Railway Station to Lachmangarh Town.
2. Bitumen treatment of the Jaipur-Kotah Road.
3. Dudu-Phagi-Chaksu Lalsote metalled Road.
4. F.W. Road from Karauli to Sir-Mathura.
5. Metalling unmetalled portion of road from Lakheri to Tonk, *via*, Indergarh Khatoli Uniyara.
6. Jhunjhunu to Sikar.
7. First four miles of Churu Bhaleri.

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An additional sum of Rs. 130 lakhs has been sanctioned by the Government of India for inter-statal roads and 13 works as detailed below are proposed to be taken up.

1. Abohar Hanumangarh Road.
2. Hanumangarh towards Sardarshar upto Rawatsar 39 miles.
3. Shargarh Pokaran Road.
4. Tijara Firozpur Ghat Road 15 miles.
5. Sanchore Deesu (8 miles).
6. Karauli to Mangrol *via* Mandril 24 miles.
7. Sawai Madhopur Shivpuri 15 miles.
8. Jhunjhunu Churu (BT) 32 miles.
9. Arain to Sarwar Metalled Road.
10. Nozampur Rewari 1½ miles.
11. Sumbershble Bridge over the Mahi River at Miles, 27th of Banswara Sagwara Road.
12. Sumbershble Bridge over the Mahi River at Miles, 27th of Banswara Ratlam.
13. Sumbershble Bridge over the Mahi River at Miles, 27th of Dhoond River.

Estimates for these works have been sent to the Government of India. As soon as the sanction is received these works will be taken up.

## V. Medical & Public Health

A new Hospital was opened at Barod. This was constructed and equipped by private donations. Three more hospitals are being opened at Sardarshahr, Kuchaman City and Peepar City through private philanthropy. 3 Dispensaries, 3 Aid-posts and 6 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres were opened during the year under review. 5 more dispensaries, 1 Aid Post and 2 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres are to be opened shortly.

26 Ayurvedic and 3 Unani dispensaries have been started.

Surgical and Eye Camps were organised at Kotah, Sikar and Ladnu. The Eye camps at Sikar and Kotah were very successful and about 700 operations at the former and 500 operations at the latter were performed.

An out-patient block is being added to the Sawai Man Singh Hospital, Jaipur, at a cost of Rs. 25 lakhs. The ground floor building has been constructed and the first floor will be completed during 1954-55. The second floor and other buildings will be completed during 1955-56.

The Sawai Man Singh Medical College was recognised by the Indian Medical Council for under-graduate studies. Post graduate studies and M.D. and M.S. Courses have been introduced.

Under the National Malaria Control Programme 2 Anti-Malaria units were established—one in Jodhpur Division (Sanchore) and another in Udaipur Division (Dungarpur, Banswara, Partabgarh and Kherwara).

Survey and Research work was conducted by the staff of the Government of India in the Sanchore area where a malignant form of Malaria was prevailing. Their report is awaited.

## VI. Education

1219 new primary schools were opened. Certain institutions were upgraded as detailed below:—

(a) 21 Middle Schools to High Schools.

(b) 2 High Schools to Inter Colleges.

(c) 2 Inter Colleges to Post Graduate & Degree Colleges.

5 Centres for Technical and Vocational Education were started at the Power Houses at the Divisional Headquarters, *viz.*, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Bikaner and Kotah. An adult Education Centre was also opened at Jaipur for lower grade employees.

A Committee consisting of officials and non-officials has been appointed to work out proposals for the establishment of a residential University at Jodhpur for the consideration of the State Government. Another Committee consisting of officials and non-officials with the Chief Minister as Chairman has been appointed to survey the whole field of education with special reference to conditions in Rajasthan and to recommend to Government Policies to be followed in respect of primary including basic education, Secondary, University, Technical, Vocational and Social Education as well as Fine Arts.

The scheme of nationalising the text books has been approved. A Committee consisting of officials and non-officials has been constituted to prepare a scheme for the grant of monetary awards for the best text books published from year to year for the consideration of Government.

The N.C.C. Battalions of Rajasthan took part in the combined Cadre course at Kamptee and in the Social service camp at Mohanpura. A scheme for the formation of A.C.C. (Auxiliary Cadet Corps) has been approved by the Government.

An Educational Seminar sponsored by the Ford Foundation was held at Jaipur for one month from September, 1954 to October, 1954, with a view to explore ways and means of implementing the various recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission.

A Sangeet Natak Academy has been established. A Scientific Exhibition "Our senses and the knowledge of the world" sponsored by the UNESCO was held at all the Divisional Head-quarters.

A Committee has been appointed by the University of Rajputana under the chairmanship of the Vice-Chancellor to prepare plans for the development of the University and to strengthen and expand the teaching activities of the University in consultation with the State Government.

The training facilities at the Engineering College, Jodhpur, have been doubled with a view to provide the requisite personnel for employment in the Community Project and National Extension Service Blocks.

Under the Five Year Plan an expenditure of Rs. 1,17,160/- was incurred including a recurring expenditure of Rs. 37,160/- for improvement of library services. The following schemes for the development and expansion of educational activities are also being taken up during the year:—

1. Research in Training Colleges on approved educational problems. The Scheme includes Research work in the Training Colleges at Udaipur and Bikaner.
2. Development of some selected Primary Schools as Schools-*cum*-Community Centres.
3. Improvement of 24 selected secondary schools.
4. Improvement of Library Service.
5. Developing agencies of informal and pre-School education, etc.
6. Grants to Institutions doing important Educational and Cultural works.
7. Scheme to relieve educated un-employment.

An important feature of the scheme is that besides the continuation of the programme started last year to relieve educated un-employment, a parallel programme of employing 1000 teachers for rural Schools has been taken up during the year 1954-55.

The expenditure on the above schemes is to be shared between the Central Government and the State Government in a fixed proportion.

## IX. Progress of Community Development Projects

The programme under Community Development Scheme was launched on 2nd October 1952. Work was started in 7 Community Development Blocks. On 2nd October 1953 2 more Community Development Blocks and 12 National Extension Service Blocks were inaugurated. During the current year 15 new National Extension Service Blocks were further started on 2nd October 1954. The programme now cover 6122 villages and 27,34,662 population, almost one fifth of the entire State.

The programme aims at the all-round development of the rural areas. Steady progress has been maintained in all sectors of development.

*Agriculture.*—Under this item, 12,236 maunds of fertilizers, 39770 maunds of seeds, 1653 agriculture implements were distributed. Under Animal Husbandry Extension programme 23 Key village centres were started.

*Reclamation.*—6893 acres were reclaimed.

*Irrigation.*—1355 new wells and 50 tanks were constructed which helped to bring 8071 acres of additional area under cultivation.

*Health and Rural Sanitation.*—Under this scheme 9 Primary Health Centres which were opened in the Community Development Blocks last year functioned satisfactorily. Peripatetic medical relief was also arranged. Emphasis was laid on prevention of diseases rather than cure. Cleanliness compaigns were arranged on a mass scale in all the Block areas.

*Drinking water supply.*—In the sphere of drinking water supply, 471 new wells were dug and over 8000 wells were disinfected.

*Education.*—89 primary schools were opened and 128 school buildings were constructed.

*Social education.*—The main items taken up were:—

1. Adult literacy.
2. Organisation of Recreation and Physical centres.
3. Orientation camps.
4. Seminars.
5. Organisation of Mahila Mandals and Youth clubs.

In all 206 adult literacy centres were opened and 146 recreation centres were started.

668 Vikas Mandals have been organised in villages.

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*Communications.*—303 miles of fair weather roads were constructed and 214 culverts repaired.

*Cooperation.*—Much emphasis has been given to the expansion of Cooperative movements in the Block areas. In all 522 Cooperative Societies have been organised. Similarly Panchayats have been mobilised to take up Public Utility works and invoke people's participation. 111 Panchayats participated in various development activities like construction of roads, digging of drinking water wells, building of Panchayat Ghars and sanitation drive.

*People's participation.*—The response of the people has been very encouraging. The people's participation is valued at about Rs. 13 lakhs. The Government expenditure during the same period is Rs. 28,70,280/. Besides, efforts have been made to bring about coordination at various levels. Recently Government have taken special steps to bring about a closer association of Collectors and Commissioners with these activities. A single line of approach has been emphasised at all levels.

In view of the expansion of the movement and the decision of the Planning Commission to cover the entire country by the National Extension Service Programme by the end of the Second Five Year Plan, training programmes for various categories of Extension Personnel has been phased. An additional Extension Training Centre has been started on 14th November 1954, at Sheo Ganj. This will ensure adequate supply of trained village level workers, throughout the plan period. Programme of training on basic education has been properly phased. It is further intended to attach a wing to the Sheoganj Extension Training Centre. Decision has been taken to open a Home Economics Section in the Kotah Extension Training Centre and a workshop centre. Necessary training is being imparted to the organisers in this connection.

The Works Programme in the field of Irrigation and Communications continued to retard progress of expenditure. Now initial difficulties by way of staff, surveys, etc., having been removed, the pace of works programme is gaining momentum and in the field of cottage industries also production-cum-training centres in all the 7 Community Development Blocks have started functioning.

Recently the Second State Development Conference was held at Jaipur to which all Collectors, Commissioners, Heads of Departments and Block Development Officer, were invited. The Conference reviewed the progress so far made and took important decisions. It is hoped that the State will show further progress in the ensuing years.

## X. Backward Classes Welfare Department

44. Castes are at present in the list of Scheduled Castes in Rajasthan and 66 Castes in the list of other Backward Classes. The Backward Classes Commission of the Government of India visited the Rajasthan State in July 1954. The Rajasthan State have submitted proposals for some additions in the list of Scheduled Tribes, some Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes.

The Backward Classes Welfare Department has undertaken various measures to ameliorate the conditions of the Backward Classes and to bring them in line with other sections of the Society. Grant of scholarships, maintenance of free hostels for boys and girls, grant-in-aid and financial assistance to voluntary Agencies engaged in educational and social works continued during the year.

As usual, Harijans Day was celebrated all over Rajasthan during the year. Propaganda, cultural development and removal of untouchability programmes were carried on vigorously throughout the State.

Land-reclamation grant, subsidy for purchase of bullocks, seeds, implements, manures, etc., and aid for digging wells and maintenance grants were also given. Government orders for the reservation of 12½ per cent. vacancies in the subordinate and ministerial services and 15 per cent. vacancies in Class IV services for Scheduled Castes/Tribes were issued. Grant of special preference in allotment of land among landness labourers and allotment of land for house sites continued.

Special attention is paid to complaints from Scheduled Castes/Tribes arising out of social disabilities.

For the various welfare Schemes, the Government of Rajasthan sanctioned Budget estimates for Rs. 39,29,770 for the current year (Rs. 16,72,770 from State Funds and Rs. 22,57,000 from the Central Government Funds).

The Scheme regarding grant of aid for digging wells for agricultural wells has proved very useful. The Bhil agriculturists have taken to digging of wells very enthusiastically and they are anxious to have loan or subsidy for wells.

## XI. Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons

During the year under review, Divisional Rehabilitation Committee for each division has been set up for the review of the Rehabilitation work with the Commissioner of the Division as its Chairman.

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The construction of houses and shops for the use of displaced persons is in progress. 2405 houses and 1039 shops were constructed upto 31st October 1954.

The work of resettlement of Meos in Alwar and Bharatpur Districts continued during the year under review. From June 1952 to-date, about 50,000 bighas of land have been allotted to Meos in the Districts of Alwar and Bharatpur. Besides this, 298 parties of Meos have been advanced Agricultural loan to the tune of Rs. 44,650.

The total amount of expenditure incurred during the year on Relief was Rs. 3,20,786-2-9 and on Rehabilitation Rs. 1,65,042-11-6 (including establishment).

## XII. Forests

A sum of Rs. 21·00 lacs was allotted under the Five Year Plan for implementing the Development Schemes of the Forest Department. Schemes costing Rs. 10·06 lacs have been sanctioned during the year under report for the following works:—

| | |
|---|---|
| (*a*) Education | 1·42 lacs. |
| (*b*) Demarcation and Settlement | 2·72 lacs. |
| (*c*) Forest Research | ·51 lacs. |
| (*d*) Preparation of working plan and cost of equipment | 1·25 lacs. |
| (*e*) Plantation and creation of village Forest | 2·32 lacs. |
| (*f*) Fencing for rational grazing | 0·68 lacs. |
| (*g*) Communication (Road) | 0·25 lacs. |
| Add 10% overhead supervision charges for the schemes | 0·91 lacs. |
| Total | 10·06 lacs. |

(1) *Education.*—To give opportunities to numerous old employees to acquire skill of scientific forest management training facilities have been provided. The Foresters Training School at Alwar for the training of foresters and the three forest-guard training Schools at Udaipur, Banswara and Jhalawar are being run.

(2) *Demarcation.*—Out of about 17,000 sq. miles of the existing forests about half has been demarcated, surveyed and settled. Under the Five Year Plan it is proposed to carry out demarcation in the rest of the area.

(3) *Afforestation.*—A regular plan of plantation and afforestation is being executed. One big nursery has been set up in every one of the 12 divisions and small nurseries have been provided in almost all important forest ranges.

Regular plantations at the rate of about 50 acres each year have been started at various places.

In addition to the above, aerial sowing experiments in the desert regions were conducted this year. Last year's experiments did not meet with success. 200 mds. of seeds of prosopis juliflora and Acadia-Arbica and other exerophutes were sown by plane in the region near the Gadra Road in Railway Station in the Jodhpur Division.

In connection with the Van Mahotsava which is observed every year over 10 lacs were planted, half of which are expected to survive.

## XIII. Co-operative movement

On the 1st April, 1954, there were 3838 Co-operative Societies. 182 Co-operative Societies have been set up during the year 1954-55, bringing up the total to 4020 Co-operative Societies in the whole State with a total membership of 1,50,429. In addition to these 909 Co-operative Societies were organised during the year in National Extension Service Blocks.

Seven auditors and 30 Assistant Inspectors received training in Co-operation during the year. The seventh batch of Inspectors is under training during the year under report.

Through the agency of the Co-operative Societies, 8,262 mds. of improved seeds, 759 mds. of fertilisers, 318 bags of cement and 16 ploughs were distributed. The Societies also undertook planting of 300 trees and digging of 200 manure pits.

## XIV. Local Self Government

The Panchayat movement in Rajasthan continued to make steady progress in the year under review. The Rajasthan Panchayat Act came into force on the 1st January 1954. Consequent on the promulgation of the new Act, new Panchayat circles were formed, in the three divisions of Jaipur, Jodhpur and Bikaner. The Panchayat circles existing in the divisions of Udaipur and Kotah were not disturbed. Elections to the Panchayats have been completed. It is hoped that some 3500 panchayats will be functioning in Rajasthan before the close of this year. Rules under the Panchayats Act have been framed and sent to the Press for publication.

*Municipal & District Boards.*—During the year under report one of the Municipal Boards was abolished and 8 new Municipal Boards have been established.

The incidence per capita of tax revenue showed an increase of Rs. 1/11/3 to Rs. 2/4/9. It was also observed that the Municipal Boards were now coming forward with their taxation proposals more readily than last year. In order, however, to assist local bodies to tie up their financial position a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs was sanctioned

as a subsidy to the Municipal Boards. During the current year a sum of Rs 4 lakhs was distributed as contribution to the District Boards. Some of the Municipal Boards are being granted loans mostly to finance the water supply schemes. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been sanctioned as a loan by the Government of India to the Jaipur Municipality in addition to a loan of Rs. 2·5 lakhs by the State Government, to implement the sewage scheme.

## XV. Labour Welfare

In addition to the three Labour Welfare Centres opened at Jaipur, Bhilwara and Pali in 1953-54 a few more centres were opened during the year. These Centres have been started with a view to divert the attention of workers in constructive channels. They provide recreational facilities in-door and out-door games, a small library and reading room. The activities also include free distribution of milk to children, arrangement for their games and sports, adult education, arrangement for music, 'Akharas' tournaments, etc. The Centre at Bhilwara will provide medical facilities also. A 16 m.m. projector has been kept in the Department and educational and recreational film-shows are given to workers of the Industrial Centres of Rajasthan.

## XVI. Veterinary

Schemes costing Rs. 11·86 lacs for improvement of existing hospitals and dispensaries opening of new dispensaries, immunisation of Cattle Biological Laboratory, Mobile dispensaries and for the purchase of breeding stock and breeding indigenous bulls were sanctioned during the current year. 15 New dispensaries and biological laboratory and 3 Mobile dispensaries are being established.

A Veterinary College for which a provision of Rs. 2·50 lakhs was sanctioned during the current year has been opened at Bikaner for the training of Veterinary Graduates.

A bill for development of Goshalas has been drawn up and has been sent to the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly.

(6)

## SAURASHTRA

### I—Political

1. *Ministerial changes.*—Shri U. N. Dhebar, President—elect of the All India National Congress tendered his resignation as Leader of the Congress Party in the Saurashtra Legislative Assembly and later as Chief Minister. The other Ministers also resigned. Shri R. U. Parikh was unanimously elected as Leader of the Party. On being invited by H.H. the Rajpramukh he formed a new Ministry with the same members who were sworn in as Ministers on the 19th December 1954. Shri Keshavji Arjan Patel (Halar), a member of the Congress Party in the Saurashtra Legislative Assembly was also appointed as Deputy Minister for Agriculture.

### II—Law & Order Situation

*Crime.*—With the eradication of the dacoit menace from Saurashtra, the Police could pay more attention to offences involving property and life. All the major offences have been brought under control.

At present no organised gang as such is operating in Saurashtra.

During this year communal tension was noticed at Bhesan (Sorath District) as an image of God Shiva was removed from the temple on Ramzan Id night *i.e.* 3rd June 1954. The situation was brought under control by the Police.

Another incident of Communal tension took place at Navabandar (Sorath District) as some Muslims tried to re-open a mosque in the notified port area closed since long and to offer prayers there. No untoward incident occurred due to the prompt action taken by the Police.

The Diu liberation movement was started in this State during this year by various Political Parties including the Praja-Socialist Party, Communist, Bharatiya Jan Sangh, Hindu Maha Sabha and Praja Parishad. On 25th August 1954 separate batches of volunteers led by the Praja-Socialist Party and Communists proceeded to Ahmedpur Mandvi (Indian Customs post) and tried to enter the Diu territory. They were prevented by the Police under Government's orders. However 9 Communist volunteers took a long detour and

entered the Diu Limits. The members of both the groups thereafter pretended to defy Government's orders and 122 of them were restrained for a short time. They were released later the same day.

Again on 25th September 1954 the Communist party led its volunteers to Ahmedpur Mandvi and the latter tried to break through the Police cordon four or five times. Some stones were pelted at the Police causing injury to one Police Officer. At one stage a crowd tried to block the passage of a State Transport bus by prostrating before it and also damaged one vehicle. Eventually at the instigation of Communist leader Shri Vrajlal Shukla, they tried to force their way through the cordon and the Police had to make a lathi charge to disperse them. About 38 persons were injured. When order for lathi charge was given, Chiman Shukla, a Jan Sangh Worker, tried unsuccessfully to snatch the revolver from one Police Inspector.

## III—Agrarian Reforms

Full occupancy rights were conferred on khalsa tenants of all villages on the 15th of April, 1948. The Government next took up the question of the tenants of alienated lands and enacted the following laws:—

(1) The Saurashtra Land Reforms Act, 1951;

(2) The Saurashtra Barkhali Abolition Act, 1951;

(3) The Saurashtra Estate Acquisition Act, 1951.

In the year 1954 the implementation of these Acts reached its final stage and most of the 57,000 Girasdari tenants obtained occupancy rights. The Girasdari has been nearly liquidated. The rights, title and interest of Girasdars and Barkhalidars in uncultivable and cultivable waste lands have also been now vested in the Government. Similarly, all un-built village site lands and other village site lands on which dwellings of labourers are situated have also been acquired and now vest in Government. Also all public buildings and structures, including village schools, choras, public temples have also been acquired.

The complete land reforms, absentee landlordism was made impossible by the promulgation of Prohibition of Leases Act, 1953 and to consolidate the holdings and prevent fragmentation, the Saurashtra Prevention and Fragmentation and Regulation of Holdings Act, 1954 was passed. Under this Act, a maximum limit has been laid down for future acquisition of holdings, the maximum permitted

under the law being 3 economic holdings. The ceiling will not apply in the cases of acquisition by a cooperative society or block areas used for plantations which may be excluded by general or special order of Government and acquisition of such charitable, educational or other public institutions as the Government may by special order direct.

The Government have also provided by the Saurashtra Landholders (Recovery of Land Records) Act, 1954 the taking over of records from the Girasdars and Barkhalidars. This was necessary in the interest of adjudication of disputes, if any, regarding the rights of Girasdari cultivators in future.

In order that the agricultural indebtedness may also be balanced down a law was passed by the Saurashtra Government during the year, called the Saurashtra Agricultural Debtors Relief Act, 1954. Under this law a creditor or a debtor may make an application for adjustment of debts within a certain period. The Act is modelled on the similar legislation in Bombay with a few variations to suit the local conditions. It is at present a voluntary remedy for adjustment of debts.

Cumulative effect of all these legislation is to achieve the prosperity of the agricultural holders and facilitate increased agricultural production.

## IV—Settlement Operations

*Progress of Survey Work.*—When the State of Saurashtra was formed in the year 1948, as many as 1775 villages out of the total number of 4415 villages had never been surveyed. Of these 1775 villages, 323 were khalsa and 1452 were non-khalsa villages. Besides this, in many States as the crop share system of revenue had prevailed, the survey records had not been properly maintained even in the surveyed villages.

Soon after formation of the new State, the crop share system was abolished and cash assessment was introduced. It therefore became incumbent to carry out a survey of all the unsurveyed villages. This work was taken up immediately.

The first difficulty which the Government had to face in the work of survey was the paucity of trained surveyors. The number of surveyors inherited from the covenanting States was hardly 100. Fresh recruits were therefore taken and given training. It was also difficult to obtain suitable candidates in sufficient number. The present strength of surveyors is 250.

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The total area to be surveyed was 43·29 lac acres of which 22·9 lac acres have been surveyed upto the 30th June 1954. The following table shows the progress of survey district-wise.

| District | No. of villages to be surveyed | No. of villages taken up for survey by the end of 1953-54 | Villages to be taken up for survey |
|---|---|---|---|
| Halar | 212 | 145 (7 in progress) | 60 |
| Madhya Saurashtra | 449 | 214 (26 in progress) | 209 |
| Zalawad | 467 | 146 (35 in progress) | 286 |
| Gohilwad | 383 | 120 (19 in progress) | 286 |
| Sorath | 264 | 221 (20 in progress) | 244 |
| TOTAL | 1775 | 846 (107 in progress) | 822 |

The following table shows the progress in acreage.

| Dist | Area to be surveyed | Area surveyed year by year 1949-50 | 1950-51 | 1951-52 | 1952-53 | 1953-54 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Halar | 526000 | — | 55758 | 46491 | 70132 | 71129 | 243510 |
| Madhya Saurashtra | 1108000 | 59976 | 88471 | 92008 | 141779 | 1200014 | 502248 |
| Zalawad | 1482000 | — | 51086 | 98267 | 159860 | 123865 | 433078 |
| Gohilwad | 736000 | — | 50446 | 36753 | 68628 | 65862 | 221689 |
| Sorath | 477000 | 51199 | 60109 | 68424 | 115247 | 75376 | 370355 |
| | 4329000 | 111175 | 305870 | 341943 | 555646 | 456246 | 1770880 |
| By way of Traverse | | | | | | | 442720 |
| Grant Total | | | | | | | 2213600 |

i. e. 22·00 Lakhs Roughly.

*Classification.*—The Government has decided to take up the work of classification wherever survey work has been completed so that the settlement work can be taken up in such villages. The work of classification was taken up in last April in the Mangrol Taluka and has been finished. The soil has been divided into five classes *viz.*:—

According to depth, colour, faults, etc. The classification is based generally on the Gujarat system. Wherever the land is irrigated, the value of classification is increased according to depth of the well and quality and quantity of water available.

*Settlement work.*—Of the 4415 villages, only 1815 villages of the covenanting states had been settled. During the year 1954-55 settlement operations were started in the Mangrol Taluka of the Sorath District and the settlement report is under preparation. This is a pilot settlement which has been specially undertaken to find out what problems and difficulties will have to be tackled in carrying out settlement of the unsettled villages.

All efforts are being made to complete as early as possible the work of settlement in all the unsettled villages. 180 more surveyors are being recruited and will be given the necessary training in the course of the next six months. Nearly 100 old surveyors are being trained in the work of classification. Thus all the three operations *viz.*: survey, classification and settlement will be taken up simultaneously so that the work could be completed, if possible, by the end of the year 1956.

## V—Integration of Services and administrative re-organisation including Police and Judiciary

*Caderisation of Services.*—During the period under review the caderisation of various services have been finalised. The question regarding the channel of promotions, the fixation of percentages for the direct recruitment and promotions in respect of the various services was taken in hand and is finalised.

*Amelioration of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.*—Government is putting its best endeavours to solve the question of upliftment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, which is not only a socio-economic but a human promble. To achieve the desired goal Government has gone a step further even at the sacrifice of administrative efficiency, to a certain degree and issued orders in connection with relaxation of qualifications for their recruitment in Government services, to give them promotions irrespective of their seniority in cadres, to impart them necessary free training to enable them to compete with the candidates from non-Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Government is keen to see that an overall ratio fixed for them in all services is properly maintained. These orders have been made applicable to work charged Establishments and Municipalities also.

*I.A.S. and I.P.S.*—To maintain the efficiency of the State and to bring it on a par with Part 'A' State, Government has decided to form a joint cadre of I.A.S. and I.P.S. with the Bombay State.

All the preliminaries in this connection have already been completed and it is expected that the formation of the joint cadre will be announced shortly.

*Police and Judiciary.*—The administration of Police and Judiciary in the State has been fully organised.

*Public Service Commission.*—The number of members of the Public Service Commission besides the Chairman has been reduced from two to one from 25th May 1954. Government has widened the scope of the Public Service Commission by placing nearly all posts of the State except class IV and certain other class III posts within its purview.

*Conduct and Discipline of Government servants.*—The Saurashtra Civil Services Rules (Safeguarding of National Security Rules) 1950, have been cancelled and revised rules, namely, the Saurashtra Civil Services (Safeguarding of National Security Rules), 1954, have been framed and published.

*Departmental Examinations.*—To raise the Standard of efficiency amongst Government servants Government has prescribed Departmental Examinations for various cadres, and prescribed penalties for those who fail to pass the prescribed Examination during the specified periods.

*Associations.*—The Indian Administrative Services' (Saurashtra) Association and the Saurashtra Administrative Officers' Association have been recognised.

**VI.—Important Legislation in Saurashtra passed since 1st April 1954.**

| S. No. | Act enacted | Object of the Act |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | The Saurashtra Legislative Assembly (Prevention of Dis-qualification) (Amendment) Act, 1954 (Act No. VIII of 1954) | This Act amends the Saurashtra Legislative Assembly (Prevention of Disqualification Act, 1950 (Act No. VI of 1950) by including some more offices of profit to those already specified as offices of profit the holders of which shall not be disqualified from being chosen or continuing as members of the State Legislative Assembly. |
| 2 | The Saurashtra Police Act, 1954 (Act No. XLVI of 1954) | This Act consolidates and amends the law for the regulation of Police force in the State of Saurashtra. It is more comprehensive than the Saurashtra District Police Ordinance, 1948 (Ordinance No. XLVI of 1948) which it repeals. |
| 3 | The Saurashtra Land Improvement Scheme Act, 1954 (Act No. XIX of 1954). | It provides for the making and execution schemes relating to the construction of embankments and other works, prohibition and control of gazing for the purposes of prevention of soil, prevention of soil erosion and other matters and thereby to protect and improve lands and crops |

## VI, Important Legislation in Saurashtra passed since 1st April 1954

| S. No. | Act enacted | Object of the Act |
|---|---|---|
| 4 | The Saurashtra Children Act, 1954 (Act No. XXI of 1954) | This Act consolidates and amends the law for the custody protection, treatment and rehabilitation of children including juvenile delinquents and for the care and treatment of juvenile delinquents. |
| 5 | The Saurashtra Agricultural Debtros' Relief Act, 1954 (Act No. XXIII of 1954). | This Act provides for the relief of agriculturists including Girasdars and Barkhalidars by way of adjustment and scaling down of their debts in such manner and to such extent as can be reasonably and equitably done. |
| 6 | The Saurashtra Rent Control (Second Amendment) Act, 1954 (Act No. XXV of 1954). | This Act amends the principal Act with a view to enable Government to extend the operation of the principal Act upto 1st January, 1957. |
| 7 | The Saurashtra Housing Board Act, 1954 (Act No. XXXII of 1954) | It provides for measures to be taken to deal with and satisfy the need of housing requirements, and with that object in view for establishing a Housing Board entrusted with the work of framing and executing housing schemes as may be found necessary. |

*List of Important Legislative Bills under consideration in Saurashtra.*

| S. No. | Title of Bill | Object of the Bill |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Bill No. VIII of 1954 regarding the Saurashtra Prevention of Ex-communication Act, 1954. | This Bill proposesin to provide for prohibition ex-communication in the State of Saurashtra. |
| 2 | Bill No. XXIII of 1954 regarding the Saurashtra Shops and Establishment Act, 1954. | This Bill proposes to provide for the consolidation and amendment of the law relating to the regulation of conditions of work and employment in shops and other business establishment. |
| 3 | Bill No. XXVI of 1954 regarding Saurashtra Women's and Children's institutions Licensing Act, 1954. | This Bill proposes to provide for regulation and licensing institutions for the care of women and children. |
| 4 | Bill No. XXVII of 1954 regarding the Saurashtra Agricultural Produce Markets, Act, 1954. | This Bill proposes to provide for the better regulation of buying and selling of agricultural produce and the Establishment of Markets for agricultural produce in the State of Saurashtra. |
| 5 | Bill No. XXXVI of 1954 regarding Saurashtra Town Planning Act, 1954. | This Bill proposes to provide for the making and execution of town planning schemes by municipalities in suitable and selected areas. |
| 6 | Bill regarding the State of Saurashtra (Application of Central and Bombay Acts) (Amendment) Act, 1954. | This Bill proposes to make provisions in the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901 and Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act 1925 both as adapted and applied in the State for<br>(i) regulation of discharge of factories with a view to prevent deleterious effect on land and waters in reservoirs or wells in the vicinity. |

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## VII. General Financial Position of the State of Saurashtra during 1954-55

The following statement shows the estimated Revenue Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1954-55 as compared to Budget and Revised Estimates for 1953-54.

| | Budget Estimates, 1953-54 | Revised Estimates, 1953-54 | Budget Estimates, 1954-55. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue— Receipts. | 941.77 | 970.06 | 1133.36 |
| Revenue— Expenditure. | 995.45 | 986.40 | 1180.96 |
| S. D. | 70.97 | .. | .. |
| Surplus | —53.68 | .. | .. |
| Deficit. | 70.97 | —16.34 | 47.60 |

The receipts anticipated for 1954-55 appear to be more as compared to the Revised 1953-54 mainly on account of the credit taken for the grants of Rs. 100 lakhs as the Central Assistance under the Five Year Plan and Rs. 45 lakhs as half the grant for special assistance recommended by the Part 'B' States (Special Assistance) Enquiry Committee.

The increase in expenditure during 1954-55 as compared to the Revised 1953-54 is mainly due to more provision for Five Year Plan Schemes according to the Plan target.

*Capital Budget.*—Rs. 388·52 lakhs have been provided in the capital section of the Budget which mainly includes Rs. 223·54 lakhs for Major Irrigation Works. Rs. 54·78 lakhs for Capital Civil Works of Buildings and modernising state highways and Rs. 75·62 lakhs for Electric Grid Schemes and expansion of Government Power Houses.

A Supplementary Demand of Rs. 92 lakhs on Revenue Account has been sanctioned in September Session of the Legislative Assembly, on account of additional requirements arising in the course of the year. With the supplementary demand under Revenue

Account, the budgetted deficit of Rs. 47·60 lakhs has increased to Rs. 139·60 lakhs, but looking to the past actuals of revenue and expenditure it is anticipated that the budgetary deficit will narrow down in the Revised Estimates.

*Ways and Means.*—The year 1954-55 has opened with a cash balance of Rs. 101·49 lakhs as against the estimated opening balance of Rs. 65·21 lakhs. The improvement in cash balance is mainly on account of the year 1953-54 having closed with a revenue surplus of Rs. 2,14,00 lakhs as against the estimated deficit of Rs. 16·34 lakhs in the Revised.

A provision of Rs. 2 crores was made as receipts from open market borrowings. In April 1954, however, the Central Government decided to float the National Plan Loan for the requirements of the Central and State Governments. The subscription from and on behalf of Saurashtra have totalled to about Rs. 275 lakhs and the Government of India have been pleased to allocate to Saurashtra a sum of Rs. 200 lakhs as loan from out of the total Central Borrowings. Against this allocation Rs. 150 lakhs have already been received and the balance will be granted to the State after looking to the progress of expenditure.

The State Government has prepared in consultation with the Planning Commission Schemes of Water Supply and Drainage for Rural Areas covering 32 Municipalities. The problem of resources for the Municipalities is difficult enough in Part 'A' States, is much more acute in Saurashtra. In order to assist Municipalities in financing the Water Supply and Drainage Schemes, the State Government has with the consent of the Government of India floated in November 1954 a public loan styled as 4 per cent. Saurashtra State (Local Bodies Development) Loan, 1964 of a nominal value of Rs. 2·25 crores having currency of 10 years. The response of the people to this loan was encouraging with the result that the total subscription amounted to Rs. 2·52 crores before the closing date.

During the year under reference, no major taxation measure has been adopted.

**VIII (i) Progress and Implementation of Development—Projects with Special Reference to:—**

(i) *Grow More Food Schemes.*—Grow More Food Schemes form part of the Food Production Schemes of the First Five Year Plan.

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During the year 1954-55, following schemes have been sanctioned by the Government of India, for financial assistance under the Grow More Food Rules:—

| Name of Schemes | Financial Assistance | |
|---|---|---|
| | Loan | Grant |
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1. Wells Scheme | .. | 3,75,000 |
| 2. Composting in Municipal Towns | .. | 9,068 |
| 3. Green Manuring | .. | 5,000 |
| 4. Distribution of Improved Seeds | .. | 10,000 |
| 5. G.M.F. Staff Schemes | .. | 8,333 |
| 6. Supply of Wooden Baats and nets | .. | 15,000 |
| 7. Supply of outboard Motors | .. | 2,500 |
| 8. Supply of Sajad Bark | .. | 2,500 |
| 9. Manure Mixture Scheme | .. | 1,26,570 |
| 10. Special Programme Minor Irrigation (8 works) | 20,00,000 | .. |
| TOTAL | 20,00,000 | 5,53,971 |

The gross additional production target for the year (Agricultural) 1954-55 has been fixed at 14,420 tons and the net additional production at 5,283 tons. Production targets are expected to be fulfilled owing to satisfactory rains throughout Saurashtra. Wells construction and repairing activity has started in November on the close of monsoon. Good progress will be made by the end of the year.

Progress reports ending the last quarter *i.e.* ending September, 1954, show that all the schemes except Green Manuring are making good progress and it is expected that overall targets will be fulfilled by the end of the Agricultural year 1954-55.

The schemes under the Special Programme of Minor Irrigation are sanctioned for completion by the end of June, 1956 and a sum of Rs. 20,00,000 has been allotted for this purpose during 1954-55. It is expected that the schemes will be completed according to schedule.

**VIII (ii) Development of Communication**

*Stage Carriages.*—In 1949-50, there were 198 bus routes covering over 6,041 miles, daily mileage run being 17,232 miles. In 1953-54, there were 372 bus routes, covering over 11,492 miles, daily mileage run being 32,000 miles. Now, the distance covered is 11,821 miles; and 475 buses of 70 operators including the State Transport Department, some Municipalities and Co-operative Societies touch 3,050

villages and run over 32,600 miles every day. There is hardly a village, which has no bus service within five miles radius. Most of the old type buses have been replaced by new model vehicles. (iii) *Goods Traffic* has also increased. In 1953-54 there were 2,277 goods vehicles. By now, they are 2,447 and more and more applications for permits are now received. Progress of Five Year Plan and free movement of foodgrains and commodities have contributed to the progress. As a result of tax free reciprocal arrangements with Ahmedabad and Amreli Districts of Bombay, inter-State seasonal goods transport has also increased.

*Taxis.*—As against 618 taxis in 1953-54, there are now 685. More taxis would appear as the roads improve.

There are also at present 151 auto-rickshaws providing cheap transport.

The special feature of State Transport is the linking up of the principal cities of Saurashtra with each other, with feeder services in the rural areas and to provide maximum comfort and travelling facilities to the public.

The State Transport which made a modest beginning with a fleet of 6 vehicles daily operation of 150 miles, and no workshop or other premises in 1948, has now a fleet of 83 vehicles with daily operation of about 6,200 miles, two divisional headquarters at Rajkot and Junagadh with properly equipped workshops and modern Station Buildings, Booking Offices, Waiting Rooms, Canteen and Sanitary conveniences, and three sub-divisions at Mangrol, Veraval and Una.

A system of reservation of seats has been introduced and school and college going students, as also parties of games and sports, are allowed concessions in bus fares. Season tickets are also issued to students, at concession rates. Drinking water facilities are provided at important terminee and intermediate stations.

In the current year, *i.e.* 1954-55, Government has sanctioned a capital expenditure of Rs. 5 lakhs, out of which Rs. 3,20 lakhs are for purchase of new diesel vehicles.

**VIII (iii) Improvement of Medical facilities.**

Following Major Works were undertaken during the current year as a part of the Five Year Plan:—

(1) Extension to provide 40 beds in Rasulkhanji Zanana Hospital, Rajkot at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,94,000. 20 beds will be constructed this year and 20 next year.

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(2) Extension of 50 maternity beds for Gopnathji Maternity Hospital, Bhavnagar at total cost of Rs. 2,53,000/-; the work is in progress.

(3) Isolation Wards of 10 beds each at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,32,020/- to be constructed in West Hospital, Rajkot, R. R. Hospital, Limbdi and General Hospital, Junagadh.

(4) Three T. B. Clinics and 20 bedded T.B. Wards are also sanctioned at a total cost of Rs. 2,05,720/- which will be attached to the Main District Hospital at Jamnagar, Bhavnagar and Rajkot. Wards are completed in places are under construction along with a Ward at Bhavnagar and Jamnagar. Clinics at the above two places are under construction along with a Ward at Rajkot.

(5) Government have sanctioned Rs. 5,44,000 for construction of additional wards with the accommodation of 80 beds at Shri K. J. Mehta T.B. Hospital Amargadh.

(6) Government of India and the Rehabilitation Department of Saurashtra have also sanctioned Rs. 25,000/- for the construction of 20 bedded Wards for the Displaced persons in Shri K. J. Mehta T.B. Hospital at Amargadh.

The Works are in progress.

Government have also taken a decision to start M.B.B.S. Degree College in Saurashtra at Jamnagar. The Plans and Estimates for the construction of the New College and Hospital Buildings have been prepared and tenders for equipment called for. Gujarat University has been moved for affiliation of the College, which will start working from June, 1955.

Donations have been received for constructing Small Maternity Homes at Palitana and Vallabhipur, Una and Muli.

Five private wards have been constructed in Government Hospitals at Rajkot by public Donations.

A fully equipped Pathological Laboratory to carry out investigation for cancerous and tumerous diseases has been established in the West Hospital, Rajkot, this year and Special Equipment worth Rs. 45,000 has been sanctioned by Government for the purpose. A full fledged Analytical Laboratory for Medico Legal Cases has been established under Chemical Analyser at Junagadh at a total cost of Rs. 84.000.

Clinical Side Rooms have been provided in all Second Class Hospitals for Minor Clinical Tests.

## Public Health Department

The following Public Health activities are carried out in the State:—

I. *Malaria Control.*—Government of India have allotted two more units, in addition to one malaria control unit under National Malaria Control Programme. Each unit has to cover one million population. Population benefited by way of residual D.D.T. spray so far is 18 lacs approximately.

II. *Filaria Control.*—The Government of India have already sanctioned on filaria survey and control unit. The work of survey is in progress. Material and equipment were expected shortly from Government of India.

III. *B.C.G. Vaccination Scheme.*—Three B.C.G. teams are working under a Supervising Doctor and the WHO/UNICEF are giving free assistance of equipment and material 3,06,021 persons have been tested with tuberculin and 81,591 have been vaccinated with B.C.G. till the end of November, 1954. During this year ½ million more population will be tested with tuberculin.

IV. *Small-pox Vaccination.*—Government has amended the Bombay District Vaccination Act of 1892 whereby Vaccination of Children above the age of 6 months is made compulsory.

| Vaccination work | Primary Vaccination | Re-Vaccination | Total No. of Vaccination |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1-4-1954 to 31-3-1955 . . . . . | 1,67,226 | 88,281 | 2,55,507 |

V. *Nutrition.*—Skimmed milk is being distributed through 100 centres in Saurashtra to children under 14 years, expectant mothers and nursing mothers.

This Department has carried out the nutritional survey of about 5,000 children for assessing the evaluation of nutritional status.

VI. *Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.*—Government has sanctioned the continuance of the two M.C.H. Centres, one at Porbandar and other at Limbdi. Grant-in-aid to 15 centres to the extent of Rs. 70,600/- has been sanctioned. Government has also sanctioned M.C.H. Division to supervise these Centres. Further Grant-in-aid is proposed to be given to five additional Centres.

VII. *Public Health Laboratory.*—Examination of water samples and adulterated food articles are being examined. Aggregate examination carried out is 715 and it would be about 1,000 during this year

VIII. *Rural Health Centre.*—One more at Kotda Sangani and the other at Babra will start functioning this year. Two Centres, one at Vanthali and the other at Keshod have been started with Community Project Areas in addition to one at Manavadar since 14-10-1950.

School Teachers have received training in matters of health. Several Schools are provided with emergency first aid boxes. Women are being trained as village Dais at Rural Health Centre, Manavadar, Health talks are delivered by the staff. Sanitary Latrines to suit the villagers pocket have been installed in many villages. Compost pits, socket pits and bathing ghats have been constructed.

### Ayurvedic Department

Following activities have been undertaken during the year 1954-55:—

*Village Medical Relief Scheme.*—Under this scheme medical boxes containing selected medicines to treat nearly all common and minor ailments are distributed to villages having no medical aid.

Till now 427 such boxes have been given 300 more boxes will be distributed in the Development Blocks, and other areas during this year. Under the extension of this scheme, 330 small medical boxes are given to villages surrounding a dispensary and the Vaidya in charge of it attends these villages once a week. To see that the working of a medical box is done in a proper way, the custodians of boxes are being trained. 59 such custodians have been trained so far and 50 more will be trained before the end of this year.

*New Ayurvedic Dispensaries.*— To extend medical relief of rural area new Ayurvedic dispensaries are being opened every year. At present there are 167 Ayurvedic Dispensaries in this State, 118 Government dispensaries, 24 run by Trust Funds, 10 Grant-in-aid and 15 dispensaries in various development blocks.

*Central Ayurvedic Library.*—To promote up-to-date knowledge of ayurvedic in modern trend this library is maintained and being enriched every year.

*Ayurvedic Vidyalaya.*—To make trained personnel available, the above Vidyalaya is started at Bhavnagar this year by giving a grant of Rs. 20,000/- as grant-in-aid.

*Ayurvedic College at Jamnagar.*—Ayurvedic College at Jamnagar is given an yearly grant-in-aid not exceeding Rs. 84,000 .

Post-graduate studies in Ayurved will be shortly started at Jamnagar by the Central Government in collaboration with the State Government and the Gulabkunverba Ayurvedic Society.

*Mobile Ayurvedic Dispensary.*—One mobile dispensary provides medical aid to distant corners.

**VIII.** (iv) **Education**

The State of Saurashtra has participated in a number of schemes of the Educational Development Plan sponsored by the Government of India. All these schemes were under correspondence with the Ministry of Education for so long and now the Government of India having accorded financial sanction to the following schemes steps are being taken to start them:—

| Development Plan Scheme No. | Name of the Scheme | Central Share 1954-55 N.R. | Central Share 1954-55 REGU. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 (i) | (a) Post Graduate—Basic Training College | 36,300 | 12,261 |
| | (b) Senior Basic School attached to do | 2,310 | 4,012 |
| 1 (ii) | (a) Conversion of Basic Training College<br>(b) Junior Basic Schools for practice and Demonstration. | 34,320 | 846 |
| 1 (iii) | 5 Community Centres | 14,223 | 2,050 |
| 1 (iv) | Integrated Library Service | 31,680 | 2,661 |
| 1 (v) | Janata College | 6,600 | 5,873 |
| 1 (vi) | Improvement of 100 Primary Schools of the Area | 66,000 | 14,375 |
| | TOTAL—SCHEME NO. 1 | 1,91,433 | 42,078 |
| 3 (b) | Preparation of suitable literature for children and Adults | 250 | 2,755 |
| 3 (c) | Promotion of Hindi in Non-Hindi speaking areas | 4,950 | 16,500 |
| | TOTAL—SCHEME NO. 3 | 5,200 | 19,255 |
| 4 (a) | Development of 5 Primary Schools as School-cum-Community Centres | 9,240 | 1,600 |
| 4 (b) | Improvement of 5 selected Secondary Schools | 49,500 | 21,250 |
| 4 (c) | Grant for Improvement of Library Service | 64,350 | 31,044 |
| 4 (d) | Training of Teachers and workers in the field of Social Education | 14,850 | .. |
| 4 (g) | Development of one urban Basic School | 16,500 | 2,650 |
| | TOTAL—SCHEME NO. 4 | 54,440 | 56,544 |
| 12 | Vocational Guidance Bureau | .. | .. |
| 6 | Shri Ramkrishna Ashram Rajkot | 60,984 | 1,135 |
| | Shri Bharat Sarswati Mandir Sansad—Shardagram, Mangrol | 18,000 | .. |
| | TOTAL—SCHEME NO. 6 | 2,40,484 | 1,135 |
| | TOTAL | 5,92,717 | 1,23,586 |

The total Central share involved in the implementation of the above mentioned schemes amounts to Rs. 7,16,303.

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It is expected that all the new Institutions under Scheme No. 1 will come into existence by the end of January 1955. The Central Institution viz. Post Graduate Basic Training College and Janata College with Library services will be located in Bhavnagar.

The weekly Adult Bulletin entitled "AJAVALU" has started publication in Gujarati, the first issue having been published on 1st December, 1954 being the Social Education Day. A Press Note inviting authors to send publications on literature for children and Adults has been issued. An adjudicating committee is being set up for selecting the best prize books.

Generally speaking it may be mentioned that the Schemes have been finalised by the Ministry of Education and requisite sanction issued late in the year 1954-55. The appointment of staff, supply of equipments and construction of buildings are the main items which have to be finalised for starting implementing of the schemes. These items are being vigorously pursued. All the same, formalities such as recruitment of staff through the Public Service Commission, purchase of equipments through the Central Stores Purchase Organisation etc., necessary take some time. But for this unavoidable delay on this account, the State is endeavouring to go ahead as—expeditously as possible with the schemes. The recurring grant allotted by the Centre may not be fully utilised as there will be saving on account of the posts being filled up late. The non-recurring grants will however be mostly drawn.

### Scheme for the Education

Besides the schemes mentioned in para 1 above Government of India have under A Basic Education sanctioned the State proposals in regard to schemes for expansion of Basic Education as outlined in the Ministry of Education, Circular letter No. F.-30-3/53-D-1 dated the 5th June 1953. These proposals involve the total expenditure of Rs. 6,25,000 out of which the centre has allotted a grant of Rs. 1,87,500. The following sub schemes are included under this Scheme:—

| A. Basic Education | Total Expenditure | |
|---|---|---|
| | Non-Recu. | Recu |
| No. 4 Conversion of existing Schools into Basic Schools . | 4,00,000 | 98,000 |
| No. 5. Training of Craft Teachers . . . . . | .. | 64,500 |
| No. 6. Introduction of crafts in schools . . . . | 50,000 | 12,500 |
| TOTAL . | 4,50,090 | 1,75,080 |

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMME TO RELIEVE EDUCATED UNEMPLOYMENT

250 One-teacher schools were opened in the year 1953-54 and 253 in 1954-55. Besides extra staff was engaged in the existing schools to remove shortage of staff. In this way, in all, 360 additional teachers were employed in 1953-54 and 503 in 1954-55 under the above Programme.

11 Full time Social Educational Workers were employed in 1953-54 and 25 in 1954-55 to run Social Educational Centres in urban areas.

## IX. Community Development Projects

In the year 1953-54 one Community Project Block and four National Extension Service Blocks were allotted to Saurashtra. In addition to these, during the year 1954-55 further allotment of three National Extension Service Blocks was made in October, 1954. Thus, there are four Community Project Blocks and seven National Extension Service Blocks functioning in Saurashtra.

The response of the people is gradually being roused but technical personnel in various branches is a problem which is being systematically and steadily solved.

On the suggestion of some of the constructive workers, the State Government has undertaken the Development Schemes more or less on Community Project lines and named them Taluka Development Schemes. These schemes give greater degree of freedom of work according to local requirement and red tape is cut down to a certain extent. The progress in some of these schemes is good. It being partly due to very personal interest that such constructive workers take.

To meet the requirements of future blocks, Saurashtra Government has undertaken the programme of advance training to Block Development Officers and other personnel so that by the time the blocks commence, there would be in a large measure staff required for the purpose.

Village work being new and the educated technical people being accustomed to town life, there is a certain degree of paucity felt in lines such as medical and veterinary. Even this situation is being remedied.

In Agriculture production the improved technique and measure of soil Conservation and Irrigation are giving good response.

The communications are being improved partly by popular labour and partly by Project Funds. A programme of culverts and



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causeways in regions which ordinarily become impassable was undertaken and has to a great extent been finished in the Project Area.

Horticulture has also been attended to. Last year about 15,000 trees were planted of which over 3,000 were fruit trees—Only in three of the Blocks.

Panchayats and Co-operative Societies are increasing in number and in two of the community project blocks, from October, 1954, a new experiment has actually commenced whereby all the Panchayats have been converted into 'B' Class Panchayats whose function include collection of revenue also.

## BHOPAL

### 1. Political (Ministerial Changes etc.)

After the passing of the Part 'C' States Act, a popular Ministry with Dr. S. D. Sharma, as Chief Minister and Sri Kamta Prasad and Sri Inayat-ulla Khan Tarzi Mashriqi, as Ministers was formed in March 1952. Subsequently, Sri Umrao Singh was appointed as Deputy Minister. This Ministry continued to function till December 29, 1953, when Sri Kamta Prasad, Finance Minister tendered his resignation. The portfolio of the Finance Minister was taken over by the Chief Minister, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma. Shri Umrao Singh, Deputy Minister, was sworn in as a Minister on 22-9-1954.

### 2. Law and order situation

The crime situation remained well under control during the period as the comparative figures of the last three years given below would show:—

| Year | Total Cognizable Crime | Murder | Dacoity | Robbery |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1952 | 3232 | 34 | 9 | 14 |
| 1953 | 2365 | 23 | 17 | 11 |
| 1954 | 2167 | 29 | 8 | 14 |

### 3. Agrarian Reforms

Kans eradication operations were continued. A sum of Rs. 4 lakhs, in the shape of taccavi loans, was distributed to the cultivators for the purchase of bullocks and seed.

31,217,86 acres of land was allotted to 2,286 landless Adivasis and Harijans in order to provide them with adequate means of subsistence.

Government had been receiving reports about the ejectment of sub-tenants by the occupants and even old sub-tenants who had spent their life's labour on making the land fit for cultivation were not being spared. Government therefore pushed through a legislation—Sub-Tenants (of Occupants) Protection Bill, 1954—in the



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State Assembly prohibiting the ejectment of the sub-tenants by occupants. The Bill was passed by the Assembly on 30-9-1954 and is now awaiting the President's assent.

Eradication of Depredatory & Ferocious Animals:—Damage by wild animals to crops and cattle was on the increase. Shikaris were, therefore, appointed and 47 free permits issued to local sportsmen to destroy these pests. As a result 23 tigers and 2 bears were killed. Similarly 40 block permits under the Shooting Rules were issued and 40 animals (Blue Bulls, Pigs, Sambhars, Cheetal, Deer) were killed.

Silviculture.—Silvicultural operations were vigorously pursued by extension of the existing nurseries and creation of new ones. An area of 5,500 acres was tackled entailing an expenditure of Rs. 40,157/3/9. These operations are under progress and have been useful. The Babul plantation started last year has been extended by another 50 acres this year. Seedlings are coming out well.

Vana Mahotsava.—1,78,276 saplings and cuttings were planted as against 1,42,362 in the previous year. The All India Rajendra Shield was awarded to the Sehore District for its achievements in the 1951 Vana Mahotsava drive.

Cultivation of Lac.—The scope of extension of lac has been considerably increased with the resumption of Jagir areas. Two employees of the State Government received 6 months training in lac cultivation at Ranchi.

Free Grant of Timber or Forest Produce.—Free grant of timber to the value of Rs. 72,931/11/- was made to needy and poor cultivators, field labourers, displaced persons, Schools, Co-operative Societies, Harijans and Advasis.

Free grazing concession to the extent of Rs. 42,036/7/- was allowed to the cultivators. Besides this, free grant of Dhokri leaves (Dhaura leaves for tanning) and extraction of Sarari (Nyctanthes arbortristis) was permitted to help the chamars and Basors in their profession.

### 4. Settlement Operations

The period of the last-land-revenue Settlement which expired in 1948 is being extended from year to year. As this work will entail a considerable expenditure, the work will be undertaken when the price level stabilizes. Record Correction Work of the erstwhile Jagir villages was undertaken on the resumption of Jagirs and is nearing completion.

As a result of tractorisation, survey marks were obliterated. This necessitated traverse survey and the boundaries of the fields were relaid.

## 5. Integration of Services and Administrative Reorganisation including Police and Judiciary

A combined Seniority-list of the various categories of the Secretariat Services has been prepared.

The Rules regarding Recruitment to Class III and Class IV posts have been framed and notified in the State Gazette.

The use of Hindi is being encouraged in all the Government offices. Hindi classes for those Government Servants of Class I to Class IV who do not know Hindi have been started. Government Servants are taking advantage of these classes and are gradually qualifying themselves in Hindi.

The offices of the Custodian of Evacuee Property and the Rehabilitation Officer were amalgamated and a new Rehabilitation Department was formed in June, 1954. Shri H. R. Nair, Custodian of Evacuee Property was also appointed Director of Rehabilitation and ex-officio Secretary to Government in the Rehabilitation Department.

After the merger of the State, services in the Police Department were reorganised. Untrained, physically unfit and undesirable Police officers and men were retrenched and replaced. The pay scales were also revised and brought in conformity with those in the neighbouring Part 'A' State as a result of which the Bhopal Police is now far more efficient and better-equipped than it was even before.

Two temporary courts, one of Sub-Judge-cum-Magistrate First Class and the other of Munsiff which were established in 1952, were made permanent with effect from 1-3-1954, to cope with the increased work in the subordinate Courts in Bhopal.

A temporary court of an Additional District and Sessions Judge with powers of a Special Judge, was established in the month of August, 1954 for trying some offences under the Corporation Act and also for disposing of the heavy arrears of cases pending in the courts of District and Additional District & Sessions Judges. Shri B. K. Puranik, a retired District and Sessions Judge from Madhya Pradesh, was appointed on this post.

## 6. Important Legislation undertaken Laws extended

**The State Legislative Assembly passed the following laws:**

| | Date of assent |
|---|---|
| (1) The Bhopal Abolition of Jagirs and Land Reforms (2nd Amendment) Act, 1954 | 27-2-1954. |
| (2) The Bhopal Legislative Assembly (Speaker's, Deputy Speaker's and Members Salaries and Allowances) Act, 1953 | 27-2-1954. |
| (3) The Bhopal State Animals Preservation Act, 1954 | 7-6-1954. |
| (4) The Bhopal State Agricultural Income Tax (1st Amendment) Act, 1954 | 18-3-1954. |
| (5) The Bhopal State Agricultural Income Tax (2nd Amendment) Act, 1954 | 4-11-1954. |
| (6) The Bhopal State Appropriation Act, 1954 | 31-3-1954. |
| (7) The Bhopal State Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1954 (Bill No. V of 1954) | 31-3-1954. |
| (8) Bhopal State Appropriation (No. 3) of Act, 1954 | 2-11-1954. |
| (9) The State of Bhopal Contingency Fund Act, 1954 | 2-11-1954. |
| (10) The Bhopal State Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1954 | 24-10-1954. |
| (11) The Bhopal State Irrigation (Amendment) Act, 1954 | 1-5-1954. |
| (12) The Bhopal State Entertainment Duty Act, 1954 | 30-10-1954. |
| 13) The Bhopal Reclamation and Development of lands (Eradication of Kans) Act, 1954 | 7-11-1954. |
| 14) The Bhopal State Town Areas Act, 1954 | 15-12-1954. |

**The following Acts were extended:—**

**(1) The Uttar Pradesh Disabilities Act.**

**The following Bills are under consideration of the Bhopal Government:—**

**(1) The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Bhopal Amendment) Bill.**

**(2) The Bhopal State Agricultural Produce Marketing Bill.**

**(3) The Bhopal State Motor Vehicles Taxation Bill.**

In connection with the implementation of the policy of the Government of India regarding the total prohibition of opium smoking and gradual prohibition of oral consumption of opium. The Bhopal Opium Smoking Bill, 1953, was sent to the Government of India in September, 1954 for approval which is still awaited.

**7. Central Financial Position and Taxation Measures undertaken, if any:**

The sanctioned Budget Estimates for 1954-55 provide for revenue receipts amounting to Rs. 1·77 lakhs against a revenue expenditure of Rs. 3·23 lakhs and a Capital expenditure of Rs. 74·37 lakhs The deficiency is to be met up by a lump grant-in-aid from the Government of India for which a sum of Rs. 146 lakhs has been provided in the Budget.

As a result of the passing of the Government of Part 'C' States (Amendment) Act, 1954, the Consolidated Fund of the State now also includes loans given by the Centre. This amendment to the Act has been made in order to enable the Part 'C' States Governments to frame their own Capital Budgets. A provision of Rs. 100·83 lakhs has accordingly been included in the Budget for 1954-55, as loans to be given to the State Government by the Government of India for financing its capital works.

The Five Year Plan of Bhopal State envisages an expenditure of Rs. 481·48 lakhs against which an expenditure of Rs. 185·41 lakhs has been incurred upto the end of the financial year 1953-54. The provision on this account for 1954-55 is Rs. 158·51 lakhs and it is anticipated that the entire amount will be utilised.

The Bhopal State Agricultural Income Tax Act, 1953 came into force from 15-7-1953 and since then a sum of Rs. 1,37,000 has been assessed, of which Rs. 59,970/2/6 has been recovered. Cases of big agriculturists are being reviewed and an increase in their assessment is expected.

The Inspectorate of Stamps and Registration which was established last year discovered stamp deficiencies to the tune of Rs. 50,368 during the year under report. Efforts are being made to recover the amount.

No new taxation was introduced in the State during the year 1954-55. The question of introduction of Sales Tax is still under consideration.

**8. Progress and Implementation of Development Projects with Special Reference to—**

(i) *Grow More Food Schemes.*—Work in connection with the Grow More Food Schemes during 1954-55 was confined to the following main schemes:—

(1) *Land Development Schemes.*—Increased facilities were afforded to cultivators for taking up follow-up cultivation in the tractorised areas by giving them loans for purchase of tractors and implements for mechanical cultivation. The Government of India have

sanctioned Rs. 2 lakhs for the purpose. Mechanical cultivation is gradually finding favour with the bigger farmers.

(2) *Minor Irrigation Schemes.*—The Government of India sanctioned a recoverable expenditure of Rs. 23,35,000. Loans for Rs. 3,65,000 and a grant of Rs. 82,500 under this scheme were sanctioned for construction of tanks, barrages, lift irrigation, pumps and sinking of irrigation wells. During 1953-54, 8712 acres were brought under irrigation. This year a target of 72,800 acres has been fixed. The cultivators have now realised the potentialities of the Minor Irrigation Works and are coming up for more irrigation facilities. Most of these works were executed with the help of village participation.

(3) *Seed Distribution and Multiplication.*—The Government of India sanctioned a loan of Rs. 5 lakhs and a grant of Rs. 20,000 for distribution to cultivators, as cash taccavi for purchase of improved seed. Seed multiplication farms were organised in the intensive cultivation areas and wheat seed C 591 distributed to selected cultivators. 87 Maunds 18 Seers of different kinds of seed were distributed for the Kharif crops.

(4) *Fertilizers.*—Intensive propaganda by way of demonstration on the cultivators fields is being carried out in the Community Projects and National Extension Service blocks. Last year 465 tons 4 Cwts. of fertilizers (Mixture, Sulphate of Amonia and Superphosphate) were distributed to the areas where irrigation facilities had been developed. From June to September, 1954, 44 tons of Amonia Sulphate and 104 tons of Mixture have been distributed. The Government of India have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1,20,000 for purchase of Superphosphate and loan of Rs. 50,000 for handling and storage of previous stocks.

(5) *Compost Development.*—From June to September, 1954, 5860 tons of Urban Compost was distributed to the cultivators. Green manuring in the Community Project Areas and National Extension Service Blocks is being encouraged and use of Bone meal Compost is also being propagated. A sum of Rs. 60,000 has been sanctioned on this account.

(6) *Plant Protection.*—A nucleus of Plant Protection Organisation equipped with necessary equipments and staff has been in existence. From June to September, 1954, 18,687 maunds of storage grains were sprayed and 1,505 maunds were fumigated. The Government of India have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 5,000 for the purchase of insecticides during the current year. The Sugarcane crop belonging to Bhopal Sugar Factory was effected by "Pyrilla" covering an area of

600 acres which was successfully combated by aerial spraying process under the direction of the Plant Protection Organisation, Government of India.

(7) *Loans to cultivators in C.T.O. Area.*—The Government of India have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 4 lakhs for the Central Tractor Organisation tractorised area and Rs. 3,50,000 for advances in National Extension Service Blocks during the current year for purchase of bullocks, agricultural implements, fencing bunding and other agricultural development purposes.

(8) *Miscellaneous Schemes.*—(a) *Palm Gur.*—This is a training-*cum*-production scheme providing subsidiary employment to the villagers. This year the Government has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 12,000 for this scheme.

(b) *Protection of crops against wild animals.*—This scheme was introduced last year and Rs. 31,000 have been sanctioned for purchase of ammunition and expenditure on Shikaries. The scheme has been a great help to cultivators in affording relief from the loss caused by wild animals.

(ii) *Development of Communications.*—295 villages which are also Panchayat Headquarters have been selected for the opening of branch post offices. A request has already been made to the Postal authorities.

The Posts and Telegraph Department opened a Post and Telegraph Office at Nasrullaganj for which the Government of Bhopal has been requested to assure an annual guarantee to the extent of Rs. 4,500. The Government is taking appropriate measures to have telegraph offices opened at all Tahsil Headquarters and Community Project Areas.

There are at present 145 Government Telephone Connections and 30 extensions. A new switch Board of higher capacity has since been installed in Bhopal and outstanding demands for new telephone connections are being met.

A new switch Board has also been installed at Sehore this year and 6 new telephone connections and 2 extensions to Government Departments have been provided so far. A Public Call Office has been opened at Raisen, from where the telephone connections at the offices and residence of the Collector as well as Superintendent of Police have been given. Efforts are being made to install a new switch Board at Raisen also.

(iii) *Improvement of Medical Facilities.*—A brief account of the achievements made during the year is given below:—

(1) Addition of 100 beds at the Hamidia Hospital, Bhopal.

(2) Provision of Doctors Residences at the Hamidia and Sultania Zanana Hospitals, Bhopal.

(3) Construction of new Hospital buildings with 10 beds each at Udaipura, Begumganj, Berasia and Ashta.

(4) Opening of new Hospitals, with 10 beds each at Sanchi, Ichhawar and Obedullaganj.

(5) A new Dispensary was opened at Doraha.

(6) Purchase of 5 Mobile Dispensary Vans for rural areas.

(7) Construction of a Nurses Home at the Sultania Zanana Hospital.

(8) Construction of a T.B. Hospital with 170 beds.

(9) Provision of Maternity and Child Welfare Services in the rural areas of the State; and

(10) Starting of Auxiliary Nurse-Midwives training class.

*Public Health.*—The Anti-Malaria Unit, which was raised to full unit, continued its operations during the year and 1,84,700 houses in 2450 villages were sprayed in the first round and 28,550 houses in 230 villages in the second round.

A Mass B.C.G. Vaccination Campaign was undertaken during the year. 277304 persons were tested and 107584 vaccinated.

The Health Publicity Van toured in the interior of the State and organised health propaganda and film shows.

(iv) *Education.*—The following statistics will show the rapid progress made in this sphere:—

| | Number on 31-12-1953 | Number on 31-12-1954 |
|---|---|---|
| High Schools | 13 | 17 |
| Middle Schools | 40 | 56 |
| Primary Schools | 484 | 578 |
| Junior Basic Schools | 18 | 37 |

Schools Health Service was introduced during the year. This necessitated the appointment of a whole-time School Medical and Health Officer with a team of Doctors posted in the interior to look after the physical well being of students.

Another important step taken was to associate Primary School Teachers with Panchayats in the State and to entrust them the duties of Panchayat Secretaries. Six weeks re-orientation course was organised to train them in rural welfare, agriculture, animal husbandry, human relationship, group dynamics and shramdam.

The following schemes subsidised by the Government of India, Ministry of Education under the Five Year Plan, have been implemented:—

SCHEME No. I

(a) *Basic Training Colleges.*—(b) *Junior Basic Schools.*—The building for the proposed College at Sehore is under construction. The College at Bhopal has been started for the time being in the Sultania Infantry Lines at Bhopal with effect from September, 1954. Two practising schools have been located in the suburb of the city and the number of trainees is 75.

(c) *Community Centres.*—Five Model Community Centres have been opened in selected compact areas. The places selected are (i) Raisen Primary School, (ii) Salamatpur Primary School, (iii) Dewanganj Middle School, (iv) Salera Primary School and (v) Unchher Primary School.

(d) *Integrated Library Service.*—Indent for the purchase of a Cinema van with Projector has been placed. Purchase of books is under consideration. The library is to be located in Janta College.

(e) *Janta College.*—The College has been started at Sanchi from September, 1954. The number of trainees in the first session is not very large but the institution is becoming popular.

SCHEME No. 2

(1) *Development of some selected Primary Schools as Schools-cum-Community Centres.*—The schools at Imlaha and Garhi have been converted into Schools- *cum*-Community Centres and have started functioning.

(2) *Improvemet of Selected Secondary Schools.*—Orders have been issued for the improvement of Middle Schools at Shampur and Rehti under this scheme.

(3) *Improvement of Library Service.*—The library will now be located in the Museum Building at Bhopal where necessary additions and alterations are under progress.

(4) *Establishment of an Urban Basic School.*—The Wahidia Technical School has been converted into Urban Basic School under this scheme.

### Scheme for the Relief of Educated Unemployed

Last year, we had 150 Primary teachers and 15 Social Education Centre, workers. This year a further demand of 450 teachers and 50 Social Education Centre workers was made. This demand has only recently been sanctioned by the Government of India. Upto 31st December, 1954, 213 teachers and 15 Social Education Centre workers were appointed. 97 Primary Schools have been opened under the scheme.

Considerable progress in respect of construction of school buildings has been made. The Primary School buildings were constructed through Shramdan. Science and Agricultural Laboratories of the Government Agriculture College, Sehore have been completed and fully equipped. The new Science Block of Government Hamidia College, costing about three lakhs of rupees, has been completed. Affiliation for M.Sc. in Physics and Chemistry has been obtained but the classes in these subjects are expected to start from the next session.

### Cheap Educational Material

19 of the course books were printed at the State Press and offered for sale at cost price.

### Miscellaneous Development Projects

*Housing.*—During the current year 250 tenements were constructed in Bhopal for the labourers. Two more similar schemes have been submitted to the Government of India. One of them is for the Sehore town for construction of 200 tenements. The other scheme for 500 tenements meant for Bhopal Textile labourers is under examination of the Government of India and it is expected to be undertaken in March/April, 1955. Proposals for the construction of 5000 houses for the low-income group have also been sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, recently.

*Small Scale and Cottage Industries.*—A Government Training-*cum*-Production Centre in Bhopal proper, another at Raisen and one Carpentry Training Centre at Sehore were established for imparting technical training in carpentry, upholstery, spinning and weaving, carpet and Niwar making, moulding and turning and tailoring.

Two ladies Training Centres, one at Bhopal and the other at Sehore, were established with the object of imparting training in tailoring and embroidery work to widows to enable them to earn their livelihood.

The progress made by these centres has been satisfactory.

Four Khadi Centres were established with a view to make each village self-sufficient in its normal requirements of cloth and also to provide subsidiary occupation to the village people during their unoccupied time. Arrangements have been made at the Centres for the villagers to sell yarn to the organisers at scheduled rates. They are also allowed to get Khadi woven for their own requirements free of costs to the extent of 20 yards per villager.

The handloom weavers are being encouraged to form co-operative societies. They are given looms and yarn of various counts to develop their work. Cloth for safas was purchased from such Co-operative Societies for the Class IV Government Servants of the State.

A Marketing Organisation has been set up for exhibiting and sale of the finished products of various centres to popularise them among the masses. The main activities of this organisation are:—

(1) purchase of goods produced by Cottage Industry producers either on consignment basis or direct purchase.

(2) Sale of these goods by (a) counter sale at the Emporium situated in Bhopal. (b) in Melas in various parts of the State and weekly markets.

(3) by house to house visit.

*Ten Village Industries.*—(Oil, shoe making, hand made paper bee keeping, cottage match industry, hand pounding of rice, palm gur, gur khandsari, Flaying etc.).

For the development of these industries, an *ad-hoc* industrial survey was conducted. A scheme for the development of Village Oil Industry was submitted on the basis of 50 : 50 to the Indian Central Oil Seeds Committee, Hyderabad (Deccan) for consideration. The Committee has sanctioned Rs. 1,916 for implementing the scheme. An equal amount will be invested by the State. The All India Khadi and Village Industry Board, Bombay, sanctioned Rs. 9,440

Rs. 4,440 by way of loan and Rs. 4,000 as subsidy—for starting two centres in the State. Two societies of oilmen have been organised—one at Bhopal and the other at Bareli, and Rs. 10,000 will be granted to each as loan for purchase of oil seeds and construction of godowns. An amount of Rs. 3,225 by way of subsidy has also been received from the All India Khadi and Village Industry Board for replacing the 100 old Ghanies by the new Wardha Type Ghanies.

*State Aid to Industries.*—The State Industrial Advisory Board has recommended a grant of Rs. 12,800 by way of loans and Rs. 2,000 by way of subsidy to the Tanners, Shoe makers and Bashore Harijans Societies. The Board has also recommended a grant of Rs. 17,400 as loan and Rs. 2,755 as subsidy to 15 individuals for development of their respective trades *i.e.*, tiles, bricks, horn and bones, furniture, agricultural implement tools, handloom and boot polish.

Three persons are getting higher training in Tanning (2 years course) Automobiles (2 years course) and Textiles (3 year course) in Bombay, Kanpur, and Pillani respectively.

*Polytechnic.*—In order to meet the ever-increasing demand of trained and technical personnel, it was decided to open an Overseer's Training Institute. It was started with effect from 1st August, 1953. It was subsequently merged into the Polytechnic on 1st March, 1954, with Mechanical and Civil Overseers' Classes. The syllabus adopted is the one prescribed for the certificate Course of All India Council of Technical Education and the duration of the course is 3 years. The present number of trainees is 53.

## Construction Works

During the year under review the State Public Works Department had a work load of Rs. 1,10,47,000 including Rs. 78,93,000 on account of Development Works. The split up of the later amount is as follows:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| (1) Irrigation (G.M.F.) | 17,35,000 |
| (2) Roads (inclusive of Capital Budget) | 13,39,000 |
| Forest Roads | 4,28,000 |
| (3) Buildings | 41,80,000 |
| Tenements for Harijans | 2,11,000 |

*Irrigation.*—In addition to the normal Irrigation works of the value of Rs. 2,40,000 financed from the Consolidated Fund of the State, the G.M.F. works, which are financed from the provision for

Minor Irrigation in the State for the Plan period, are being executed. During the year under review the following works are in progress:—

| Name of Works | Estimated cost of Scheme | Percentage of progress |
|---|---|---|
| | Lakhs | Percent |
| 1. Dahod Irrigation Project | 11 | 60 |
| 2. Central Mechanised Farm Works : | | |
| (*a*) Gorakhpur Tank | 4 | 90 |
| (*b*) Chamarsal lift Irrigation Scheme | 2 | 90 |
| (*c*) Barna Lift Irrigation Scheme | 1·5 | 80 |
| 3. Repairs to Palakmati Tank | 1·6 | 40 |
| 4. Goharganj Tank | 2·25 | Detailed survey Completed. |
| 5. Minor Works, Barrages (Laharpur, Karmankheri Ramnagar and Kulari) | 0·70 | 100% |
| 6. Minor Works—Tanks | 2·0 | Survey is being made. |

*Roads.*—Under the expanded Five Year Plan of the State, the Road Development Programme is of the value of Rs. 83·84 lakhs. As the expenditure target of Rs. 40,00,000/- is less than the existing trend of progress, it is quite certain that the activities cannot be restricted within this ceiling. The revised plan consists of 47 schemes in all out of which 36 schemes worth Rs. 56 lakhs have so far been sanctioned by the Ministry of Transport. Projects for 5 schemes costing Rs. 13·61 lakhs have been submitted to the Government of India for sanction. Collection of data and preparation of estimates for the remaining 6 schemes are in progress.

The Road Development Programme includes construction of the following Inter-State Roads also, work on which will be taken in hand during the next year:—

| | Miles |
|---|---|
| (1) Ashta-Mains-Arandia (in Madhya Bharat) Road | 13 |
| (2) Nasurullaganj-Gopalpur Road | 12 |
| (3) Berasia to Narsingarh Road via Mangalgarh | 17 |
| (4) Road from Berasia to the Eastern border of Bhopal and Madhya Bharat | 13 |
| TOTAL | 55 |

About 56 miles of new roads (including 16 miles of Forest Roads) have been constructed so far and about 30 miles of roads asphalted. One major bridge was completed during the year and work on 5 bridges is in progress. Work on six Rest Houses is also in progress.

*Buildings.*—In addition to the works provided for in the normal budget of the State (Original Works Rs. 9,98,000/- and Repairs

Rs. 3,50,000/-) the programme of development works of buildings in hand, including Harijan Tenements, amounts to Rs. 43,91,000/-.

*Local Self-Government.*—The Government of India have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 2,00,000/- to the Bhopal Municipality for the construction of a Vegetable, Fruit and Betel Market.

The schemes of water supply and drainage under the Five Year Plan are also being executed.

### 9. Progress of Community Development Projects.

*Progress.*—One Pilot Development Block and Community Project consisting of 3 blocks were allotted to Bhopal in 1952. In 1953 one Community Development Block and three National Extension Service Blocks were inaugurated. The Pilot Development Block, which was inaugurated in 1952, was converted into a National Extension Service Block in April 1954. The boundaries of these blocks were extended to satisfy the population criteria fixed by the Community Project Administration. Two more National Extension Service Blocks were inaugurated on October 2, 1954. This brought the total number of blocks to ten, out of the 12 Blocks into which the State has been divided. The remaining two Blocks will be taken up on October 2, 1955 thus covering the whole State during the First Plan.

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENT

*Agriculture.*—1,25,664 acres of land was tractorised, 325 acres of land were terraced and 400 acres bunded. 13,062 Maunds improved variety seeds, 314 tons fertilizers and 122 implements were supplied to the cultivators. 4,421 demonstrations were given which were attended by nearly 60,755 persons. Demonstrations were very helpful in convincing the villagers in modern methods of cultivation which are within their reach. 4,811 compost pits were dug. Rs. 2,75,845/- were given as taccavi to the cultivators for the purchase of bullocks. Fruit cultivation was developed in about 40 acres. 150 acres of land was brought under vegetable cultivation. Besides this, seeds of different vegetables were sold. Arboriculture was developed in nearly 250 acres. Plant protection measures were provided and 14,000/- Agroson G. N. Packets were distributed.

*Irrigation.*—160 New Wells, 73 barrages and 6 tanks were constructed and 136 old wells, 51 tanks and 9 barrages were repaired. Rs. 2,30,000/- were distributed to the cultivators as taccavi for the construction and repair of wells.

*Animal Husbandry.*—Four Key Village Centres have been established. 1,584 cattle were castrated, 783 cattle were artificially inseminated. 55,760 cattle were inoculated and veterinary aid was given to 32,000 cattle.

*Pisciculture.*—Three tanks were stocked; fishing was tackled and 120 seers of Nylon thread supplied.

*Communication.*—25·7 miles pucca and 498 miles kaccha road was constructed and 25 miles kachha road was repaired.

*Co-operation.*—49 Co-operative Societies were organised Rs. 6,000 was advanced as loans and subsidies to multi-purpose Co-operative Societies.

*Health and Rural Sanitation.*—Medical Aid was given to 20,000 persons. Midwives visited 2,500 houses. 729 pregnant women were examined at houses and necessary aid was provided. The Medical Staff attended to 66 maternity cases in the Community Project areas. About 3,000 packets of medicine were distributed to check malaria and other diseases. 25,500 persons were inoculated. 5 Health Centres were established. "Keep Your Village Clean" weeks were organised in 75 per cent. of the villages and film shows were arranged stressing the importance of personal hygiene, clean and sanitary living etc. 960 soakage pits were constructed, 192 old wells were repaired and 91 new wells constructed. About 800 feet of drain was constructed.

*Education.*—62 new school buildings were completed and 29 buildings are in progress. 70 Rural Libraries were established. The number of school going children has gone up by 30 per cent. over the primary figure.

*Social Education.*—180 Adult Education Centres have been started where nearly 2,000 adults are being trained. 835 persons were made literate. 101 Community Recreation Centres have also been started. 318 Vikas Mandals, 258 Yough and 47 Bal Mandals have been set up.

*Cottage Industries.*—Roof-tile making, palm gur making, bricks-manufacturing, weaving, spinning and bamboo goods manufacturing industries were organised. In Community Projects only, 4,75,000 bricks were prepared.

*People's Participation.*—There was some difficulty in obtaining people's co-operation in the beginning, but in the progress of work, peoples' participation could be obtained to the extent of Rs. 3,66,262/5/-.

*Youth Camps.*—3 Youth Camps were held—one at Toomra in 1953 and the other two at Amroad in 1954. Villagers and students took part in the camps and have built 2 Basic Schools and 6 miles of road. This has helped bringing together people living in urban and rural areas together and creating in them a spirit of self-help.

*Village Leaders' Camp.*—A batch of 20 villagers was trained, for a period 3-4 weeks at Arwalia, in village leadership. These young men have been doing very good work in their respective villages. It is proposed to hold more camps like this during this winter.

*Seminar of Extension Workers.*—In August, 1954, a seminar of all Extension Workers was held in the Extension Training Centre for Mutual exchange of views relating to their work and activities. This seminar proved a success.

(8)

## HIMACHAL PRADESH

This is the third year of our popular Ministry. Since its installation and to-date rapid progress has been made in each Department of this State.

### 1. Political (Ministerial Changes, etc.)

Major General M. S. Himmatsinhji, Lieutenant Governor of Himachal Pradesh, relinquished charge of his post on the afternoon of 31st December, 1954 on grounds of ill-health and Shri Bajrang Bhadur Singh of Bhadri took over as Lieutenant Governor on the following day. The Chief Secretary, Shri Mangat Rai, reverted to his parent office on the afternoon of 18th November, 1954 and since then Shri Mahesh Chandra, Judicial Secretary, has been officiating as Chief Secretary also. Shri M. M. Crishna, Development Secretary-cum-Development Commissioner, Himachal Pradesh, was washed away by a strong current in the Markanda river, five miles away from Nahan (District Sirmur). He was the administrative Secretary in respect of the following Departments:—

(i) Agriculture.

(ii) Veterinary.

(iii) Co-operative, Panchayats and Civil Supplies.

(iv) Industry.

(v) Development and Planning.

(vi) Press.

He was also designated as Additional Chief Secretary in respect of the Development and Planning. Shri Mahesh Chandra, our Judicial Secretary, is also carrying on the work which Shri Crishna used to do in addition to his own duties, but we are expecting to get soon another officer. Shri Ashwani Kumar, Inspector General of Police, has proceeded on 8 months' leave from the 1st week of this month. Shri R. S. Bhandari, who was brought on deputation from the Ministry of Defence for looking into the cases of fixation of pay and seniority of the erstwhile merged States employees reverted to his parent office on the 18th November, 1954.

Arrangements to fill up these posts by some competent officers are afoot.

McGILL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

Consequent upon the departure of Shri P. K. B. Menon, Secretary to Lieutenant Governor, Himachal Pradesh, on earned leave, Shri Indar Sen, Assistant Secretary (General) is carrying on his work in addition to his own. Shri Prem Raj Mahajan, Assistant Secretary (Political) has been appointed as Director of Publicity and Tourism, Himachal Pradesh. He is carrying on this work in addition to his own. Shri R. C. Gupta and Shri M. S. Jandrotia have been appointed as Budget Officer and Chief Superintendent respectively. The work of the Finance Secretary and the Education Secretary is being shared by the Assistant Secretary (General) and Assistant Secretary (Home) till our Finance Secretary takes over.

## 2. Law and Order situation

Upto the end of 30th November, 1954, 2,048 cases were registered as against 1,865 during the corresponding period of the last year. There is thus an increase of 183 cases. The following table will show the state of crime district-wise:—

| District | During 1954 upto 30-11-54 | Corresponding period of the last year | Plus or minus |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Mahasu | 854 | 779 | 75 |
| 2. Mandi | 420 | 380 | +40 |
| 3. Sirmur | 297 | 276 | +21 |
| 4. Chamba | 301 | 271 | +30 |
| 5. Bilaspur | 176 | 159 | +17 |
| TOTAL | 2,048 | 1,865 | +183 |

The sub-joined table will show the main fluctuations under different heads of crime:—

| Offence | 1954 (Upto 30-11-54) | 1953 (Corresponding period) | Difference |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Murder | 13 | 14 | —1 |
| 2. Homicide | 3 | 4 | —4 |
| 3. Robbery | 33 | 33 | .. |
| 4. Dacoity | 2 | 7 | —5 |
| 5. Burglary | 310 | 268 | +42 |
| 6. Rioting | 32 | 25 | +6 |
| 7. Hurt | 60 | 60 | .. |
| 8. Thefts | 322 | 342 | —20 |
| 9. Arms Act | 188 | 144 | +44 |
| 10. Opium & Excise Act | 282 | 291 | —9 |

From the above table it is apparent that there has been some increase in burglary cases and also in the cases under the Arms Act. This has resulted directly from the increased police activity. A number of roads have been built and journey to and fro has been facilitated. People have also now learnt to lean more on the administration than in the old times, when Police Stations were few and far between, and travelling was extremely inconvenient and difficult. Again more touring is being done by police officers now, and quite a number of cases were registered when they were discovered by officers on their official visits to various remote places in the State. Law and order situation in the State is well in hand.

People are also being slowly educated to assist the police in the detection of crime. Progress in this direction is, however, poor.

### 3. Agrarian Reforms

The Himachal Pradesh Abolition of Big Landed Estates and Land Reforms Bill, 1953 which was framed in view of the recommendations of the Committee appointed by this Government under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister to suggest changes in the existing land revenue and tenancy laws of State, was passed by the State legislature and the same has also received the assent of the President.

The Act provides for vesting of proprietary rights on the tenants, on payment of compensation by them, security of tenure to other tenants against ejectment, maximum rent payable by a tenant for any land held by him and the abolition of big landed estates.

*Acquisition of proprietary rights.*—The provision for acquisition of owner's rights on payment of compensation would ease the tension prevailing between the tenants and landlords, on account of which neither the tenant nor the landlord was in a position to develop the land to its utmost.

*Maximum rent.*—The maximum rent payable by the tenants for any land held by them has been fixed at one-fourth of the produce of the land or value thereof. The rent in kind can be paid by a tenant on the thrashing floor.

The security of tenure has been provided to the tillers of the soil by the Act, and they would no longer be liable to ejectment on the sweet will of the landlords.

In order to check the unlawful termination of tenancy, a penalty by way of fine not exceeding Rs. 1,000/- has been provided in addition to the relief for wrongful dispossession of ejectment.

*The Ceiling.*—The ceiling for owning land has been fixed. A land owner can hold land, the annual land revenue of which does

not exceed Rs. 125/-. A provision has been made for the acquisition of big landed estates above the ceiling on payment of compensation. This would enable the State to give land to those who have no land or have too little of it to make both ends meet even though they are ready and willing to till it to the utmost of their skill and labour.

In Himachal Pradesh, there are a number of land owners owning big landed estates. They have no interest in cultivation and have merely become rent receivers. The fixing of the ceiling would provide to the tiller the much needed land for cultivation in the State.

*Rehabilitation Grants.*—Provision has been made for giving Rehabilitation Grants by the State Government to inferior landowners in deserving cases who will be deprived of their proprietary rights on account of acquisition of these rights by the tenants.

### 4. Settlement Operations

Settlement operations were started in Chamba district in November, 1951. The survey work in Bhattiyat Tehsil has completed and the assessment report is under preparation.

Survey work and preparation of records of settlement is in progress in Chamba Tehsil and Bharmaur Sub-Tehsil. Preliminary operations in Churah Tehsil have also been started.

### 5. Integration of Services and Administrative Re-organisation including Judiciary

(ii) *Re-organisation of Police.*—The entire Police Department was re-organised at the time of integration of the various hill States into one unit. At that juncture emphasis was laid more on the building up a force which could take more preventive side of the Police Work, guards patrolling and administrative work etc. The detective functions of the Police work, however, was not given very much attention due to inadequate police strength. The sanctioned strength of the force at the end of year 1953 was as follows:—

*Permanent.*—

| Name of district or Office | IGP | SP | DSP | Inspr. | SIS. | ASIs. | H.Cs. | F.Cs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. I.G.P./HP's Office | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | .. |
| 2. Mahasu | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | 21 | 22 | 79 | 466 |
| 3. Mandi | .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 13 | 10 | 44 | 228 |
| 4. Sirmur | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | 7 | 7 | 34 | 155 |
| 5. Chamba | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 8 | 8 | 28 | 143 |
| 6. RTC Chamba | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 2 | .. |
| TOTAL | 1 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 51 | 52 | 189 | 992 |

*Temporary.—*

| Name of District or Office | DSP | SI | ASI | HCs | FCs | Steno. | Very. Asstt. | Radio Supr. | Radio Tech |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mahasu District (Border Staff). | 1 | 2 | 6 | 18 | 70 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Mahasu District (Check Post Staff). | .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 16 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| TOTAL | 1 | 3 | 7 | 20 | 86 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

| W/O |
|---|
| 23 |
| .. |
| 23 |

However, with the merger of Bilaspur in Himachal Pradesh in the year 1954 and with the creation of C.I.D. Staff which had hitherto been kept in abeyance due to financial stringencies the total permanent sanctioned strength of the State came to as follows:—

| District/ Office | IGP | SP | DSP | Inspr. | SIs. | ASIs. | HCs | FCs | Steno. | Jr. Clk. | W/O |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| IGP/HP's Office | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Mahasu District | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | 21 | 22 | 79 | 466 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Mandi District | .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 13 | 10 | 44 | 228 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Sirmur District | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | 7 | 7 | 34 | 155 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Chamba District | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 8 | 8 | 28 | 143 | .. | .. | .. |
| RTC Chamba | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| CID/HP | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | 4 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Bilaspur District | .. | 1 | .. | 3 | 8 | 3 | 30 | 140 | .. | 1 | 2 |
| TOTAL | 1 | 4 | 4 | 10 | 60 | 53 | 221 | 1136 | 3 | 2 | 2 |

Besides the temporary strength as shown at 2(b) which continues, the following temporary strength was also sanctioned in the year 1954.

| District | ASI | HCs. | FCs. | Steno. | Super-visor | W.O. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mahasu | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 3 |
| Chamba | .. | 2 | 8 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Bilaspur | 1 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. |
| TOTAL | 1 | 2 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 3 |

The following additional staff has been sanctioned for the year 1954-55:—

| Surveillance & Censor Staff | No. of posts sanctioned | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | SIs. | ASIs. | H.Cs. | F.Cs. |
| Mahasu | 1 | 1 | 4 | .. |
| Mandi | .. | 1 | 4 | .. |
| Sirmur | .. | .. | 4 | .. |
| Chamba | .. | .. | 4 | .. |
| TOTAL SURVEILLANCE AND CENSOR STAFF | 1 | 2 | 16 | .. |
| *CIA Staff* (Mahasu District) | .. | .. | 2 | 8 |
| *Traffic Staff.*— | | | | |
| Mahasu | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| Mandi | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| Sirmur | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Chamba | .. | .. | .. | 8 |
| TOTAL—TRAFFIC STAFF | .. | .. | .. | 19 |
| Staff for Treasury Guard at Chamba | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| IGP/HP's personal orderly (Mahasu Distt.) | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Orderlies and gunmen to Ministers | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Contingent Clerk for Chamba Distt. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Staff for the protection of Hydro-Electric Work at Jogindernagar, Mandi | .. | .. | .. | 39 |
| TOTAL STRENGTH | 1 | 2 | 19 | 77 |

## 6. Important Legislation Undertaken

The following Bills were introduced in and passed by the Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly in all its three sessions during the year under report:—

| Serial No. | Name of Bills passed |
|---|---|
| 1 | Himachal Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 1954 (in respect of Demands for supplementary grants for 1952-53). |
| 2 | Himachal Pradesh Land Development Bill, 1954. |
| 3 | Himachal Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 1954 (in respect of Demands for grants for 1954-55). |
| 4 | Himachal Pradesh Debt Reduction (Amendment) Bill, 1954. |
| 5 | Himachal Pradesh Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Bill, 1954. |
| 6 | Himachal Pradesh Tenants (Rights and Restoration) (Amendment) Bill, 1954. |
| 7 | Himachal Pradesh Merged State (Application of Laws) Bill, 1954. |
| 8 | Himachal Pradesh Repealing Bill, 1954. |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 1954 (in respect of Supplementary Grants for 1954-55). |
| 10 | Himachal Pradesh Live Stock Improvement Bill, 1954. |
| 11 | Himachal Pradesh Bhoodan Yagna Bill, 1954. |
| 12 | Himachal Pradesh Abolition of Big Landed Estates and Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1954. |

In addition to the above, the Himachal Pradesh Abolition of Big Landed Estates and Land Reforms Bill, 1953, was re-considered by the Legislative Assembly as directed by the President of India and it was passed as amended.

Out of these Bills, the Bills at serial Nos. from 1 to 7 have received the assent of the President of India and thus became the Acts. Besides, many other Bills introduced in and passed by the Legislative Assembly during the previous years, were assented to by the President during the year under reference. Some of them are (1) Himachal Pradesh State Road Transport Bill, 1953; (2) Himachal Pradesh Land Revenue Bill, 1953 and (3) Himachal Pradesh Compulsory Primary Education Bill, 1953.

Below is a complete and up-to-date list of Acts of the year 1954-55:—

| Serial No. | Name of Acts |
|---|---|
| 1 | Himachal Pradesh Appropriation Act, 1954 (No. III of 1954). |
| 2 | Himachal Pradesh Appropriation Act, 1954 (No. IV of 1954). |
| 3 | Himachal Pradesh State Road Transport Act, 1954 (No. V of 1954). |
| 4 | Himachal Pradesh Land Revenue Act, 1954 (No. VI of 1954). |
| 5 | Himachal Pradesh Compulsory Primary Education Act (No. VII of 1954). |
| 6 | Himachal Pradesh Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Act, 1954 (No. VIII of 1954). |
| 7 | Himachal Pradesh Debit Reduction (Amendment) Act, 1954 (No. IX of 1954). |
| 8 | Himachal Pradesh Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1954 (No. X of 1954). |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh Tenants (Rights and Restoration) (Amendment) Act, 1954 (No. XI of 1954). |
| 10 | Himachal Pradesh Land Development Act, 1954 (No. XII of 1954). |
| 11 | Himachal Pradesh Appropriation Act, 1954 (No. XIII of 1954). |
| 12 | Himachal Pradesh Merged States (Application of Laws) Act, 1954 (No. XIV of 1954). |
| 13 | Himachal Pradesh Abolition of Big Landed Estates and Land Reforms Act, 1954 (No. XV of 1954). |

## 7. General Financial Position and Taxation Measures undertaken, if any

Himachal Pradesh is one of the five part 'C' States which have separate Revenue Budgets from the financial year 1952-53. The enactment of the Govenrment of Part 'C' States (Amendment) Act, 1954, in partial amendment of the Government of Part 'C' States Act, 1951,—however, effected some changes in the budgetary procedure of those Part 'C' States which have separate Revenue Budgets. Under the (Amendment) Act, the charges payable in respect of loans advanced to these States from the Consolidated Fund of the Government of India, including interest, sinking fund charges, redemption charges, are included in the items of expenditure charged to the Consolidated Fund of the State. As from 1st October,

1954, the Consolidated Fund of Himachal Pradesh also includes, in addition to its revenue and Central grants, all loans advanced from the Consolidated Fund of India in repayment of Loans. The State Legislature is now competent to vote on the foregoing additional items of expenditure chargeable to the State Consolidated Fund. The Act also provides for the establishment of a Contingency Fund. The advances from this Fund are specifically meant for meeting unforeseen items of expenditure pending their authorization by the State Legislature.

2. The original budget for 1954-55 on Revenue account shows a small surplus of Rs. 11,000, the Revenue receipts and expenditure being Rs. 320·27 lakhs and Rs. 320·16 lakhs respectively. As a result of the merger of Bilaspur into the new State of Himachal Pradesh and in consequence of the changes affected by the said Government of Part 'C' (Amendment) Act, 1954, the budgetary position has undergone further major changes by way of supplementary grants aggregating Rs. 43·41 lakhs on Revenue account and Rs. 102·65 lakhs on Capital account, besides a provision of Rs. 27·02 lakhs for disbursement of loans and advances by the State Government.

3. The characteristic feature of the State Budget is that non-tax revenue (mainly grant-in-aid from the Centre) is relatively more important than tax-revenue. The grant-in-aid from the Centre is mainly to enable the State to balance its Revenue Budget and also to maintain an adequate working balance in its Consolidated Fund.

4. No taxation measures were undertaken in the budget year 1954-55.

**8. Progress and Implementation of Development Projects with Special Reference to:—**

1. *Grow More Food Schemes.*—(i) *Fertiliser*—The use of fertilizers is new to this State and the Department is carrying out extensive propaganda for popularising the use of fertilizer and working of fertilizers.

(a) *Fertilizers Trials.*—Under the scheme of T.C.M. in Community Project areas 7 different fertilizers trials have been laid on extensive scale and a total of 182 trials have been laid.

(b) *Demonstration Trials in Cultivators' Fields.*—Demonstration trials in cultivators' fields are with wheat, maize, paddy and sugar cane crops. In all 2015 trials plots have been laid in 5 Districts.

(c) *Trials in connection with Japanese method of Rice cultivation.*—A special compaign was carried out to popularise the use of fertilizers in paddy in connection with Japanese method of rice cultivation. In all 1259 trials plots have been laid in different Districts in cultivators' plots. Results indicate that use of fertilizers particularly in irrigated areas is highly beneficial and as much as 50 per-cent. excess may be expected.

(d) *Distribution System.*—Distribution system of fertilizers have been worked out and Himachal Pradesh Co-operative Development Federation has been entrusted with this work and already 30 depots have been created through the various Co-operative societies in the State. Besides this, departmental depots have been established at the farms and also at the headquarters of Agricultural Officers. In all about 60 depots are all over the State. Number is being increased as supplies of fertilizers find popularity. The State lifted during this year 75 tons of Sulphate of Ammonia and 75 tons of Sugar Phosphate which have been sent for distribution through these various depots. The target figures for next year have been fixed at 500 tons with respect of sulphate of Ammonia and about 200 tons with respect of Super-phosphate. These figures indicate great speed with each fertilizer in the State.

(ii) *Price.*—With the all India pool price created for Sulphate of Ammonia, fertilizers are sold at the retail depots at the rate of Rs. 345 per ton. With the assistance of Central Government, the State is also subsidizing cost of internal transport charges from the Railway Station to the depots.

2. *Distribution of Improved Seeds.*—(a) *Wheat:*—

(i) *Selection of types.*—The Department has been able to select out some highly rust-resistant wheat from the I.A.R.I. These are becoming highly popular in the State. Besides rust-resistant the wheat namely N.P. 770 and N.P. 809 are yielding much higher yields than local wheats. N.P. 770 particularly suited for higher hills and N.P. 809 is being popularised in the lower hill regions.

(ii) *Distribution System.*—Schemes for rapid multiplication of this wheat have been involved as below:—

(a) The nucleus seeds are being multiplied at the departmental farms.

(b) The stocks multiplied at the departmental farms are distributed to the registered growers.

(c) The stocks of registered growers if they approve standard of purity are procured by the Department of Agricul-

ture and further distributed to the cultivators and Rs. 2/8/- is being paid as premium to the registered growers. This scheme has worked very well and as a result of this scheme the Department has during the current year distributed 640 maunds of improved wheats. The distribution which has not been affected much quantity of seed has also been distributed through exchange. It is estimated that whole over about 4,000 acres are now under the improved wheats in the State. With this nucleus stock available, it is hoped that wheat areas will be saturated with this improved wheats within a course of few years.

(b) *Paddy*.—During 1954-55 new paddy varieties were introduced and experimentation of field scale China 1039 and T.21 have been found suitable for the State. China 1039 in certain areas give 2 successive crops. These varieties being tried on large scale and multiplication programme framed.

(c) *Other crops*.—The improved types of barley, gram and jawar have been introduced and are being distributed. Barley type—13 and gram—8 and Jawar F—8 are too improved types and popular in the State. Under scheme Grow More Food, the Department is granting a premium of Rs. 2/8/- per maund of seed for further distribution.

3. *Compost Development*.—Under the scheme of Compost Development, rural and urban schemes are being operated. The achievements during the year 1954-55 are given in the table below:—

| Scheme | Quantity prepared in tons |
|---|---|
| Urban | 666 |
| Rural | 9,589 |
| TOTAL | 10,255 |

Extensive propaganda has popularised the use of trench method of compost preparation over the entire State and cultivators are resorted to this improved method.

4. *Green Manure*.—In order to encourage the use of green manure crops in rotational system, the green manure seeds are subsidized by the Department to the extent of 50 per cent. The popularity of green manure in the State will take time but during

the year following quantities of green manure seeds were distributed:—

| | Mds. | Srs. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Sun-Hemp | 517 | 0 |
| 2. Moon-Type | 12 | 0 |
| 3. Sainji | 1 | 12 |
| 4. Berseem | 0 | 21 |

About 725 acres of land were to be under green manure crops as a result of this scheme. The above figures do not include the areas for which the seeds are being used by the cultivators themselves.

5. *Japanese Method of Paddy Cultivation.*—(i) Intensive campaign was organised all over the State for Japanese method of rice cultivation. In spite of inherent difficulties caused by lack of transport facilities and small holdings, the Japanese Method of Paddy Cultivation has been highly successful. In all about 1620 acres were put under Japanese Method of rice Cultivation in the units throughout the State. The results have indicated that generally about 15—50 per cent. increase over the local method may be expected. The programme under the Japanese Method includes (a) buffer nurseries (b) laying out of demonstration trials, (c) demonstration of hoeing methods etc.

(ii) *Development of Communication.*—There were practically no roads in the erstwhile States which, after integration, formed Himachal Pradesh in 1948. So much so that after the merger even the District town were not connected by direct routes. It was, therefore, only natural and in the fitness of things that the highest priority was given to Road Development work and during all the years of the Five Year Plan upto now expenditure on these works has occupied a place of pride in the Budget for Development Works in the State.

Road Development work under the plan was to be done in the following systems:—

(a) Construction of new motorable roads suitable for 5 ton lorry traffic;

(b) Construction of 6 ft. wide mule roads to be constructed on alignments suitable for subsequent development as motorable roads;

(c) Improvement of existing roads; and

(d) Construction of permanent bridges.

During the year under review the spectacular progress on these works in the previous years was maintained and the progress is as under:—

1. *Motorable Roads*.—Road constructed during the previous years on which even jeeps could go on only precariously were widened and made suitable for bus-traffic. The mileage is as under:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Theog Kotkhai road | 19 miles |
| 2. | Simla-Mandi road via Tattapani. | 90 miles |
| 3. | Pukhri to Kalhel road. | 14 miles |
| 4. | Chamba Chawari road. | 30 miles |
| 5. | Shahpua Baklah road. | 40 miles |
| 6. | Baghi-Khadrala. | 8 miles. |
| | TOTAL MILEAGE | 201 |

2. Certain other roads not motorable before have also been widened to take regular passenger traffic. They are as under:—

| | | Miles |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Shallaghat Arki Kunihar Road | 15 |
| 2. | Hindustan Tibet road section Narkanda to Rampur | 45 |
| 3. | Jogindernagar Sarkaghat Ghumarwin road | 10 |
| 4. | Sundernagar Jai Devi road | 6 |
| 5. | Mandi Rewalsar Road | 5 |
| 6. | Baghar Ladror Road | 20 |
| 7. | Ali Khad Crossing to Bagher | 7 |
| 8. | Bilaspur Swarghat Kiratpur road | 20 |
| 9. | Simla Mandi road via Bilaspur section Jutog to Dehar | 65 |
| 10. | Simla Nahan road section Kumarhatti to Talheri | 11 |
| 11. | Chail Gohar road | 4 |
| | TOTAL—MILEAGE | 208 |

In addition to the above, roads widening has been done sufficiently to take jeeps on them, are as under:—

| | | Miles |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Rajban to Sataun part of Paonta Rajban Rohru road | 4 |
| 2. | Dadahu Rajban road | 10 |
| 3. | Khadrala Sungri road | 9 |
| 4. | Rampur to Pachhada Khad section of H.T. road (N. H. No. 22) | 5 |
| 5. | Tattapani to Chail Section of Simla-Mandi road via Tattapani and Karsog | 20 |
| 6. | Sundernagar Jai Devi road | 5 |
| 7. | Mandi Rawalsar road | 17 |
| 8. | Jogindernagar Sarkaghat Ghumarwin road | 20 |
| 9. | Swarghat Nangal road | 10 |
| 10. | Chamba Pukhari Bandal road | 5 |
| 11. | Chamba Tissa road | 10 |
| | TOTAL MILEAGE | 115 |

II. 6ft. wide 'Tracks' on motorable alignments about 150 miles: along motorable alignments have been widen to 6 ft. to make the same suitable for mules. The details of such mule roads are as under:—

| | Miles |
|---|---|
| 1. Paonta Rajban Rohru road | 20 |
| 2. Solan Minus road | 20 |
| 3. Theog Kotkhai Hat-Koti road | 10 |
| 4. Hindustan Tibet road | 15 |
| 5. Kasumpti to Junga to Koti road | 5 |
| 6. Karsog Luri road | 10 |
| 7. Swarghat Nangal road via Nania Devi | 10 |
| 8. Simla Mandi road via Tattapani | 10 |
| 9. Jogindernagar Sarkaghat Ghumarwin road | 10 |
| 10. Sundernagar Jai Devi road | 6 |
| 11. Uhal Valley road | 14 |
| 12. Chamba Khara Muth Superpass Ahju road | 10 |
| 13. Chamba Tissa road | 5 |
| 14. Chamba Pukhri Bhandal Langera Jammu Boundary road | 5 |
| TOTAL—MILEAGE | 150 |

In addition to these, work of making the 2′ trace for such roads has been completed in another length of 200 miles, the details of which are as under:—

| | Miles |
|---|---|
| 1. Dadhu Chopal road | 25 |
| 2. Solan Minus road | 15 |
| 3. Paonta Rajsan Rohru road | 10 |
| 4. Fagu Chopal Shalu road | 40 |
| 5. Hindustan Tibet road | 5 |
| 6. Gohar Pandch road | 12 |
| 7. Uhal Valley road | 20 |
| 8. Jhatingri Kulu road | 8 |
| 9. Gohar Janjeli road | 10 |
| 10. Tissa to Alwas road | 5 |
| 11. Lahual Boundary to Jammu Boundary road | 20 |
| 12. Durghatti Tarloki Nath road | 10 |
| 13. Chamba Khra-Mukh Superpass Ahju road | 20 |
| TOTAL—MILEAGE | 200 |

III. *Improvement of Existing Roads.*—The following roads have been widened, grades on them improved and better surface provided:—

| | Miles |
|---|---|
| 1. Simla Nahan Dehra Dun road section Talheri to Paonta | 73 |
| 2. Behral road | 5 |
| 3. Nahan Kalka Amb road | 11 |
| 4. Nahan Dadahu Road | 18 |
| 5. Paonta Rajban road | 8 |
| 6. Hindustan Tibet road section Simla, to Narkanda | 39 |
| 7. Simla Mandi road *via* Bilaspur section Dehar to Mandi | 30 |
| 8. Chamba Banikhet road | 30 |
| 9. Mandi Bhumbla Una road | 18 |
| TOTAL—MILEAGE | 232 |

IV. *Bridges.*—Investigations regarding all the major and minor bridges that are necessary on the roads constructed so far have been completed and detailed proposals about the major bridges have been sent for approval to the Government of India where necessary. Out of this, work of 4 major bridges has already been sanctioned and taken in hand. They are as under:—

1. Construction of a R. C. C. Arch Bridge over Ali Khud on Simla Mandi road *via* Bilaspur.
2. Construction of R.C.C.T. Beam Bridge across K Sukti Khud on Simla-Mandi Road.
3. Construction of a R. C. C. Arch Bridge across Giri River on Solan Minus road.
4. Construction of a R. C. C. Arch bridge across Bathri Khad on Chamba-Banikhet road.

The total budget allotment for the year is Rs. 47·1 lakhs for National Highways and Rs. 39·94 lakhs for other road work. These amounts are likely to be utilised fully during the year.

(iii) *Improvement of Medical facilities.*—Under the First Five Year Development Plan the following provision was made for the medical and Public Health Schemes:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Medical | 21,16,000 |
| Public Health | 11,82,000 |

On the medical side, we have an ambitious programme of upgrading seven hospitals, opening of sixteen new allopathic dispensaries, three Dental Clinics, four Leprosy Wards, four V.D. Clinics, four mule mobile dispensaries and three Motor Van Mobile Dispensaries, and training of our medical and public health officers in various subject.

On the Public Health side, it is proposed to start seventeen Maternity and Child Welfare Health Centres, four Infectious Diseases Wards, four D.D.T. Squards and a T.B. Sanatorium. Besides Leprosy Survey and Nutrition and Dental Health Survey of School children are also to be conducted. In addition Key Village visit Scheme has been started under which sixteen medical officers of different dispensaries in the rural areas have been selected. Each of them visits four key villages twice a month, and some other villages within a radius of five miles from his headquarters are also visited by him. The Medical Officers afford medical relief to the villagers and carry out public health measures also.

Efforts are being made to achieve the targets within the plan period. During the year under report one hospital is to be upgraded, two allopathic dispensaries have been started and three Maternity and Child Welfare Centres are being opened. Staff is being arranged and accommodation and stores being provided for these institutions. It may, however, be noted here that qualified medical and Public Health for various schemes is not readily available as persons from outside are rather reluctant to serve in the institution of the Pradesh where living conditions are a bit difficult. Every efforts are, however, being made to recruit them even on higher starting pays.

*Community Project.*—We have at present the following five Blocks in the Himachal Pradesh Community Project:—

1. Qunihar Block (Mahasu District).
2. Balh Block (Mandi District).
3. Paonta Block (Sirmur District).
4. Ghumarwin Block (Bilaspur District).
5. Sadar Block (Bilaspur District).

Qualified medical and Public Health Staff has been appointed for these blocks. We have, however, not been able to find suitable Lady Health visitors and midwives. Some of the Doctors, Lady Health Visitors and Sanitary Inspectors employed therein have been got trained at the Najafgarh Training Centre. In addition to the treatment given at the dispensaries in various block, Mule Mobile Dispensaries have been started in the Kunihar, Balh and Paonta Blocks. The staff tour extensively in their respective Blocks. They take all sanitation and public health measures and afford medical aid for the ailing. Further they take prenatal and antenatal care and do midwifery services.

A sum of Rs. 45,000/- has been provided in the current year's budget for the construction of dispensary building in the Kunihar, Balh and Paonta Blocks. The buildings are to be ready within the next two to three months.

Two microscopes and two obstetric beds have been purchased for the Community Project. Other equipment and medicines have also been purchased from the Government Medical Stores Depot, Karnal and the local market.

(iv) *Education*.—During the year 1954-55, the following programme has been achieved up-to-date:—

Three Middle Schools have been raised to High standard. In addition, it is proposed to raise one Middle School to High Standard and open one Middle School. B.Sc. Classes in Botany and Zoology scheduled to be started this year have not been started for want of adequate number of students desirous of choosing these electives. For want of approval from Government of India, award of scholarships and stipends for technical and vocational education could not be made earlier. But now the sanction having been received, the scheme is proposed to be implemented within this year.

Under the Community Development Project, the following achievement has been made during the year 1954-55.

1. Opening of 12 new Basic Primary Schools.
2. Conversion of 15 existing primary schools to Basic Primary.
3. Raising of 1 Middle School to High standard.

**9. Progress of Community Development Projects:**

Himachal Pradesh is allotted one Community Development Project and two Development Blocks. These comprise of:—

(a) 1952-53 series Project comprising of the under noted Blocks covering an area and population noted against each:—

| Name of Block | Area in sq. Miles | Population |
|---|---|---|
| Kunihar (Mahasu District) | 264 | 62,040 |
| Paonta (Sirmur District) | 455 | 69,402 |
| Bahl (Mandi District) | 168 | 69,638 |
| TOTAL | 887 | 2,01,080 |

(b) 1952-53 *series* Block namely Tehsil Sadar (Bilaspur) with an area:—

| In Sq. Miles | Population |
|---|---|
| 132·3 | 40,530 |

and (c) 1953-54 *series* Block namely Ghumarwin with an area:—

| In Sq. Miles | Population |
|---|---|
| 304·5 | 89,569 |

Out of the area of (b) and (c), 24,994 acres or about 89 square miles are likely to be affected by the Bhakra Reservoir lake. The project and the two blocks, thus cover an area of 1,323.88 sq. miles and a population of 331,179.

2. The 1952-53 series Project and the Block were inaugurated on 2nd October, 1953, while the 1953-54 series Block was inaugurated a year later on Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday.

3. The Normal period of work for a project or a Block is 3 years from the date of its inauguration. This period expires on 1st October, 1955, and 1st October, 1956, for 1952-53 series Project/Block and 1953-54 series block respectively. The period for the 1952-53 series Project/Block has been extended by one year i.e. upto 1st October, 1956, subject to the condition that

(i) It does not involve any increase in the financial provision over what has been agreed to already for any excess over the expenditure ceiling figures fixed by the Community Projects Administration; and

(ii) to the State Government making a provision in the budget estimates for 1956-57 so as to include two elements *viz.* (a) amount required for the completion of the programme and (b) for the continuance by the State Government of these activities for the remaining part of the said year after completion of the programme for (a) the State Government standing entitled to take credit for the assistance available from the Centre.

In this manner the programmed works for 1952-53 series Project/Block are envisaged to be completed by 31st March, 1957, if not earlier. In pursuance of these directions and on the basis of tentative calculations it is estimated that the State would be liable to bear an expenditure of about Rs. 4 lakhs from its consolidated funds.

According to the advice tendered by the State Finance Department, this sum or any actually required will be asked for in supplementary demands next year. The period for the 1953-54 series Block, however, remains unaltered for the present.

4. The progress of expenditure upto 30th September, 1953, as compared with the 3 years' budget estimates, has been as under:—

| Head of Account | (A) 1952-53 series Project | | (B) 1952-53 series Block | | (C) 1953-54 series Block | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Three years' budget estimates | Expenditure upto 30-9-54 | 3 years' budget estimates | Expenditure upto 30-9-54 | 3 years' budget estimates | Expenditure upto 30-9-54 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| State Headquarters . | 8,13,000 | 5,65,556 | 2,60,000 | 1,40,484 | 2,94,000 | 38,199 |
| Project Headquarters Agriculture & A.H. | 4,96,000 | 1,58,651 | 1,83,000 | 23,694 | 2,52,000 | 210 |
| Extension . . | | | | | | |
| Irrigation . . | 19,25,000 | 80,000 | 5,00,000 | 23,799 | 5,00,000 | 628 |
| Reclamation . . | .. | .. | 5,000 | .. | 20,000 | .. |
| Health and Rural Sanitation . . | 8,30,000 | 4,29,613 | 2,01,000 | 23,655 | 2,04,000 | 11,425 |
| Education . . | 4,87,000 | 60,635 | 1,02,000 | 17,211 | 1,50,000 | .. |
| Social Education . | 1,40,000 | 46,955 | 72,000 | 1,254 | 68,000 | 86 |
| Communication . | 11,30,000 | 6,33,037 | 3,00,000 | 1,12,553 | 1,25,000 | .. |
| Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries . | 4,25,000 | 79,890 | 1,01,000 | .. | 1,15,000 | .. |
| TOTAL . . | 62,46,000 | 20,54,337 | 17,24,300 | 3,42,050 | 17,28,000 | 50,558 |

The progress of expenditure in relation to the period for which the Project/Block has run, is on the whole satisfactory with the 1952-53 series Project, but rather very stock in respect of the two Bilaspur Blocks. This is partly due to a tremendous scarcity of adequately qualified personnel whom it is difficult to get from outside the State because of the corresponding heavy demands in almost all the States and to road communications which sadly lacked at the time the Project/Blocks were inaugurated. The latter provided an hinderance for the transport of equipment and other items of equipment. Anyhow a comparison of the progress of these hill projects with a project in the plains would be misleading and unjust.

**Planned programmes and achievements**

5. *Agriculture.*—The greatest stress is laid on production of more food through cultivation of the improved variety seed, adoption of improved methods of cultivation, preservation of the farm-yard

manure, green manuring and more use of chemical fertilzers in all the areas of the Project/Block. The measures in view:—

(a) *Supply of improved seed.*—For the 1952-53 series project, it is planned to distribute among the cultivators 15,000 mds. wheat, 2,770 mds. gram, 4,650 mds. paddy and 2,400 mds. barely seeds of improved varieties. Upto 30th September, 1954, 402 mds. wheat, 186 mds. gram and 32 mds. barley were distributed. From October, 1954 to the end of this financial year, it is proposed to distribute 2,700 mds. wheat, 650 mds. grains, 800 mds. paddy and 625 mds. barley. The distribution planned for 1955-56 is 4,000 mds. Wheat, 1,150 mds. grains, 1,750 mds. paddy and 1,350 mds. barley. By 1956-57 it is programmed to achieve saturation. The improved varietal seeds selected for the areas are wheat C-591, N. P. 80-5 & 5-100 gram C-12/34, barley Punjab Type 4 and I.A.R.I. selection and paddy of Kangra variety Ramajwain, Lal Nikanda and Phoolpatasa.

The Tehsil Sadar and Ghumarwin Blocks of Bilaspur which merged into Himachal Pradesh only recently have no fixed maundage of the cereals to be distributed. 2,080 maunds were distributed in the two Blocks upto 30th September, 1954. As these Blocks, embrace the total area of Bilaspur District improved seed supply for the remainder part of this year and next year is to be in accordance with the programme chalked out by the State Agriculture Department.

(b) *Improved methods of cultivation.*—Japanese method of rice cultivation has been demonstrated at various places in the Project and the Blocks. Inter cropping with legumes is being encouraged and by the end of the year 1954-55, it is planned to bring 35% of the cultivated area under this improved method of cultivation. By the end of 1955-56, it is proposed to bring 50% of the total cultivated area to this process. Demonstration plots were laid to demonstrate the difference between line and broad cast sowing. Wheat varietal plots were sown to bring home to the farmers, the good results which can be achieved through sowing of the improved seed. Model farms to demonstrate the good effects of the Chemical fertilizers on the crop are laid on the farmer's field for which the fertiliser, seed or other material necessary for the farm is supplied out of the Project/Block funds. The programmed aim is to have at least one model farm in each Gram Sewak Circle. Model farms are already being laid this year and for this purpose a sum of Rs. 5,600 has been provided in the 1955-56 year's budget estimates.

(c) Green manuring.—Increases crop yields by 10 to 20% without much expense and botheration to the farmer. In the Project area

90 maunds of sun-hemp seed was distributed for sowing and ploughing in of the organic matter. Forty-six plots were sown and ploughed in to demonstrate how the decomposition of the organic matter can be got effected to the full advantage for the crop to be raised after green manuring. The programme for the year 1955-56, is to provide an incentive for the farmers to adopt to this method of manuring their field.

(d) *Chemical fertilizers.*—508 mds. of Chemical fertilisers in the Project area and 969 mds. in the two Bilaspur Blocks were supplied to the cultivators for use on the field crops. The Project/Block funds are not utilised on the purchase of the fertilizers except where these are required for demonstration purposes. The low intake on the part of the cultivators is mainly due to their poverty which does not permit them to invest money on its purchase. Visual demonstrations, on the beneficial effect of the chemical fertilisers on the field crops, are being given and as many as 118 demonstrations plots are already laid out. Village councils and Panchayats are being assembled in monthly meetings for an initiation of campaign among the cultivators to bring in use more chemical fertilisers. The Biochemist (Compost) at the State Headquarter determines the correct type of the fertilisers and the dosage on the analysis of the soil samples he receives. The increased production in crop which means bettering of the economic condition of the peasant, would surely induce more intake and use of the chemical fertilisers in the ensuing year.

(e) *Improved Agricultural implements* are an asset for the farmer. Being economically down-trodden, the cultivators in these hilly areas find it a problem of their life to purchase these. With the better conditions which the Project/Block programmes aim and assure, it is a pre-requisite with the Project/Block to demonstrate what the improved agricultural implements actually mean. To achieve this object, the Project have provided 16 Maston ploughs, 7 furrow turning ploughs, 2 spraying machines, 5 hand-harrows, 2 hand seeders, 5 hilly hoes, 1 wet land puddler, 6 American ploughts, Chaff-cutters and six Gur making improved pans. More are being purchased during 1954-55 and demonstration equipment worth Rs. 12,000 is proposed to be purchased in 1955-56.

(f) *Plant protection measures.*—For the destruction of plant pests rotary dusters, sprayers and insecticides are in use in all the Project/Block. Special measures are taken to free cultivated lands of field rats. So far 1,531 acres have been freed of rhodents. These measures are a day to day affair in the Community Development Project/Block areas. To intensify this campaign, a sum of Rs. 6,200 has been provided for the year 1955-56.

(g) *Raising of cash crops.*—More than 100 acres of land has been brought under vegetable cultivation and the Project/Block procure improved vegetable seed for the farmers. House wives in the areas have begun to take more interest in the kitchen gardens and these have sprung up like mushrooms. 79 acres are now under fruit plants and 84 fruit plant nurseries exist. Fruit plants are procured for the villagers by the Project Staff during the planting season at their expenses. This operation will repeat in the ensuing spring. Rs. 4,000 to aid vegetable growing and Rs. 8,000 to raise horticultural nurseries are proposed to be spent during 1955-56.

(h) *Apiculture.*—Eight bees colonies have been hived in 8 places in the Project. The target is to have one modern bee-hive in each 6 Gram Sewak Circles.

(i) *Arboriculture.*—120 acres of land was planted with forest trees.

(j) *Short term loans.*—To facilitate the cultivators in the Project areas and the Blocks to purchase improved seed, fertilisers, improved implements and bullocks, loans to the following extent and purpose are allowed:--

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Purchase of improved seed . . . . . | 100 |
| Purchase of fertilisers . . . . . | 100 |
| Purchase of improved Agricultural implements . . . | 250 |
| Purchase of plough bullocks . . . . . | 500 |

A sum of about Rs. 45,950 was made available to the cultivators during 1953-54. Rs. 2,70,000 are planned to be loaned in 1954-55 and Rs. 2,02,000 during 1955-56. This would tend to save the cultivators from the clutches of money-lenders who generally charge a terrific rate of interest.

The success of the Agricultural programme depends on how best the people respond to the call for self-help to improve their lot through the adoption of the improved methods of cultivation which the Project/Block propagate and demonstrate at the expense of the funds at its disposal but carrying nothing beyond the prescribed period.

6. *Animal Husbandry.*—(a) Upto 30th September, 1954, five Cattle breeding centres in the Tehsil Sadar and Ghumarwin Blocks and two in the Project areas were started. In Kunihar Block of the Project, a key-village scheme financed by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture is already functioning. A key-village scheme each in the Bahl and Paonta Blocks of the Project will be initiated before the end of the year 1954-55 or possibly earlier on receipt of the equipment already indented abroad.

(b) Nineteen pedigree bulls are supplied to the Project areas. 2,125 bulls were castrated and 61,226 were treated by the Veterinary dispensaries. The programme to eradicate cattle disease, attending ailing cattle and artificial insemination will be pursued during the remaining part of this year.

(c) For running the artificial insemination centres, veterinary dispensaries Mule breeding centres and cattle breeding Centres Rs. 5,500, Rs. 12,000, Rs. 2,500 and Rs. 3,000 respectively are provided for 1955-56 in addition to Rs. 1,600 for arranging cattle shows.

(d) *Poultry Development.*—To improve the breed of poultry, poultry breeding centres are programmed for Kunihar and Bahl Blocks of the Project. 130 pedigree cockrels are proposed to be provided for each Centre upto and inclusive of the programme for the year 1955-56. So far 23 birds were supplied to Kunihar Centre. Some of these died due to an epidemic. The targeted number *viz.* 80 birds per block by the end of the year 1954-55, is proposed to be completed this year. For the 50 birds per block proposed for the ensuing year, Rs. 800 have been budgetted for 1955-56.

(e) *Development of Fisheries.*—A trout-hatchery was laid in Suketi Khud of Bahl Block (Mandi District) during 1953-54. Fish seed is being protected against poachers through a fishery watcher who also provides the hatchery fish feed. The programme is already being implemented during this year and/for its continuance for the next year, Rs. 800 are provided in the budget estimates.

(f) *Goat breeding.*—Kunihar Block of the Project is programmed to be a goat breeding centre for which a start is proposed to be made this year and to run it too during 1955-56 for which Rs. 1,500 are provided. By 1955-56, there are to be 12 Bucks in the Block to improve the breed of the local goats.

## 7. *IRRIGATION*

| Area | Repairs to wells | | Pucca wells | | Pumping sets | | Minor irrigation | Kuhls & Tanks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Commanded area | No. | Commanded area | No. | Commanded area | Commanded area | |
| Project Area | 50 | 250 | 30 | 150 | 40 | 400 | 6,000 | 19,25,000 |
| Tehsil Sadar Block | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | Not Specified | 5,00,000 |
| Ghumarwin Block | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | .. | 2,500 | 5,00,000 |

The progress in the two Bilaspur Blocks has been practically nil, and this is attributed to lack of the technical staff. In Ghumarwin Block 1 pucca tank was constructed, 4 kuhls were repaired. In the project areas only 31 miles long kuhls commanding, 2,364 acres; 4 pucca wells, 5 kachha wells and only one tube-well commanding 400 were constructed. In the same area, the people repaired 38½ miles long already existing kuhls as a measure of self-help. The greatest obstacle to the speedy implementation of the programme is the share of the cost which the beneficiaries are to bear.

It is 25 per cent. of the cost which is beyond the means of the people in this Pradesh to pay. For these reasons, the Public Works Department have moved the Government to agree to its reduction to 10 per cent. payable in cash, kind or labour. No reply or an approval to this proposal has been received so far. This present a bottleneck to the progress. The budgeted expenditure is as under:—

| | 1954-55 | 1955-56 |
|---|---|---|
| Project area | 5,00,000 | 14,05,000 |
| Tehsil Sadar | 3,57,000 | 1,14,500 |
| Ghumarwin Block | 2,71,600 | 1,47,000 |

8. *Reclamation.*—The Project has no prescribed programme for land reclamation. As a result of the propaganda among the villagers, 173½ acres of land has been reclaimed upto 30th September, 1954.

In the two Blocks in Bilaspur, no concentrated reclamation operations have taken place so far, through the people of their own accord, reclaimed 32 acres of land as a self-help in Ghumarwin while the area reclaimed in Tehsil Sadar Block not known. The funds budgeted for each of the two Blocks are:—

| | 1954-55 | 1955-56 |
|---|---|---|
| Tehsil Sadar Block | 5,000 | .. |
| Ghumarwin Block | 6,500 | 7,200 |

The ceiling expenditure figures are loan items and this confronts difficulty for the utilisation of the amount as no person has probably come forward to take a loan.

9. *Health and Rural Sanitation.*—(a) *Drinking Water Supply.*—In the Kunihar Block of the Project, two drinking water wells were constructed and piped water supply for 8 villages was completed. For Paonta and Bahl Block villages Rs. 18,100/- and Rs. 18,100/- respectively are provided for the current year whereas the ceiling expenditure for the same year for Kunihar Block is Rs. 18,800/-.

To arrange for pure water supply in the Tehsil Sadar and the Ghumarwin Block, material *e.g.* cement, blasting powder and fuse coil have been allowed for 145 and 60 works in the respective Blocks to the people to improve their baolis etc. The estimated expenditure for the current year on such works is Rs. 10,000/- while Rs. 6,000/- are proposed for the Tehsil Sadar Block for the year 1955-56.

(b) *Construction of dispensary buildings.*—Three dispensary buildings one each in Kunihar, Bahl and Paonta Blocks of the Project are proposed to be constructed in 1954-55 at Rs. 15,000/- each.

(c) *Running of dispensaries.*—Medical dispensaries, one each in 3 blocks of the Project supplemented by a mule mobile dispensary in each block are being run for imparting medical aid to the people living in easily approachable and remote places in the Blocks.

A Primary Health Centre at Markand (Jhakala) in the Tahsil Sadar Block, and, two maternity, and child welfare centres one at Barthin and the other at Ghumarwin are being run in Bilaspur district.

Medical aid is being rendered, drinking water baolies and wells are being disinfected and anti-malaria measures are being taken regularly. Similar measures are also programmed to continue next year.

(b) *Drainage.*—It is proposed to carry out drainage works in Paonta and Bahl Blocks of the Project in 1954-55 and for the extension of this work, Rs. 3,000 are provided for the year 1955-56.

(e) *Rural Housing.*—To enable the people to construct well ventilated and improved pattern of rural houses. Rs. 750 per house are programmed to be loaned to the people. During 1953-54, a sum of Rs. 33,750 was loaned to the people in the Project areas. During 1954-55 and 1955-56, the following sums are proposed to be loaned.

| | 1954-55 | 1955-56 |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| Project area . . . . . | 87,000 | 87,000 |

10. *EDUCATION.*—The Project and Block programmes envisaged opening of the following number and types of Schools:—

| | Project | Tehsil under Block | Ghumarwin Bloock |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Primary . . . . . | .. | 8 | .. |
| 2. Raising Middle into High Schools . . . | 3 | .. | .. |
| 3. Conversion of Primary Schools into basic type . | 45 | 15 | 15 |
| 4. Conversion of Primary into Senior Basic Schools | .. | 1 | .. |
| 5. High School . . . . . | .. | .. | 1 |
| 6. Primary Schools basic type . . . | 25 | | 8 |

The progress achieved in the number of schools opened and the number of students admitted is as under which also shows the number of other Schools being run in the area as well as the number of students on the roll:—

| | Type of schools | No. of schools | No. of students |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Primary* | Project area | 19 | 975 |
| Junior Basic | Tehsil Sadar | 4 | 178 |
| | Ghumarwin | 2 | 80 |
| Others | Project. | 95 | 5055 |
| *Secondary* | Project | 3 | 319 |
| Senior Basic | Tehsil Sadar | 1 | 127 |
| *High* Others | Project | 11 | 5841 |

The progress is blow the planned programme because of non-availability of basic trained teachers. They are under training and as soon as they complete their course more schools will be opened to make good the gap partly this year and partly in the ensuing year.

11. *Social Education.*—In the Project areas adult literacy Centres are being run with about 1,500 adults receiving education. These Centres are equipped with books, takhties, pencils and lamps, some of these close at one place after fulfilling the necessity and open at places where so required. There are 27 recreation centres provided with sports goods for indoor and outdoor games. Musical instruments are provided in all the Blocks in the project and natak and bhajan mandlis use these. 75 Battery radio sets are installed at various information Centres which are also provided with posters, papers and books. Cinema shows on Community Project works are shown. Farmers and young farmers clubs have been started. A monthly bulletin (Jharna) is published from the Community Developent State Headquarters. Social education programme is planmend to continue to be in progress for the Project period Rs. 1,10,400 and Rs. 19,900 are proposed to be spent in 1954-55 and 1955-56 respectively.

A beginning has been made in the Tehsil Sadar Block and the Ghumarwin Block where practically nothing was done before the merger of Bilaspur into Himachal Pradesh. Two Yuwak mandals have been started at Samtehn and two wrestling matches were organised in Matla circle. Cinema show for Community Project works are shown and adult literacy centres are being organised. Recreation Centres are in the offing and arrangements are being made to purchase musical instruments and radio sets for the rural

areas. Rs. 97,500 are proposed to be spent in 1954-55 and Rs. 26,500 in 1955-56.

12. *Communications.*—The target for the construction of the main roads is as follows:—

| Project Area | Tehsil Sardar Block | Ghumarwin Block |
|---|---|---|
| Miles<br>70 | Miles<br>60 | Miles<br>24 |

The actual achievement upto 30th September, 1954, has been as under:—

| Miles | Miles | Miles |
|---|---|---|
| 38 | 45 | .. |

The Progress is rather slow due mainly to non-availability of technical personnel for the Project/Block. The villagers, however, constructed and/or repaired the following lengths of the village link roads and paths during the aforesaid period:—

| Project area | Tehsil Sadar Block | Ghumarwin Block |
|---|---|---|
| Miles<br>139½ | Miles<br>.. | Miles<br>.. |

The Public Works Department who are to construct the main roads are to utilise the following funds:—

| During | In Project area | In Tehsil Block | In Ghumarwin Block |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1954-55 . . . . . | 6,43,700 | 1,37,000 | 60,000 |
| 1955-56 . . . . . | 12,000 | 50,000 | 40,000 |

13. *Rural Arts and Crafts.*—(a) *Loans.*—In the *Project* a sum of Rs. 75,000 was advanced to the Co-operative Department for giving loans for cottage industries. A sum of Rs. 75,000 is proposed for this year and Rs. 75,000 during 1955-56.

No loans were given in the two Bilaspur Blocks during 1953-54. The following are now proposed to be given:—

| | Tehsil Sadar Block | Ghumarwin Block |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1954-55 . . . . . | 10,000 | 25,000 |
| 1955-56 . . . . . | 40,000 | 30,000 |

(b) *Training*-cum-*production Centres*.—The following training-*cum*-production centres are approved for the Project area:

| Kunihar Block Training in | Paonta Block Training in | Bahl Block Training in |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Tanning. | 1. Hosiery | 1. Weaving. |
| 2. Hosiery. | 2. Tailoring. | 2. Tanning & Manufacture of leather goods. |
| 3. Basketry ware. | 3. Blacksmithy-*cum*-fitter's training. | |

No headway could be made earlier because the schemes were approved by Community Projects Administration very late. Assistant Director of Industries is taking steps to have the Centres started except for Blacksmithy which is run at the Nahan Foundry. In Blacksmithy 3 persons have completed their training and are now working at their native places while 2 men are now under training. The programmed expenditure for 1954-55 and 1955-56 is estimated at Rs. 88,300 and Rs. 10.700 respectively. In Kunihar Block boots and shoes are already being manufactured by a Co-operative Society on a commercial scale.

(c) *Bilaspur*.—For the Tehsil Sadar Block, the Community Projects Administration have sanctioned opening of 3 peripatelic units in wood work, tailoring and leather work and the setting up a Junior Polytechnic, which is to be called the Trade School. Rs. 51,000 and Rs. 1,27,000 are estimated to be spent on the peripatelic units and the Junior Polytechnic respectively during the Block period. The latter is however, still under consideration with the Ministry of States.

For the Ghumarwin Block two peripatelic training units in weaving and tin-smithy are sanctioned costing Rs. 40,000 for the Block period.

There has been no progress so far and none of the Centres have been opened. Steps are being taken to create the posts of cottage Industries Officer and Instructors for which the pay scales are being

enquired from the Punjab Government. The expenditure proposed for the year 1954-55 and 1955-56 is as under:—

| | 1954-55 | 1955-56 |
|---|---|---|
| Tehsil Sadar Block | 35,200 | 15,800 |
| Ghumarwin Block | 22,900 | 11,000 |

14. *Miscellaneous.*—During the year 1953-54, the State Forest Department extended an helping hand in constructing for the Project, Project Staff housing accommodation at Kunihar Sundernagar, and Paonta at a total cost of Rs. 1,26,076 which was paid out of the Project funds. This completed in full an item of the planned programme except that Rs. 500 are provided for 1954-55 to square up payments due to the labour.

Following accommodation is to be constructed during 1954-55 for the staff in the Tehsil Sadar and Ghumarwin Blocks. This work is to be carried out by the State Public Works Department. It has sent so far plans estimates for building for the Ghumarwin Block while for the buildings for the other Blocks plans and estimates are still awaited. The former estimates have been sent up for financial sanction. The estimates for 1954-55 are Rs. 66,000 and Rs. 1,10,000 for Tehsil Sadar and Ghumarwin Blocks respectively.

15. *People's Participation.*—Despite their poverty, the people's response to voluntary labour has been very encouraging. Labour valuing Rs. 91,253, Rs. 19,451 and Rs. 14,350 was put in free by the people in the Project, the Tehsil Sadar Block and the Ghumarwin Block respectively. As a token of their love for the Prime Minister they donated school building, land and cash for Libraries for the Children in the year 1953-54. The same sentiments still prevail and donations of larger value than last year are promised for the ensuing Childrens day on the 14th November, 1955. The Project and the Blocks have thus justified their existence by creating a deep sense of self-help among the people.

## National Extension Serice Blocks

Himachal Pradesh was allotted four National Extension Service Blocks in 1953-54. These were inaugurated on the 2nd October, 1953. The area of each Block and population is as under:—

| Name of Block | Area Square Miles | Population |
|---|---|---|
| Bhattiyat | 249·9 | 39,135 |
| Chachiot | 60·7 | 49,329 |
| Kasumpti-Suni | 245·6 | 43,406 |
| Pachhad | 282·1 | 31,436 |

During the year 1954-55, the Community Projects Administration allotted another 4 N.E.S. Blocks. These include the Theog (Kufri-Narkanda) Pilot Development Project which has been converted into a N.E.S. Block from 1st April, 1954. The location of the remaining three blocks is still to be decided. The area and the population of the Theog N.E.S. Block is as follows:—

| Area Sq. Miles | Population |
|---|---|
| 268 | 51,174 |

2. The concept of work and the estimated expenditure to be incurred in each Block is exactly as laid down by the Community Projects Administration for the Block period of 3 years viz:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| 1. Personnel | 1,00,000 |
| 2. Transport | 50,000 |
| 3. Local Works | 1,50,000 |
| 4. Social Education | 25,000 |
| 5. Grant-in-aid | 25,000 |
| 6. Loans in respect of minor irrigation schemes | 1,00,000 |
| 7. Loans for providing short term credit facilities | 3,00,000 |
| TOTAL | 7,50 000 |

3. The progress of expenditure in the 1953-54 series Blocks upto the 30th September, 1954, was as under:—

| | Bhattiyat | Chachiot | Kasumpti Suni | Pachhad | Theog |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Personnel | 6,208 | 8,680 | 11,249 | 8,142 | 12868 |
| 2. Transport | .. | 11,006 | 6,337 | .. | 35 |
| 3. Local Works | .. | .. | 257 | .. | 28 |
| 4. Social Education | .. | 500 | 3,764 | 50 | 672 |
| 5. Grant-in-aid | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6. Loans in respect of minor irrigation | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 7. Loans for providing short term credit facilities | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 8. Contingencies | 100 | .. | .. | 245 | 2,542 |
| TOTAL | 6,308 | 20,186 | 21,607 | 8,437 | 16,145 |

4. The N.E.S. Blocks are in their infancy and exactly like the Community Development Project areas, seriously suffer in the lack of trained personnel and adequate means of communication. Taking

into account these factors, the progress made so far is not disquietening. The achievements made upto 30th September 1954, were as under:—

(a) *Agriculture.*—2,387 compost pits were dug, 167 maunds of Chemical fertilisers and 547 maunds of improved seed were distributed among the cultivators. 98 demonstration farms were started in Chachiot N.E.S. Block while the farm in Bhattiyat N.E.S. Block is over an area of 15 acres. 7 acres of land was brought under fruit culture, 111 acres under vegetable cropping. In the Theog N.E.S. Block 4950 vegetable seedlings were distributed to villagers from the Theog vegetable nursery. 64 Cherry and 3,997 apple plants were planted by the farmers in the Chachiot N.E.S. Block. In the same block 3 *sectures* and one persian wheel were procured for the Zamindars. Arboriculture operations were carried out on both sides of road in Chachiot N.E.S. Block.

(b) *Animal Husbandry.*—A veterinary dispensary was started in Pachhad Block. The veterinary dispensaries in the Block treated 17,887 cattle and casterated 1,464 bulls.

(c) *Irrigation.*—22 miles long new kuhls were constructed and the construction of another 10 Kuhls is in progress. 19 irrigation welis and 1,400 yds. long Kuhl was repaired.

(d) *Communication.*—61 miles long bridle paths were constructed in addition to 28 paths. 77 miles length of the roads was repaired.

(e) *Education and Social Education.*—Five new Primary Schools and 27 adult education Centres were opened. 25 Community entertainments, 5 Gram Mangal Mandals, 4 Bhajan Mandals and 4 game clubs were organised. 17 recreation Centres were started, 2 dramas and 3 folk dances were performed. 26 talks were given and 14 film shows of educative value were displayed. In the Kasumpti-Suni N.E.S. Block 134 adults were made literate. The propaganda resulted in 73 kitchen gardens being given shape and started.

(f) *Rural Health and Sanitation.*—1,051 soakage pits were dug, 97 drinking water wells and 17 rural latrines were constructed. 63 villages were cleaned and 431 houses were sprayed with D.D.T. 394 drinking water baolis and wells were repaired and 110 baolis, springs and pools were cleaned. 165 drains were constructed and 51 villages were brought under a regular programme of cleanliness, 154 villages were disinfected under an anti-malaria campaign. 5,479 persons were inoculated and 110 medical cases were attended to.

(g) *Co-operation.*—71 Co-operative Societies were organised with a total capital of Rs. 19,69,338.

5. *Budget Estimates.*—The Block budgets for 1955-56 are as under:—

| | For 1953-54 series Block (4) | For 1954-55 series Blocks(4) |
|---|---|---|
| Personnel | 2,01,900 | 1,51,000 |
| Transport, equipment tools, plant & seed | 60,000 | 66,000 |
| Grant-in-aid to Local institutions | 40,000 | 32,000 |
| Local Works | 3,22,000 | 2,00,000 |
| Social Education | 54,000 | 32,000 |
| Minor Irrigation (Loans) | 1,50,000 | 1,32,000 |
| TOTAL | 8,27,900 | 6,13,000 |
| | 14,40,900 | |

In addition to the above, the Co-operative Banks will arrange short term agricultural loans for the people in the N.E.S. Blocks.

6. The progress achieved in the Pilot Development Project (now Theog N.E.S. Block) upto 31st March, 1954, is detailed in Annexure I, enclosed.

## Pilot Development Project

ANNEXURE I

The Pilot Development Block was started in September, 1952 The Project area extend from Kufri to Kumarsain along the Hindustan Tibet Road.

The Block was financed by the Ford Foundation Trust. The details of the achievements are given below:—

Progress achieved upto end of March, 1954:—

A. *Agriculture.*—Animal Husbandry etc. etc.

(i) *Improved seed distributed.*—The following quantity of improved seed of crops and vegetables was distributed to the cultivators upto the end of March, 1954:—

| Sl. No. | Crop | Quantity supplied | Target fixed | Target achieved | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Wheat No. P. 770 & Ridely | 116 Mds. | 165 Mds. | 70·3% | |
| 2 | Peas Kanawri | 65 Mds. | 75 Mds. | 86·66% | |
| 3 | Potato seed | 2200 Mds. | 2200 Mds. | 100% | Distributed by Potato Development Staff. |
| 4 | Vegetable seed | 50 lbs. | 80 lbs. | 62·5% | |
| 5 | Barley seed | 35 seers | 5 Mds. | 17·5% | Less distribution due to late arrival of seed. |
| 6 | Fodder crops. | 5 seers | No target fixed. | | |

(ii) *Demonstration Plots laid out.*—In all 36, demonstration plots were laid out with Wheat in cultivators' fields so as to give visual demonstration to the cultivators regarding the benefit achieved by the use of fertilisers.

The cultivators have been very much impressed by the performance with the use of Fertilizers and as a result the demand for the fertilisers is increasing. Target achieved in this respect of 72 per cent.

(iii) *Horticultural work.*—The work in the development of Horticulture undertaken in Project area and achievements made upto the end of March, 1954, is as under:—

(a) *Distribution of fruit plants:*—

| S. No. | Variety | Nos. distributed | Target fixed | Achievements |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Apple | 5,500 | .. | .. |
| 2 | Miscellaneous (Peach, Pear, Appricot, Cherry etc.). | 36 | 7,080 | 78·1% |

(b) *Top working of Wild Stock.*—Top working of wild and inferior stock was undertaken in Project area so as to give an additional income to the farmers by way of good fruit production. Total No. of plants top worked upto end of March, 1954, is 5026 plants whereas the targets fixed for the same was 6094 plants and the achievement made is 82·4 per cent.

(c) *Nurseries.*—(Private)—In addition to this 14 small private nurseries have also been started in Project areas. The target fixed for this was 15 the achievement made upto the end of March, 1954, comes to 93·3 per cent.

(d) *Plant protection Measures.*—(i) No target for this was fixed but about 1,200 acres of land has been treated against various pests and diseases.

(ii) A total number of 1132 fruit plants sprayed upto the end of March, 1954. No target for this had been fixed hence the percentage of achievement made cannot be given.

(e) *Rejuvination of old trees.*—To improve the condition of old orchards heading back prunning, etc., was also undertaken and a total number of 477 trees were prunned. The target fixed for it was 700 thus the achievement made comes to above 68 per cent.

(f) *Animal Husbandry.*—There is only one Veterinary Hospital in whole of the Project area and the target achieved by this dispensary upto the end of March, 1954, is as detailed below:—

| | Achievement | Target fixed | Percentage achieved |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Treatment of cattle | 10,418 | 9.000 | 115·6% |
| 2. Cattle casterated | 45 (Target low because of the Public being prejudiced and lack of staff in Veterinary Section). | 400 | 10·25% |
| 3. Bull services | 89 | 400 | 22·25% |

Three Red Sindhi bulls are being maintained at different places in the Block.

(g) *Forestry.*—2,285 plants have been planted to check errosion at land slides and 1,321 forest plants were planted in different villages.

B. *Irrigation.*—5 Kuhls in Project area were surveyed and work on one Kuhl has been taken in hand by the Irrigation Sub-Division, Mahasu.

C. *Reclaimation work.*—Not taken in hand.

D. *Health and Sanitation.*—There is no separate staff for this but the Gram Sevaks are doing the best to handle this problem to the best of their ability and the following are the results. The Gram Sevaks also have been provided with First-aid Boxes:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Cleaning of Bowlies (Drinking Water Pools) | 54 |
| 2. Cleaning of Houses | 261 |
| 3. Cleanliness of villages | 51 |
| 4. Two compost latrines and two Human utility Urinal were installed | |

There is one Civil dispensary which was started on 15th January, 1954 at Narkanda and the results achieved by this are as detailed below:—

562 persons have been treated by this dispensary. The number would have been higher if there was a Doctor incharge of this dispensary. So far one compounder is working here.

No. of Manure pits dug.....47.

E. *Education and Social Education.*—Six Adult Literacy Schools are running in the Project area and each School has got on an average 20 adults who are being benefited.

One reading room and a small library has been started at Jathai by Organising local funds.

F. *Communications.*—Five village paths of various lengths and one Jeepable road of about 2½ miles were constructed and repair of 44 village roads of various lengths were made. One bridge was also made at a streamlet near Dhamandri 37½′×4′. One village post office has been started at Dhamandri.

G. *Arts, Crafts & Industries.*—No appreciable results have been achieved. Though the Public is being contacted to organise local industries *i.e.* spinning, weaving, Agriculture, etc.

H. *Housing.*—No construction of houses has been done, except one Panchayat Ghar and two School buildings which are under construction.

I. *Community Organisation and social welfare.*—In addition to construction and repairs of village paths cleanliness of houses, villages etc. the following work was undertaken:—

(i) Two Cinema shows of education films were shown by the Principal Extension Training Centre, Mashobra at Cheog and Domehar.

(ii) One Agricultural exhibition was organised at Matiana.

(iii) The Gram Sevaks organise local gatherings almost in every village and the public is given talks on Agricultural and other Developments, going on in the area.

2. The goals achieved upto the end of March, 1954, have been given above side by side with each item.

**Achievements of the Extension training centre Mashobra**

The Extension Training Centre at Mashobra started functioning from the 15th June, 1953, in the field of training Gram Sevaks for the Community Project and the National Extension Service Blocks. A training Course runs for 6 months. It has held so far 3 training courses and have trained 171 Gram Sevaks upto the 15th October, 1954.

2. The present session of the training Centre commenced from 1st November, 1954, 75 trainees are on the roll.

3. During the year 1953-54, the State Forest Department constructed hostel accommodation for the Centre at a cost of Rs. 45,732.

4. The pre-requisite qualification for a Gram Sevak trainee is that he should have a diploma in basic agriculture. This condition was relaxed for the reason that training facilities in basic agriculture were not available in the State. To meet this requirement, the

Government of India, have sanctioned opening of a basic agriculture school. The school started functioning from the 1st week of September, 1954, with one year as the duration of the Course. This School is under the direct control of the Director of Agriculture. From October, 1954, it would be possible to have Gram Sevak trainees of the requisite qualification. This School is housed in the Wild Flower Hall.

The Government have also sanctioned an Home Economic Wing attached to the Extension Training Centre, Mashobra, for the training of Gram Sevaks. The Training Course will be of six months and in each course 20 Gram Sevaks will be trained. The wing is to have one Chief Instructress and two Instructresses. A Lady has been selected for the post of Chief Instructor. She will be joining Allahabad Agriculture Institute at Naini on 22nd November, 1954. After further training at Hawali etc. and re-orientation course in Delhi she will assume charge of her duties in this State. The first Course of the Wing is scheduled to start in May, 1955, by when two Lady instructors and 20 Gram Sevaks trainees would have been selected.

The Wing is to have a lecture hall and an hostel of its own at a cost of Rs. 50,000 which the Ford Foundation would bear. It is proposed to start the construction this year and complete it by 31st March, 1955.

**Progress of Local Development Works**

The Local development works programmes were initiated by the Government of India during 1953-54. A sum of Rs. 35,000 was allocated to this State. Out of this sum Rs. 10,000 were spent on students camps which were organised in the Community Development Project areas in Mahasu, Mandi and Sirmoor Districts. This amount was initially drawn out of Head 63-B Community Development Project to pay for the camps and was reimbursed to the same Head later on. Owing to the non-assignment of an account head, there was difficulty for drawing Rs. 25,000 which was allocated equally to Mahasu, Mandi, Sirmur and Chamba Districts for local development work. 50 per cent of the cost of work was to be paid out of this amount while the remaining 50 per cent was to be contributed by the Public. Owing to late allocation of an account head only Rs. 18,750 could be drawn while Rs. 6,250 earmarked for Chamba District lapsed with the close of the financial year 1953-54. The improvement of Majra Bazaar in Sirmur district was completed while construction of a Community ghat at Paonta and of a Municipal Primary School at Nahan is in progress. Mandi and Mahasu Districts have taken steps to utilise the funds.

2. For the year 1954-55, the Central Government have allocated to this State a sum of Rs. 2,10,000 while the State itself have contributed Rs. 80,000 for the local development works. The amounts have been allocated as under:—

| District | State Contribution | Contribution from the Central Government |
|---|---|---|
| Mahasu | 17,150 | 45,000 |
| Mandi | 17,150 | 45,000 |
| Chamba | 17,150 | 45,000 |
| Sirmur | 17,150 | 45,000 |
| TOTAL | 68,600 | 1,80,000 |
| Bilaspur | 11,400 | 30,000 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 80,000 | 2,10,000 |

Towards the cost of the works, the people are to bear 30 per cent of the costs in the shape of labour, material or cash. The Deputy Commissioners are preparing schemes for implementation.

3. For the year 1955-56, the State's share has been budgetted at Rs. 1,60,000. This is to accrue a contribution of Rs. 3,20,000 from the Centre. People's share towards the cost would be Rs. 1,60,000 works estimated to cost Rs. 6,40,000 are thus proposed to be executed during 1955-56.

## APPENDIX 'A'

### PROGRESS IN THE FIRST THREE YEARS

| Head | Provision in the plan | Expenditure in the 1st three years | Percentage of col. 3 over col. 2 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Agriculture | 39·2 | 2·76 | 7·0 |
| Animal Husbandry | 23·7 | 2·10 | 8·0 |
| Forests | 46·5 | 1·90 | 4·1 |
| Co-operation | 15·0 | 3·06 | 20·4 |
| Fisheries | 1·0 | 0·25 | 25·0 |
| Irrigation | 80·0 | 15·00 | 18·8 |
| Power | 13·5 | 4·16 | 37·5 |
| Industries | 23·0 | 0·63 | 3·2 |
| Roads | 150·0 | 75·39 | 50·3 |
| Road Transport | 10·0 | 2·75 | 27·5 |
| Education | 49·4 | 8·20 | 16·6 |
| Medical | 18·1 | 7·30 | 40·2 |
| Public Health | 37·9 | 16·29 | 43·0 |

## APPENDIX 'B'

### PROGRESS IN 1953-54

| Head of Development | Budget provision | Actuals |
|---|---|---|
| Agriculture | 1·7 | 1·61 |
| Animal Husbndry | 7·9 | 1·59 |
| Forests | 16·0 | 1·00 |
| Co-operation | 3·6 | 3·06 |
| Fisheries | 0·2 | 0·25 |
| Irrigation | 32·9 | 35·00 |
| Power | 4·0 | 4·16 |
| Industries | 8·0 | 0·48 |
| Roads | 40.0 | 43·42 |
| Road Transport | 6·2 | 2·09 |
| Education | 11·2 | 5·71 |
| Medical | 3·0 | 3·49 |
| Public Health | 14·8 | 12·20 |

## APPENDIX 'C'

### PROGRESS IN 1954-55

| Head of Development | Budget provision | Expenditure upto July 1954 | Percentage of Col. 3 over Col. 2 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Agriculture | 5·41 | 0·20 | 3·7 |
| Animal Husbandry | 10·32 | 0·09 | 8·9 |
| Forests | 5·16 | 0·11 | 2·1 |
| Co-operation | 8·02 | 0·63 | 7·8 |
| Fisheries | 0·18 | 0·03 | 16·7 |
| Irrigation | 5·00 | 2·80 | 56·0 |
| Power | 9·38 | 0·09 | 1·0 |
| Industries | 7·26 | 0·37 | 5·1 |
| Roads | 38·00 | 5·05 | 13·3 |
| Road Transport | 1·80 | .. | .. |
| Education | 12·05 | 4·05 | 33·6 |
| Medical | 4·35 | 0·53 | 12·2 |
| Public Health | 10·76 | 0·32 | 3·0 |

## (9)

## VINDHYA PRADESH

### 1. Political (Ministerial Changes etc.)

The State of Vindhya Pradesh continued as a Part 'C' State with Shri K. Santhanam as Lieutenant Governor. The responsible Government which came into existence in March, 1952, continued to function with Shri Shambhunath Shukla as Chief Minister and four other Ministers, namely:—

1. Shri Lala Ram Bajpai, Home Minister,
2. Shri Gopal Sharan Singh, Minister for Justice and Public Works.
3. Shri Dan Bahadur Singh, Minister for Industries,
4. Shri Mahendra Kumar Manav, Minister for Finance.

Towards the end of the year, the business among the Ministers was re-allocated as a result of which the subject of "Planning, Community Projects and National Extension Blocks" was transferred from the portfolio of the Minister for Justice to that of the Chief Minister, "Excise and Sales Tax including Agricultural Income Tax and Stamps" from the Chief Minister to the Minister for Finance and the "Medical and Public Health" from the Minister for Finance to the Home Minister with a few other minor changes.

### 2. Law And Order Situation

Appendix I to this report contains the comparative figures of crimes for the year 1953 and 1954, as they stood on the 15th of November each year. Heinous crimes such as dacoity and robbery were kept under control. The figures under house breakings also registered a decrease by 42 cases. Suppression and minimisation of crimes which was often resorted to previously has practically been eliminated through drastic action taken against the officers inclined that way. Several of them were proceeded against and awarded deterrent punishments. The training of old untrained investigating and prosecuting officers has been undertaken.

#### Dacoity

72 cases against 70 upto 15th November and 76 of the whole year 1953 were reported. 25 cases were challaned, 29 finally reported and 18 cases remained pending at the close of the period under

review. As usual, the incidence of dacoity in the Bundelkhand Division comprising the districts of Panna, Chhatarpur, Tikamgarh and Datia remained high as compared to the Baghelkhand Division where no organised gang operated. Districts of Chhatarpur and Tikamgarh alone registered 30 and 21 cases respectively An all-out effort was made to check the dacoity and robbery menace and the operations launched yielded substantial results in that, during the period under review, 11 dacoits were shot dead against 6 of the last year. District Datia alone could liquidate five notorious dacoits, namely Lakhan Singh, Gulab Singh, Sitaram, Banmali and Jagdish of inter-State importance. Dacoit Mansha Ram, a member of notorious Devi Singh's gang, was liquidated in an encounter with Tikamgarh police on 3-8-54. In an early encounter on 15-1-54, two of the lieutenants of Devi Singh, namely, Chatta Kachhi and Nirpat Lodhi were killed in District Chhatarpur. Devi Singh himself had a narrow escape in this encounter. Baldeo Singh dacoit was shot dead while Bitta dacoit escaped injured. In another encounter on 17-7-54, dacoits Pancham Singh and Bhan Singh were shot dead. Besides, a number of notorious dacoits mentioned below were captured by the police during the period under review:—

| Names of dacoits | Names of gangs | Dates of arrests |
|---|---|---|
| Tijian | Murat Singh | 28-8-54 |
| Chatur Singh | Jahar Singh | 31-8-54 |
| Binda Ahri | .. | 31-8-54 |
| Kalua Chamar | .. | 1-9-54 |
| Narain Singh | .. | 1-9-54 |
| Bhawani Singh | .. | 1-9-54 |
| Bhaiya Lal Sonar | Mansha Ram | 5-8-54 |
| Nadu Singh | .. | 5-8-54 |
| Kinnar Singh | .. | 3-8-54 |
| Nanda Nai | .. | 25-7-54 |
| Shivraj Singh | Of Ajner U.P. | 1-7-54 |
| Murat Singh | Surrendered to Home Minister | |
| Lal Singh | Man Singh | 14-6-54 |
| Maharaj Singh | Jagannath Mehtar | 27-5-54 |
| Ameda Ghosi | Joshi Gang | 13-5-54 |
| Kallu | Rameshwar—Murat Singh | 16-10-54 |
| Pratap Singh | Devi Singh | 27-11-54 |

## Prosecution

The convictions obtained in sessions cases have been more satisfactory. More emphasis is now being placed on the scrutiny of case diaries by the Superintendents of Police and Circle Inspectors. The Judgments in acquittal cases are being examined thoroughly to find out the causes of failure and police officers of both the

investigation and the prosecution branches are being punished for the shortcomings discovered. Further, the training of investigating officers has already been undertaken to improve the quality of investigation and a scheme of recruiting suitable Law graduates for the prosecution side, has been launched.

Except for the short-lived agitation launched by the P.S.P. for the removal of the T. B. Hospital from Nowgong in Chhatarpur district in the month of January, 1954, and a brief demonstration before the Assembly Hall during November Session, there was no organised agitation any where in the State. There was no communal tension.

### 3. Agrarian Reforms

The year under review will be a land mark in the history of Revenue Administration of the State as during this year, a new Land Revenue and Tenancy Bill for the entire State of Vindhya Pradesh has been passed by the State Legislative Assembly and the abolition of the intermediaries in land has been completed. The Bill which is being sent for obtaining the assent of the President provides greater privileges to the tenants and tillers of the land and is primarily meant to ameliorate their condition.

Under the Vindhya Pradesh Abolition of Jagirs and Land Reforms Act, 1952, the Jagirs with an annual gross income of Rs. 5,000/- and above were resumed with effect from the 1st July, 1953, and those with gross annual income of Rs. 1,000/- and more but below Rs. 5,000/- were resumed on the 1st January, 1954, and the remaining 21216 Jagirs were resumed with effect from the 1st July, 1954. The resumption of all the jagirs has brought an area of 56,57,391 acres with a land revenue of Rs. 40 lacs under direct management of the State.

Besides the removal of the intermediary between the State and the actual cultivator, all classes of tenants have now been assured of fixity of tenure and rent and of freedom from illegal exactions. The Jagirdars had large areas entered as their Sir and this they let out to tenants at exorbitant rates and ejected them whenever they liked. All this has been stopped and such tenants have been given occupancy rights.

With a view to bring uniformity in the levy of cesses, all cesses have been reduced with effect from the 1st October, 1954, to the level of the cess levied at Rewa, namely, at the rate of 3.64 per cent or 7 pies per rupees of land revenue.

The policy of the State Government has been to allot fallow lands to landless tenants in preference to others. The land allotted

to landless tenants upto November, 1954, is reported to be 20459 acres as against 13479 of the last year. The target of alloting 25000 acres in a year will, it is hoped, be achieved shortly.

Some Jagirdars challenged the validity of the Act in a writ case before the Judicial Commissioner. The learned Judicial Commissioner has upheld the whole of the Act, except the sections dealing with the following three items in regard to which he has held that:—

1. Jagirdars should be given all Sir in their personal cultivation irrespective of the three years limit, *i.e.*, they should be given Sir which they have cultivated even for 1 or 2 years.

2. They should be given compensation for Sir land even if the Sir land is being allotted to them.

3. The jurisdiction of the Civil Court in matters under the Jagir Abolition Act should not be barred.

As all the three points are material from the abolition point of view, an appeal against the Order of the Judicial Commissioner has been filed in the Supreme Court which is still pending.

The work of calculating the amount of compensation payable to the ex-jagirdars is in progress. The final amount will be determined after the case has been decided in the Supreme Court. In the meantime, interim compensation is being paid as provided in the Act.

### 4. Settlement Operations

The Survey and Settlement work all over the State has become overdue. Steps are being taken to requisition the services of an experienced officer from Uttar Pradesh to work as Settlement Commissioner.

A survey party, to carry out the survey of 77 unsurveyed villages of the Nagod Tahsil, district Satna, was established in the year 1954. The survey of these villages has been done and the settlement work is in progress. The State Government has recently sanctioned survey and settlement operations in 67 more villages of the Nagod Tahsil and the work has been undertaken.

### Census of Holdings.

In accordance with the scheme sponsored by the Government of India, the census of holdings of 10 acres and more has been taken up and has progressed substantially.

### National Sample Survey

The work relating to sample survey was also begun in accordance with Government of India's instructions and is nearing completion.

### 5. *Integration of Services And Administrative Reorganisation Including Police and Judiciary.*

Early in 1952, Shri P. S. Rau, I.C.S., submitted his proposals to the Government of India on the administrative set-up of Vindhya Pradesh. The sanction of the Government of India to the reorganisation of administrative set-up of Vindhya Pradesh except that of Education Department was received in the month of March, 1953. Their sanction in regard to the Education Department was received in the month of January, 1954.

For implementation of the reorganisation scheme, the Integration Committees were constituted for the various departments. The Departmental Integration Committees dealt with the fixation and determination of seniority of 5549 class III employees and 5351 class IV employees. The Central Integration Committee consisting of the Chief Secretary, the Finance Secretary and the Revenue Secretary, dealt with the fixation and determination of seniortiy of 194 gazetted officers. This Committee also decided 324 appeals filed against the final decisions of the Departmental Integration Committees. 83 appeals against the decision of the Central Integration Committee were decided by the Government.

The reorganisation scheme of the Education Department has also been finalised except in regard to the College Lectures.

### Recruitment Rules

Drafts of Recruitment Rules for Class I and II Services have been sent to the Government of India and Union Public Service Commission respectively for approval. The Vindhya Pradesh Subordinate Services (Ministerial and Executive) Recruitment Rules were framed and issued by the State Government during the year under report. The State Government have also finalised the classification of Class II posts and proposals regarding classification of Class I posts have been sent to the Government of India for approval.

### Recruitment Board

A Recruitment Board consisting of the following officers was constituted in the State in September, 1953:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Chief Secretary | *Chairman.* |
| 2. Judicial Secretary | *Member.* |
| 3. Finance Secretary | *Member.* |

The functions of the Board are to supervise, regulate and co-ordinate recruitment to Class III posts in the State except the Posts in the Judicial Department and other Class III posts recruitment to which is made in accordance with the provisions of some specific manuals in force. The Board also deals with the cases of promotions in which supersession is involved. The Board also acts as an Employment Exchange inasmuch as it maintains waiting lists of candidates for technical and other posts. The Recruitment Board functions on the lines of the Public Service Commission. Ordinarily, recruitment to such posts, where the number is considerable, is done on the basis competitive tests while in other cases, it is based on competitive selection by interview.

### Competitive Examinations

Four competitive examinations were conducted by the Recruitment Board during the year under report as per details given below. In all these examinations, 454 candidates appeared.

(1) *U. D. Cs. Grade II.*— A competitive examination was held by the Board in January, 1954, for selection of candidates for recruitment to the posts of Upper Division Clerks Grade II. The minimum qualification prescribed was B.A. and 46 candidates appeared at the test.

(2) *Lower Division Clerks.*—A competitive examination for recruitment to the posts of Lower Division Clerks was held by the Board in January, 1954. The minimum qualification prescribed was a High School pass. Thirtysix candidates appeared at the test.

(3) *Naib-Tehsildars, Sales Tax Inspectors and U. D. Cs. Grade I.*—A joint competitive examination for selection of candidates for the posts of Naib-Tehsildars, Sales Tax Inspectors and Upper Division Clerks Grade I was held in March, 1954. The minimum qualification prescribed was B.A. 226 candidates appeared at the test.

(4) *Lower Division Clerks.*—A competitive test for recruitment to the post of Lower Division Clerks was again held in November, 1954. The minimum qualification was a High School pass. 146 candidates appeared at the test.

## Recruitment by Selection

During the period under report, 53 advertisements were issued for recruitment to 687 class III posts of different categories. In response to the advertisements, 3290 applications were received. 1399 candidates were called for interview and 695 were selected provisionally.

For the selection of technical staff, the Recruitment Board at times appoints committees to make selection of candidates after proper scrutiny and interview. Lists of candidates selected by the committees are sent for the approval of the Board.

## Departmental Examinations

Like other States, the system of holding Departmental Examinations for all categories of officers was introduced and the rules framed. The conduct of the examinations was entrusted to the Recruitment Board. The Departmental Examination of Gazetted Officers of the Police Department was conducted by the Recruitment Board in November, 1954. The Departmental Examination of Deputy Collectors is scheduled to be held in January, 1955.

## Introduction of a new Manual of Office Procedure and training of staff

With a view to bring about improvement in the file bureau system prevailing in the State Secretariat and other offices of the Government, the Government of India were requested to lend the services of an experienced officer, Shri B. D. Joshi, an officer of the Ministry of States, was accordingly deputed. A new Manual of Office Procedure, on the lines of one in force in the Government of India Secretariat, was prepared and with the approval of the Government, it was introduced in the State Secretariat and other offices from October last, Shri Joshi has trained all the ministerial staff, as also officers upto the rank of Deputy Secretary, in the Secretariat working. He has almost completed the training of the staff in the offices of the Heads of the Departments.

## Accounts Training and Test

In order that the Government servants in different departments who have to deal with accounts and have to render returns to the Accounts Office, may have the requisite knowledge of accounts and financial rules, and procedure, an accounts test has been prescribed for all such officers and officials who are below 40 years of age. Those above 40 years of age are required to undergo a short course of accounts training extending over a period

of three months. Those appearing in the test are declared successful only when a minimum of 40% marks are secured. The test is held twice a year. The following chart shows the number of officers and officials who appeared in the test during the year 1954:-

| No. of candidates | When the test took place. | Gazetted | Non-gazetted. | No. of candida who secured class marks. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Gazetted | Non-gazetted |
| Appeared 89 | May, 1954 . . | 7 | 82 | .. | .. |
| Passed . 32 | .. .. | 6 | 26 | 2 | 11 |
| Appeared 275 | Dec. 1954 . . | 27 | 248 | (Result not out) | .. |

With a view to improve the maintenance of initial accounts in the major expanding departments, Revenue Yielding Departments, Community Project and National Extension Service Blocks, and proforma accounts in the various commercial undertakings, a cadre of accountants has been constituted under the Finance Departments. These accountants are trained on the same lines as Divisional Accountants of the P.W.D. and after the completion of one year's training and passing the test, they are posted to the various departments. The first batch of 10 accountants has completed the prescribed course of training and has also undergone a test.

### Union Public Service Commission

A meeting of *ad hoc* Promotion Committee with a member of the Union Public Service Commission as its Chairman was held in July, 1954, to consider the State Civil and Police Service Officers, for preparing the "Approved List" of the I.A.S. and I.P.S. and to assess their suitability for officiation against cadre posts. The Union Public Service Commission have approved the recommendation of the Promotion Committee.

6. *Important Legislation Undertaken and Laws Extended.*

The second session of the State Legislative Assembly was prorogued on 30-12-54. The third session was summoned on 22nd February, 1954. The first series of sittings in this session lasted from the 22nd February to 5th April, 1954. The second series started from the 7th September, 1954, and lasted till 29th November, 1954. The total number of meetings of the House during the year was 51.

### Attendance

The average attendance of members in the meetings of the House during the first and second series was 79.24%.

## Business

Out of the 51 days' sittings of the House, official business was transacted on 46 days and private members' business occupied five days only.

## Legislative Programme

During the year under report, nine Bills were passed by the House. Out of them, the following eight Bills received the assent of the President and were published in the Vindhya Pradesh Gazette:—

| Name of the Act or the Bill | The date on which the Bill was passed by the Legislative Assembly. | The date on which the Bill received the assent of the President. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. The Vindhya Pradesh Abolition of Jagirs and Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1953 (I of 1954) | 1-12-53 | 3-2-54 |
| 2. The Rewa State Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1953 (II of 1954) | 2-12-53 | 20-2-54 |
| 3. The Vindhya Pradesh Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1953 (III of 1954) | 16-3-54 | 31-3-54 |
| 4. The Vindhya Pradesh Appropriation Act, 1954 (IV of 1954) | 17-3-54 | 31-3-54 |
| 5. The Vindhya Pradesh Minister's, Speaker's, Deputy Speaker's and Members of Legislative Assembly's (Salaries and Allowances) Amendment Act, 1953 (V of 1954) | 25-3-54 | 19-4-54 |
| 6. The Vindhya Pradesh Tendu Leaves Act, 1953 (VI of 1954) | 25-3-54 | 5-5-54 |
| 7. The Vindhya Pradesh Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1954 (VII of 1954) | 16-9-54 | 2-10-54 |
| 8. The Vindhya Pradesh Contingency Fund Act, 1954 (VIII of 1954) | 16-9-54 | 3-10-54 |

## Financial Business

Financial business was transacted on 17 days. Voting on Demands on the Budget for 1954-55, and two Supplementary Budgets absorbed 11 days.

In the February-March-April meetings of the House, two Demands for Supplementary Grants for 1953-54 were presented and voted. 31 Demands for Grants for 1954-55 were also presented and voted. During the September-October-November meetings, 9 supplementary Demands for Grants on the Capital Account for 1954-55 were presented and voted. 20 Demands for Supplementary Grants on Revenue and Capital Account for 1954-55, were also presented and voted in the same sittings.

## Committees

The following committees were constituted during the year:—

1. Committee of Privileges.
2. Committee on Estimates.
3. Petitions Committee.
4. Public Accounts Committee.
5. Committee on Government Assurances.

The Committee of Privileges, the Public Accounts Committee and the Petitions Committee did not meet at all. Estimates Committee held 10 meetings. The Committee submitted two reports to the House on the 23rd February, 1954, one dealing with Food and Civil Supplies and the other dealing with Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage. The Committee is now examining 'General Administration'. The Committee on Government Assurances held 2 meetings.

During the year, the Select Committee on the Vindhya Pradesh Land Revenue and Tenancy Bill finalised consideration of the Bill and submitted their report on 8-9-54.

## Lieutenant Governor's Address

The Lieutenant Governor addressed the House only once during the year, on the 22nd February 1954, the opening day of the session.

The following is the list of Acts passed by the Parliament of India in the year 1954, that apply to Vindhya Pradesh:—

1. The Prevention of Disqualification (Parliament and Part 'C' States Legislatures) Act, 1954 (I of 1954).
2. The Cantonments (Amendment) Act, 1953 (II of 1954).
3. The Government of Part 'C' States (Amendment) Act, 1954 (VII of 1954).
4. The Displaced Persons (Claims) Supplementary Act, 1954 (XII of 1954).
5. The Press (Objectionable Matter) Amendment, Act, 1954 (XIII of 1954).
6. The Transfer of Evacuee Deposits Act, 1954 (XV of 1954).
7. The Finance Act, 1954 (XVII of 1954).
8. The Prevention of Disqualification (Parliament and Part 'C' States Legislatures) Amendment Act, 1954 (XIX of 1954).

9. The Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954 (XXI of 1954).

10. The Indian Railways (Amendment) Act, 1954 (XXII of 1954).

11. The State Acquisition of Lands for Union Purposes (Validation) Act, 1954 (XXIII of 1954).

12. The Voluntary Surrender of Salaries (Exemption from Taxation) Amendment Act, 1954 (XXIV of 1954).

13. The Factories (Amendment) Act, 1954, (XXV of 1954).

14. The Minimum Wages (Amendment) Act, 1954 (XXVI of 1954).

15. The Delivery of Books (Public Libraries) Act, 1954 (XXVII of 1954).

16. The Muslim Wakfs Act, 1954 (XXIX of 1954).

17. The Indian Income Tax (Amendment) Act, 1954 (XXXIII of 1954).

18. The Central Excises and Salt (Amendment) Act, 1954 (XXXIV of 1954).

19. The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1954 (XXXV of 1954).

20. The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 (XXXVII of 1954).

21. The Indian Tariff (Second Amendment) Act, 1954 (XXXIX of 1954).

22. The Administration of Evacuee Property (Amendment) Act, 1954 (XLII of 1954).

23. The Special Marriage Act, 1954 (XLIII of 1954).

24. The Displaced persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (XLIV of 1954).

### 7. *General Financial Position and Taxation Measures Undertaken, if any.*

The financial year 1953-54 had opened with a minus balance of 46.49 lakhs due to the fact that a grant-in-aid of Rs. 72 lakhs, although received in March 1953, was actually accounted for in the Consolidated Fund of the State in the month of May, 1953. Estimated revenue receipts and expenditure on revenue account for 1953-54, were Rs. 271 and 446 lakhs respectively as against the estimates of Rs. 253 and 338 lakhs for the year 1952-53. The

estimated revenue receipts and expenditure for the year 1953-54 thus showed a gap of Rs. 174 lakhs which was covered by a sub-vention of Rs. 175 lakhs from the Central Government. Actual Revenue Receipts and Expenditure during the year 1953-54, however, turned out to Rs. 251 and 376 lakhs respectively. Thus, in actual fact, there was a gap of Rs. 119 lakhs only. Since, as mentioned above, the grant-in-aid of Rs. 72 lakhs for the year 1952-53 was actually accounted for in May, 1953, a sum of Rs. 220 lakhs was actually credited to the Consolidated Fund of the State by way of grant-in-aid from the Central Government during the year 1953-54. The financial year under review thus closed with a surplus balance of Rs. 94.85 lakhs.

As compared to the financial year 1952-53, the financial year 1953-54, recorded increased revenue receipts and revenue expenditure to the extent of Rs. 18 and 105 lakhs respectively. The steep rise in expenditure was mainly due to the increased activities in connection with the implementation of the developmental schemes. The year 1953-54, is in fact the first year in which the impact of developmental expenditure was markedly felt.

Budget estimates for 1954-55 provide for revenue expenditure of the order of Rs. 482·68 lakhs (against the estimated revenue receipts of Rs. 300 lakhs) of which 120 lakhs are exclusively for planned developmental expenditure. These estimates recorded an increase of Rs. 29 and 36 lakhs respectively for receipts and expenditure over the estimates of 1953-54. The Central grant-in-aid for 1954-55 is Rs. 177 lakhs as against Rs. 175 lakhs for 1953-54. Since, however, the financial year 1954-55 opened with a balance of Rs. 94.85 lakhs, it may not be found necessary to draw the entire amount of Rs. 177 lakhs sanctioned as grant-in-aid by the Central Government to meet the revenue gap of the year.

With the enactment of Government of Part 'C' States (Amendment) Act, 1954, Capital Account has also been brought within the purview of the Consolidated Fund of the State. In accordance with the provisions of the aforesaid Act, the State Government assumed responsibility for capital expenditure with effect from the 1st October, 1954. Supplementary Grants aggregating to Rs. 94.85 lakhs had, therefore, to be obtained from the Legislative Assembly for expenditure with effect from the 1st October, 1954. Up to the 30th September, 1954, all capital expenditure was provided for in the Central budget estimates and debited to it directly. With effect from the 1st October, 1954, all capital expenditure is being financed out of loans granted by the Central Government.

Attempts are afoot to augment revenue resources to the maximum possible extent. With this end in view, the State Government have already revised the irrigation rates. Enhancement of rates of sales tax on motor spirit is also under the consideration of the Government. All other sources are proposed to be tapped to bring in additional revenues with a view to reducing the gap between the revenue receipts and revenue expenditure as much as possible. The abolition of zamindaris alone is expected to bring in additional revenues of Rs. 11.27 lakhs during the financial year 1955-56, but since provision has to be made every year on a progressively increasing scale for the payment of compensation to ex-zamindars, the increased revenue from that source is not likely to be sizeable.

## 8. Progress and Implementation of Development Projects

Under the Five Year Plan, the developmental schemes were actually taken up towards the close of the year 1951-52, and most of the schemes have since been started through some of the schemes remain to be taken up next year. During this year, important organisational charges have been made for expediting the progress of implementation. A separate department, namely, Public Health Engineering Department, has been established to carry out the urban and rural water supply and drianage schemes as the hands of the P.W.D. were already full. A full-fledged Irrigation Department with three divisions has been organised under the Public Works Department. The working of developmental schemes in the Community and National Extension Areas has now been entrusted to the departments concerned to secure uniformity in the formulation and execution of the schemes. The Deputy Commissioners have been made responsible for the administration in these areas and the Development Commissioner, Deputy Commissioners, Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers have been delegated enhanced financial powers.

Originally, the total ceiling of the State Five-Year Plan was fixed at Rs. 639.19 lakhs. Subsequently, certain schemes under the plan were revised and the total was accordingly increased to Rs. 691.00 lakhs. But the ceiling was kept at Rs. 639.19 lakhs on the presumption that the excess expenditure of Rs. 51.81 lakhs will be met from the overall savings of the Five-Year Plan. Over and above the State Plan, certain additional schemes have been sponsored by the Central Government which are partly or wholly financed by them. The total provision for these schemes is Rs. 144.53 lakhs.

The expenditure under the State Plan and on the additional schemes upto the end of the last financial year, *i.e.*, 31st March, 1954, has been Rs. 150.52 lakhs and Rs. 29.06 lakhs respectively.

The Budget provision for 1954-55 under the Plan and Additional Schemes is Rs. 224.18 lakhs and 66.04 lakhs against which the expenditure upto 30th September, 1954, was Rs. 32.67 lakhs and Rs. 12.73 lakhs respectively. Thus the total expenditure under the State Plan has been Rs. 183.19 lakhs and under the Additional Schemes Rs. 41.79 lakhs.

Besides the Five-Year Plan, several developmental schemes have been taken up by the departments through their normal budget and the expenditure incurred so far amount to Rs. 18.16 lakhs.

### Grow More Food Schemes.

The important programme under the Five-Year Plan is of Grow More Food Schemes.

During the year under review, about Rs. 24.11 lakhs have been distributed as taccavi loans and Rs. 5.92 lakhs as recoverable grant on these schemes. The main heads of expenditure are the construction of paddy bunds, embankment of rabi area and taccavi for bullocks, tractors and pumps.

The areas bunded for paddy and rabi cultivation are 4638 and 3966 acres as compared to last year's achievements of 4051 and 3971 acres, respectively. Purchases of tractors by private individuals numbered 18, thus raising the total number to 67. About 7,000 maunds of chemical fertilizers and 57,000 maunds of town compost were distributed to the cultivators. The improved variety of seeds of paddy, wheat and potato distributed this year amounted to 6500 maunds, 4300 maunds and 1208 maunds respectively.

### Development of Communications.

*Communications.*— The developmental programme during the first Five-Year Plan of the P.W.D. consisted of the construction of major and minor heads, metalling and culverting of fair weather roads and their fresh construction.

During the year under review, 4 major bridges were completed and 5 were expected to be completed very shortly. 13 minor bridges were also expected to be completed very shortly. About 20 miles of roads were metalled. The mileage of fair weather road completed was 27. Out of the budget provision of Rs. 39·76 lakhs, about Rs. 9·00 lakhs have been utilised.

## Irrigation

This department completed the following five minor schemes:—

1. Kothi Anicut.
2. Amkoi Diversion.
3. Govindgarh Channel.
4. Baragaon Canal.
5. Sookha Nala Canal.

Under the major irrigation scheme, Loni Reservoir is under construction and expected to be completed by June, 1955.

The proposals for 7 major schemes of the estimated cost of Rs. 3·92 crores have been sent to the Government of India for approval.

## Public Health and Engineering

The rural and urban water supply schemes are now being executed by the newly established department. For Rewa Water Supply, pipes have been purchased. Tenders have been invited for the construction of elevated reservoirs and laying the distribution system. Against rural water supply and sanitation schemes, a tube well pump has been installed at Teonthar Tehsil in Rewa district. Execution of other schemes is being taken up.

## Improvement of Medical Facilities

The following units are working for giving medical aid to and improvement of health of the people:—

1. 8 Mobile Units—one in each district.
2. 2 Units of Anti-Malaria Campaign.
3. 3 Teams of B.C.G. Vaccination.

The Government have approved to start one more unit of the anti-Malaria Campaign.

The Sohagpur dispensary in Shahdol district is being converted into a district hospital. One auxiliary training course to train compounders and nurses is being started. Four Leprosy and V.D. Clinics are also being started. Two buildings of each of the two clinics have been completed and others are in progress. Three buildings of Maternity and Child-Welfare Centres have been completed and Centres started.

## Education

Two Intermediate Colleges, five High Schools and 20 Middle Schools were opened from the current session. 180 new primary schools were also started this year. 30 Basic Schools were added and art and craft materials worth Rs. ·65 lakhs were provided. 102 compulsory education centres were opened in which the number of students was 43,190. Other activities of social education, cultural developments etc., progressed satisfactorily.

## Education Work

During the 1st week of November, 1954, an Education Week was observed for Literacy Campaign throughout Vindhya Pradesh. The object of this campaign was to give fillip to Rural Primary education and seek public co-operation in implementing various educational schemes such as Extension of Social and Cultural Education. Meetings, lectures and other functions were arranged in every school specially in Compulsory Primary Education Centres. The response from the public was good.

## Poly-technic Institute at Nowgong

The Budget provision for 1953-54 and 1954-55 was Rs. 52,680/- and Rs. 2,03,600/- respectively. The following subjects are taught in the Institute and total number of seats allotted are noted against each:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Overseer class | 20 for stipendiary and 12 for non-stipendiary. |
| 2. Mistry class | 20 for stipendiary. |
| 3. Technical | 32 |
| 4. Hindi shorthand typewriting | 24 |
| Total. | 108 |

The subject of smithy has also been introduced during the year.

## Electricity

*Thermal Station at Satna.*—A sum of Rs. 52·00 lakhs has been sanctioned for the above scheme. Three sets of 550 K.Ws. each and one set of 750 K.Ws. would be erected from which 2,200 K.Ws. energy is expected to be supplied to Rewa, Satna, Unchhera, Maihar, Jaitwara, Kothi, Nagod and also the small towns falling in the way.

## Welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes

Under the educational facilities programme, the following works were done:—

1. All students upto High Schools were exempted from payment of school fees.
2. Books and stationery worth Rs. 36,411/- were distributed among scheduled tribe and scheduled caste students.

3. Rs. 4,560/- were paid as scholarships to scheduled tribe students and Rs. 6,625/- were paid as scholarships to scheduled caste students. Scholarships of Rs. 400/- were given to three Harijan students in the colleges. Rs. 600/- were paid as scholarships to three students learning handicrafts. Scholarships amounting to Rs. 1,750/- were given to 10 scheduled tribe students of Tikamgarh district learning lac culture at Umaria.

34 night schools and 25 moving adult schools opened last year were supplemented by 50 adult schools for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in which about 3,000 adults will receive education. Two forest schools opened previously are being continued and 50 students are receiving education. Hostels for Harijans are under construction in six districts at a cost of Rs. 40,000/-.

3,714 uniforms for scheduled caste and 4,095 for scheduled tribe students were got ready and distributed in which the expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 15,000/-.

Sixteen Ashrams were maintained departmentally and through grant-in-aid to Vindhya Pradesh Harijan Sewak Sangh and Adam Jati Sewak Sangh. 25 students are receiving training in handicrafts in these Ashrams.

105 medicine chests were distributed for extending medical aid. Two A-Grade, three B-Grade and two C-Grade Aushdhyalayas were also opened.

The following amounts were sanctioned for the construction of roads and buildings during the year:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| 1. Approach Roads | 1,50,000 |
| 2. Harijan Colonies | 1,30,000 |
| 3. Hospital and Aushdhalaya buildings | 47,000 |
| 4. Ashram buildings | 15,000 |
| | 3,42,000 |

## 9. Progress of Community Development Projects

The State has 9 Development Blocks, namely, 3 Community Development Blocks and 6 National Extension Service Blocks. The following table will show the number of such blocks allotted, the

number of blocks where work has started and the number of villages and people served by these blocks:—

| | No. of blocks allotted | No. of blocks where work has started | No. of villages covered | No. of persons served |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Community Project Blocks* : | | | | |
| 1952-53 series | 1 | 1 | 164 | 71440 |
| 1953-54 " | 2 | 2 | 343 | 142500 |
| *National Extension Service Blocks* : | | | | |
| 1953-54 series | 3 | 3 | 510 | 217300 |
| 1954-55 " | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| (*a*) Converted from Ford Foundation Project | 1 | 1 | 107 | 66400 |
| (*b*) Others | 2 | 2 | 200 | 150000 |
| TOTAL | 9 | 9 | 1324 | 647640 |

The foregoing table will show that approximately a total population of 6·50 lacs *viz.* 1/6th of the total population has already been covered by these development blocks. Till the end of the first Five Year Plan period, 1/4th of the total population of the State is expected to be covered by these blocks and till the completion of the 2nd Five Year Plan, the entire State will come under the National Extension Services.

## PROGRESS OF WORKS

High priority has been accorded under the Community Project Programme to the expansion of food and other agricultural production. This objective is being pursued through a variety of means of which the more important are the reclamation of waste and virgin land, the provision of irrigation for agriculture, mainly with the help of minor irrigation schemes, such as the digging of wells, the sinking of tube wells, the construction of tanks etc., the supply of improved seeds, the provision of fertilizers and encouragement of natural and compost manures, the supply of improved agricultural implements and the promotion of improved agricultural techniques. Material advance was made in the execution of the Agricultural Programme in Community Projects and thus over the projects areas of the State as a whole. 6,240 compost pits were dug, 3,387 mds. of fertilizers were distributed, 15,167 mds. of improved seeds and 147 agricultural implements of various sorts were distributed, 744 demonstration farms were started, 251 acres were brought under fruits and 320 acres under vegetable cultivation. 4,322 acres of land were reclaimed. 62 new irrigation wells were constructed, 59 old wells were repaired, 3 new tanks were constructed and 13 old ones were repaired.

On the animal husbandry side, 3 breeding centres were started, 1,404 bulls were castrated, 20,997 cattle were vaccinated, 15 Hariana bulls and 24 pedigree birds were supplied and 6,908 ordinary cases of cattle were treated. One Veterinary dispensary was opened.

In the field of health and rural sanitation, 1,790 soakage pits were dug, 4,100 yards of drains were constructed, 97 new drinking water wells were constructed and 177 tanks were repaired. Besides these, the construction of buildings for five medical dispensaries is in hand and one Aushadhalaya building has already been completed.

In the sphere of education, 45 new schools were started, 16 existing schools were converted to basic type, 20 school buildings were constructed, 5 school buildings were repaired, compulsory primary education was introduced in 10 villages and similar introduction in other 50 villages is in hand. In the field of social education, 117 adult education centres were started and 1,723 adults made literate. Besides this, 68 recreation centres were started and 2,022 community entertainments were organised.

To extend communication facilities, 174 miles of village roads were constructed.

Towards the improvement of rural arts, crafts and industries, 3 training-cum-production centres were started.

### Progress of Expenditure

The total provision made by the State Government in 1953-54, budget for Community Development Blocks and National Extension Service Blocks in the State was Rs. 7 lacs which was utilised to the extent of Rs. 6,41,000/- and thus 92 per cent. of the provided fund was spent.

During the current year 1954-55, the total provision for 9 blocks is Rs. 39·34 lacs and the total expenditure upto November, 1954, amounts to Rs. 10 lacs only which is about 25 per cent. of the provided funds. Out of Rs. 39·34 lacs, the provision of loan expenditure amounting to Rs. 11·54 lacs was placed at the disposal of the Department only at the end of October, 1954, when the Supplementary Demand for 1954-55 was finalised. No loan amount was allowed in the original Demands for Grants. A sum of Rs. 4·50 for providing short term credit facilities is still awaited from the Reserve Bank of India.

### Peoples' Participation

The peoples contributions secured in cash, labour, land, building and material till the end of November, 1954, amounted to Rs. 2·25 lacs which is highly satisfactory.

## Organisation of Conferences and Seminars

The following important conferences were held besides the 2 meetings of Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers held at Rewa:—

1. State Conference of Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers held at Nowgong, in September, 1954, with the Minister for Justice and Planning, Vindhya Pradesh, on the chair.

2. Deputy Commissioners' Conference held at Rewa, in November, 1954, with Shri M. P. Shrivastava, I.A.S., Chief Secretary to the Government of Vindhya Pradesh on the Chair.

3. Regional Seminar of Collectors and District Development Officers sponsored by the Government of India held at Panna in December, 1954. It was participated by the States of Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh, Bhopal, West Bengal and Part of Uttar Pradesh (20 districts).

## Revised Administrative Set up of Community Projects

In pursuance of the instructions of the C.P.A., the organisational set up of Community Projects and National Extension Services in the State was revised under which the Deputy Commissioners have been given additional powers for the execution of community projects so as to remove frequent references to the headquarters. The Heads of Departments have also been entrusted with the staffing of development blocks and made responsible for technical supervision over the blocks.

## Mahila Organisation

During the year under review, an organisation for the uplift and welfare of women in Vindhya Pradesh came into being with the active support of the State Government. The central organisation is known as Vindhya Pradesh Mahila Samiti with branches in all districts known as District Mahila Samiti. These samitis are voluntary social welfare organisations and with State aid, are organising various craft activities and social services among the ladies.

The State Government has also co-operated with the Central Social Welfare Board in setting up a State Social Welfare Advisory Board for co-ordinating various social welfare activities in the State and for the purpose of running welfare extension projects. During the year under review, there were three such projects working in Vindhya Pradesh.

### Extension Training Centre

For manning the Community and National Extension Service Programmes, the State is running one Extension Training Centre at Nowgong which has so far trained 150 village level workers out of whom 135 were provided in the development blocks and the rest were the departmental candidates of the Agriculture Department.

### Local Development Works

Under Local Development Programmes, 67 school buildings have been constructed or repaired and 3 Veterinary dispensaries have been completed.

### Village Roads

The provision sanctioned for village roads for 1953-54, was 2 lacs. The total number of miles of village roads completed till the end of November, 1954, is 531 and work in 213 miles is in progress. The expenditure incurred amounts to Rs. 1,50,122/- and the people's contribution secured was Rs. 72,424/-. Another sum of Rs. 2·0 lacs has been provided in the current year.

### 10. Establishment and Progress of the working of Gram and Nyaya Panchayats

The establishment of panchayats in Vindhya Pradesh was taken up during the year 1951-52, and 60 gram panchayats and 58 Nyaya panchayats established. During the year 1953, 545 new gram panchayats and 149 Nyaya panchayats were established, thus raising the number of gram panchayats to 606 and that of Nyaya panchayats to 207. The election of 600 gram panchayats and 200 Nyaya panchayats to be added during the year 1954, has been completed. These panchayats will start functioning from the first January, 1955. The scheme for organisation of gram panchayats is to open a panchayat in each patwari circle by the end of the plan period *viz.* 1955-56. Nyaya panchayats are established from among 3 to 5 gram panchayats. Thus more than 2/3rd of the target has already been achieved. Each panchayat is paid Rs. 120/- in the first year of its establishment for meeting incidental charges of general nature. Besides this, the Government appoints a Secretary for each Nyaya panchayat, who is paid by the Government. During the year under report, a sum of Rs. 39,500/- was paid as Government subsidy to the panchayats as against Rs. 70,020/- paid last year. There has been general enthusiasm among the panchayats to improve their finances.

Training camps of short duration were organised during the year under report with a view to train the Presidents, Vice-presidents and

Secretaries of gram panchayats and Sarpanches of Nyaya panchayats, so that they could be able to discharge their duties imposed under the ordinance efficiently.

### Gram Panchayats

The following works were done by the gram panchayats during the year:—

Night schools were opened to educate the illiterate adults. Education was made compulsory by some of the panchayats within their jurisdiction for the boys and girls between 6 to 11 years of age. 19 school buildings were constructed. 17 reading rooms and libraries were started. Medicine chests were maintained for the benefit of villagers. Special attention was paid towards sanitation. Wells were disinfected and village cleanliness drive was organised in about 3,000 villages. 109 urinals, 323 soakage-pits and 200 dust-bins were constructed. The rubbish and filth of the villages were removed and 2,945 compost pits were dug. 9 tanks were deepened and several repaired. 6 ghats were also constructed or repaired. 21 miles and 7 furlongs *kuchcha* roads were constructed and 57 miles of *kuchcha* roads repaired. 57 new wells were sunk and 47 repaired. Most of the above wells are *pucca* and have been built in Harijan areas. 8 panchayat houses were constructed. 103 Gandhi *chabutras* were built. One *pucca* motor stand was constructed. 1,150 street lamps were fixed. The panchayat of Bijawar in Chhatarpur district also arranged electric light to the village. Standard bulls were provided by 14 panchayats in their areas. 4,855 trees including fruit trees were planted. Stocks of improved seeds were maintained for distribution among the members of gram sabhas. 8 play grounds and *vyayam shalas* were maintained. Battery radio sets were maintained for the use of the members of gram sabhas. All construction work was done through Shramdan. Speeches and public meetings were arranged on important occasions. Details of work of general nature done during the year are given below:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Parbhat pheries organised. | ... | 531. |
| Meetings and gram sabhas held. | ... | 533. |
| Fairs and markets organised. | ... | 90. |
| Gram Sewak dals organised. | ... | 29. |
| Exhibitions organised. | ... | 3. |

### Nyaya Panchayats

The total income received from Nyaya panchayats through fines etc. amounted to Rs. 13,131/- during the year.

Nyaya panchayats entertain civil, criminal and administrative cases as empowered under the Ordinance. The following statement will show the work done by them during the year:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Number of cases instituted. | ... | 12,082. |
| Number of cases decided. | ... | 10,171. |
| Number of cases pending. | ... | 1,911. |

# APPENDIX

*COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CRIME FROM 1-1-1954—53 to 15-11-1954—53*

| Serial No. | Offences | Reported | | Investigated | | Challaned | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1954 | 1953 | 1954 | 1953 | 1954 | 1953 |
| 1 | Murder | 83 | 93 | 83 | 93 | 61 | 69 |
| 2 | Dacoity | 72 | 70 | 72 | 70 | 25 | 32 |
| 3 | Robbery | 97 | 87 | 97 | 87 | 40 | 29 |
| 4 | House breaking | 1516 | 1558 | 1514 | 1529 | 320 | 365 |
| 5 | Theft | 1052 | 962 | 970 | 857 | 322 | 315 |
| 6 | Misc. | 1495 | 1444 | 1492 | 1389 | 1039 | 1049 |
| | TOTAL | 4315 | 4214 | 4228 | 4025 | 1807 | 1859 |

| Convicted | | Acquitted or discharged | | Final Report | | Pending Court | | Pending Police | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1954 | 1953 | 1954 | 1953 | 1954 | 1953 | 1954 | 1953 | 1954 | 1953 |
| 11 | 26 | 11 | 33 | 15 | 22 | 39 | 10 | 7 | 2 |
| 1 | 5 | .. | 12 | 29 | 38 | 24 | 15 | 18 | .. |
| 11 | 19 | 4 | 3 | 43 | 54 | 25 | 7 | 14 | 4 |
| 150 | 300 | 48 | 52 | 1014 | 1149 | 122 | 13 | 180 | 15 |
| 160 | 252 | 33 | 50 | 536 | 538 | 129 | 13 | 112 | 4 |
| 436 | 749 | 145 | 220 | 257 | 323 | 458 | 80 | 199 | 17 |
| 769 | 1351 | 241 | 370 | 1894 | 2124 | 797 | 138 | 530 | 42 |

(10)

KUTCH

## 1. Law and order situation

Kutch has a land frontier of about 514 miles common with Pakistan. There is also an open sea coast line of about 210 miles from Jakhau to Kandla. In the year 1954 up to date, three dacoits at the villages of Halapar (Mandvi), Todia (Nakhatrana, and Amara) (Nakhatrana), involving loss of property valued at about Rs. 65,902/- and one M. L. Gun, were committed by dacoits from Pakistan as against seven dacoits involving loss of property valued at about Rs. 71,959/- committed in the year 1953.

With a view to strengthening the security arrangements on the land border of Kutch, a scheme has now been put into operation, as the result of which the security arrangements on the land border of Kutch have been tightened up. Action is also being taken to organise village defence parties.

Security arrangements along the sea border are also being tightened up.

The crimes in general were less in the year 1954 in comparison to 1953.

## 2. Agrarian Reforms

The State has fixed a uniform rate of charges for water supplied from irrigation tanks in Kutch both for Khalsa and non-Khalsa lands which is at Rs. 3-4-0 per acre watering from the 1st December, 1954.

## 3. Settlement Operations

Traverse survey is in progress in Nakhatrana, Abdasa and Mandvi talukas. Detailed survey is in progress in Mudra and Abdasa talukas.

## 4. Integration of Services and administrative reorganisation including Police and Judiciary

There is a separate State cadre of services for Kutch. The Government of India have already decided to apply the scales of pay in the neighbouring part "A" States to part "C" States. Accordingly the scales of pay prevailing in the Bombay State have been made applicable to the following departments:—

1. Revenue.
2. Veterinary.

3. Jail.
4. Forest.
5. Weights and Measures.
6. Backward Class.
7. Agriculture.
8. Food and Civil Supplies.
9. Office of the Agriculture Statistician.
10. Chief Commissioner's Secretariat.
11. Printing Press and Stationery.
12. Judicial Department.
13. Office of the Public Prosecutor.
14. P.W.D. (Roads and Building Division and Irrigation Division).
15. Medical (Ministerial staff only).
16. Police (Ministerial staff only. Central scales of pay have been given to the executive staff).
17. Education.
18. Fisheries Department.
19. Dairy-cum-Thathi Department.
20. Treasury Office and Sub-Treasury Office at Gandhidham.
21. Central Garage Department.
22. Settlement Department.

Recruitment and promotion rules for services in Class I and II Gazetted cadre of the Kutch State are under consideration. Approval of the Government of India has recently been accorded to the rules for the subordinate services in the Secretariat Kutch, already formulated. Similarly suitable rules for other subordinate services in Kutch are under formulation. Classification of new posts in Class I and II services in Kutch and reclassification in some cases consequent on the revision of the scales of pay on the corresponding Bombay scales is under the consideration. Categorisation of Services into ministerial and non-ministerial for the purposes of Fundamental Rules and Civil Service Regulations has also been made. Powers of appointment, punishment, etc. have been delegated to heads of departments in Kutch-under the Central Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules.

### 5. Important legislation undertaken and laws extended

The United Provinces Excise Act, 1910 has been extended to Kutch during the year.

### 6. General financial position and taxation measures undertaken

*General financial position.*—The receipts of this State distributted over different heads of revenue amount to Rs. 39,00,000/- while the expenditure met from revenue and capital and under loans and advances 3,06,73,000/- is as follows:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Expenditure met from Revenue | 1,56,27,000 |
| Capital Expenditure | 1,30,79,000 |
| P. Deposits and Advances | 3,00,000 |
| Loans and Advances | 16,67,000 |
| TOTAL | 3,06,73,000 |

*Taxation Measures.*—The levy of Sales Tax under the Central Provinces and Berar Sales Tax Act, 1947 as extended to Kutch has been introduced with effect from the 1st January, 1955.

### 7. Progress and Implementation of Development Projects

#### 1. Agriculture

(i) *Administration and Extension.*—The expenditure under this head has been lagging behind. The reason is that in spite of several advertisements all the posts in the department could not be filled with suitable agricultural graduates. Land for the three farms at Nakhatrana, Bhachau and Mundra has been acquired. The post of Agronomist could be filled in with one Dr. C. H. Pathak. M.Sc., Ph.D., only last month. On the other hand Mr. Trivedi, Horticulturists at Mundra, had to be relieved and his post has not yet been filled. Similarly the Union Public Service Commission has selected Shri S. V. Patel, Crop Botanist at the Bhachau Farm as agriculture Officer. So the post of Crop Botanist has also become vacant. The Government is trying its best to recruit candidates for these and other posts for which experienced agricultural graduates are required.

(ii) *Agriculture School at Vandhay.*—This school is now running in its third year, with a view to upgrading the school by raising the standard of admission and increasing the number of courses, additional laboratory equipment etc. are being purchased. This school will be the feeder school for village level workers, stockmen etc. required during the Second Five Year Plan period.

(iii) *Demonstration Farms.*—Farms have been opened at Bhachau, Nakhatrana and Mundra. The one at Bhachau has made appreciable progress. The farm at Nakhatrana has also made good progress. The Mundra Farms, however, could not develop so far owing to difficulty of sweet water in the farm. New experimental wells have now been sunk in the farm. It is hoped to make the farm useful for horticulture in due course.

(iv) *Lift Irrigation at Rudramata Scheme.*—This scheme has been dropped and the amount has been diverted for the scheme of electrification of the Mundra town.

(v) *Improved seeds.*—The expenditure over this scheme is now met from the regular G.M.F. grant. The amount under this head was intended to be operated as a personal deposit account by the Agriculture Officer. This was disallowed by the Government of India later on. The expenditure is, therefore, met from the provision under the G.M.F. scheme.

## II. Animal Husbandry

(i) *Cattle .Development.*— So far as there has been no expenditure under this scheme. The original idea was to rear bulls and to supply them to the various centres. This idea was later on modified and it has now been suggested to the Government of India that the three principal pinjarapoles in Kutch should be supplied with pedigree cows and given subsidies for their maintenance so that their male progeny could be properly reared and supplied to villages. The scheme is pending approval of the Government of India.

(ii) *Key Village Centres.*—This scheme envisages the opening of three artificial insemination centres and 12 key village centres. The target has already been reached and an excess of Rs. 1·81 lakhs is anticipated.

(iii) *Sheep and goats development schemes.*—The formal approval of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture to this scheme is still awaited. In the meantime, a beginning has been made in respect of this scheme. About 80 sheep of the Dairy Superintendent have been transferred to the Animal Husbandry Department. A veterinary assistant surgeon has also been trained and put in charge of the scheme with headquarters temporarily located at Naliya. Necessary buildings for the farm are being constructed at Nakhatrana. After they are ready the sheep farm will be transferred to Nakhatrana. It is anticipated that there will be a saving to the tune of Rs. 1.10 lakhs under this scheme.

(iv) *Training.*—Five trainees from Kutch are at present studying in the Veterinary Colleges at Jubbalpore and Hissar. The sixth candidate, however, returned from Jubbalpore before completing the training for reasons of health.

(v) *Opening of three veterinary hospitals and rural dispensaries.*—The sanction of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture to the scheme is still awaited.

## III. Forests

The following schemes for the forest improvement were envisaged during the Plan period:—

1. *Silva Agriculture or Farm Forestry.*—The nurseries at Anjar and Nakhatrana with non-recurring expenditure—Rs. 2,000/-per year.

Recurring expenditure Rs. 7,000/-per year

2. *Survey and mapping of forests.*—About 1,20,000 acres are to be surveyed and mapped along with fixing of boundary stones. The expenditure will be as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Non-recurring | Rs. 3,000/- |
| Recurring-Pay and allowances of staff | Rs.5,000/- |

3. Fixation of sand dunes, planting of vegetation cover on the dunes, prevention of erosion of land and improvement of grass land. The scheme consists of planting of vegetation on the sand dunes. The recurring cost is Rs. 100 per acre based on the recommendation of the Inspector General of Forests (India). It is proposed to bring under vegetation 100 acres of land per year.

4. Improvement of mangrove areas per year—Rs. 5,000.

5. Planting of mangroves in 200 acres per year at the rate of Rs. 25 per acre. This will mean 1,000 acres *i.e.*, 125 miles of mangrove along the coast line from Mundra to Jakhau and onwards in Five years.

One forest nursery at Anjar has already been opened. Another at Nakhatrana will also be started. The land for the nursery has been acquired and a new well has been sunk for the farm.

The survey and mapping of the forest is being done departmentally since the work could not be entrusted to the Survey of India owing to the higher estimated cost.

The work of fixation of sand dunes and the improvement of mangrove area is also proceeding according to the schedule.

IV. Co-operative

There are at present 55 societies formed in Kutch. The department, however, hopes to organise about 200 more societies during the next 15 months. Since the activities of the department were started late in spite of the efforts of the department, it is estimated that there will be an overall saving of Rs. 7·34 lakhs in the Co-operative Department at the end of the first Five Year Plan.

V. Fisheries

The Five Year Plan of the Kutch State so far as the fishery is concerned is as follows:—

| Item | Provision in the plan Rs. |
|---|---|
| 1. Administration | ·30 |
| 2. Fish Curing Yards at Tuna and Luni | ·15 |
| 3. Dinghi with engine | ·10 |
| 4. Ice Plant | ·60 |
| 5. Dinghi with engine | ·10 |
| 6. Hire charges for a mobile van | ·15 |
| Total | 1·40 |

Out of these schemes, actually the construction of the Fish Curing Yard at Tuna has been done to some extent. Though the yard has been constructed, the water does not reach in sufficient quantity the masonry tank with the result that the yard can not be used at all. In consultation with the Fishery Officer and the State Engineer, action has to be taken to expand the Fish Curing Yard and also to see that the water reaches the tank in sufficient quantity. Further financial sanction has been issued for repairs to the launch 'Zari' and also putting into operation of a new dinghi. It is expected that all this work will be over by the end of the current Financial year. In order that the Fishery Officer may be able to devote full time attention to his work, it is proposed to shift him to Bhuj. Similarly the vacancies of two investigators are being shortly filled.

VI. Major Irrigation and Power Projects

The progress on the irrigation works in Kutch has been very satisfactory. It is anticipated that the four major and seven minor irrigation works will be completed much in advance of the end of the first Five Year Plan at least one year ahead.

Recently the Ministry of Food and Agriculture have also approved the scheme for undertaking 15 new irrigation works in Kutch estimated to cost about Rs. 55 lakhs. Out of this 24 lakhs have been allotted during the current year and the remaining may be allotted in the next financial year. The works that will be undertaken under the new scheme will be as follows:—

1. Mewasa, 2. Balachor, 3. Ardhoshini, 4. Gopalwadi Wandh, 5. Rahpar-Khokhra, 6. Kharwa, 7. Jatawada Pranthal, 8. Mauvana, 9. Dedhia, 10. Nalia, 11. Vighodi, 12. Phot, 13. Chang, 14. Lothia, 15. Padhar.

Similarly the Planning Commission has recently suggested that the State Government could also have a further allotment of about Rs. 20 lakhs during the current financial year for the major irrigation works. It is proposed to undertake the Rudramata Irrigation work out of this allotment. The major portion of the cost on the Rudramata Dam will be carried over to the next Five Year Plan.

The tenders for most of the irrigation works mentioned above, have already been invited and the works are expected to be started in January, 1955.

POWER PROJECTS

The progress of the Power Projects in Kutch has also been very satisfactory. Originally the plan of electricity development was only Rs. 11 lakhs which included Rs. 6·2 lakhs as compensation to be paid to the United Salt Works and Rs. 4·8 lakhs for construction of a new poor house at Bhuj and extension of lines at Bhuj and Mandvi. The first instalment of Rs. 3 lakhs has been paid to the United Salt Works and a further instalment of about Rs. 3·2 lakhs has still to be paid to them. The expenditure on the extension and the new power house at Bhuj has been in the neighbourhood of Rs. 4·2 lakhs. Thus the original target of expenditure and performance has been reached, so far as the electricity is concerned. Subsequently, however, the allotment of the electricity department was increased by Rs. 36 lakhs as follows:—

| | Rupees in lakhs. |
|---|---|
| 1. Nakhatrana electrification scheme | 12·0 |
| 2. Power House at Kandla | 20·0 |
| 3. Power House at Mundra | 4·0 |
| TOTAL | 36·0 |

All the preliminaries, so far as the Nakhatrana Power Station is concerned, have been completed and the work will be started during the first fortnight of January 1955. Similarly technical approval to

the Plans and estimates for the Mundra Power House have been received. Tenders for the structural work have also been accepted. If the present tempo continues the Mundra Power House will be ready by the end of June, 1955.

The work of constructing the power station at Kandla is being done by the Central Electricity Commission directly on behalf of the Kutch Government. The site for the power station has been selected and orders for the engines etc. have also been placed.

Subsequently after further discussion with the Central Electricity Commission it is proposed to further augment the electricity schemes in Kutch by another Rs. 13 lakhs by diverting the amount from the savings under other heads in the First Five Year Plan. This is expected to relieve the burden of the Second Five Year Plan, so far as the electricity schemes are concerned.

VII. INDUSTRIES

The Cottage Industries Board has been constituted. Grants-in-aid are also given to certain Cottage Industries in Kutch. The department, however, has not regularly been constituted. As suggested in the last development Conference at New Delhi the detailed proposal for the constitution of a regular department of Industries and Commerce in Kutch has been forwarded to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

VIII. TRANSPORT—ROADS

The progress of the schemes for the development of roads in Kutch has also been satisfactory.

IX. PORTS AND HARBOURS

The schemes under this head relates to the development of the following minor ports in Kutch:—

Mandvi, Mundra, Jakhau and Koteshwar.

During the remainder of the Plan period, the expenditure on these schemes is expected to increase considerably.

X. EDUCATION

(1) *Administration.*—This scheme envisages the strengthening of the education department, by addition of the posts of the office superintendent and staff for audio visual education. Though the post of Office Superintendent has been filled in, sanction to the post required for implementing the audio visual scheme is still awaited from the Ministry of Education with the result that the expenditure under this head does not show progress.

(2) PRIMARY EDUCATION

Opening of 20 new primary schools.—This scheme is progressing according to the schedule. Out of 20 schools uptil now 15 schools have been opened. The remaining 5 schools will be opened during the year 1955-56. In addition to this, 50 more schools will be opened during the plan period under the scheme to relieve educated unemployment.

(3) SECONDARY EDUCATION

Up-grading of the existing composite schools at Rahpar, Nakhatrana, Bhachau and Naliya.

The target under the scheme has been achieved in that all these four schools have been upgraded. The schools at Rahpar has been made a full-fledged High School. The classes VIII, IX and X have been added to the schools at Bhachau and Naliya and Class VIII has been added to the school at Nakhatrana.

(4) TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

*Expansion of the school of Art into a Vocational Training School.*—It has not been possible to undertake the scheme so far since the Ministry of Education have suggested a modified scheme. The State Government's comments on this scheme have already been sent to the Ministry of Education final reply from which is still awaited.

(5) PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION—TWO BAL MANDIRS AT BHUJ AND MANDVI.

This scheme has now been dropped.

(6) UNIVERSITY EDUCATION—ESTABLISHMENT OF A COLLEGE UP TO INTERMEDIATE GRADE

The progress of expenditure on this scheme has been very satisfactory. The college has been opened and will be upgraded from the next year to the degree course. A donation of 5 lakhs for the construction of the building for the college has been received. The plans and the estimates for the building are being modified as per suggestions of the Ministry of Education and the University Commission.

XI. MEDICAL

The expenditure on the schemes under this head has lagged far behind the target. The reasons for this short-fall are as follows:—

(i) *Administration.*—In addition to the expenditure on the four posts of Surgeon, Physician, Gynocologist and Pathologist required for the various development schemes of the Medical Department, this scheme includes the expenditure on the staff of the rural dispensaries also. Some of the posts sanctioned for the rural dispensaries have been filled in, while steps are being taken to recruit staff for the remaining vacant posts. Also the post of a Surgeon has only recently been filled in connection with the Union Public Service Commission. The other senior posts have still remained to be filled up.

(ii) *Education and Training.*—Four students studying in the Ayurvedic Medical College have each been granted scholarship of the value of Rs. 50. A medical graduate had been sent for training in the Public Health under the scheme. He has returned after completing the training.

(iii) *Construction of the Central Hospital at Bhuj.*—This building is to be constructed out of the donation of Rs. 3 lakhs, and the plans and estimates of this building have now been sanctioned by the Ministry of Health. The work will be started soon. The donation, however, is yet to be received from the donors.

(iv) *Construction of an Eye Hospital at Mandvi.*—The building for this hospital is also to be constructed from the donation of Rs. 1 lakh. The plans and estimates for this building have also been sanctioned by the Ministry of Health. This work will be started very soon.

(v) *Opening of rural dispensaries.*—During the year 1953-54 one rural dispensary at Dudhai has been opened. Recently three more dispensaries were opened—one each at Dhori, Manfara and Vayor. The other two dispensaries will be opened next year.

(vi) *Mobile dispensaries.*—Under this scheme opening of 5 mobile dispensaries is envisaged. Out of this, two mobile dispensaries have been stayed. Two more dispensaries will be started as soon as the vans are received from the Government of India.

(vii) *Construction of a mental hospital at Bhuj.*—The State Engineer has been asked to send revised plans and estimates to the Superintending Engineer, Bombay for technical approval.

(viii) *Construction of a hospital at Anjar.*—This hospital is to be constructed by the donors themselves. After construction of the building it will be handed over to the Government for management.

The proposals for the staff etc. are under the consideration of the Ministry of Health.

(ix) *Starting of a T.B. Clinic at Bhuj.*—The staff for the clinic has been sanctioned. The construction of the building has already been started from the 15th December, 1954.

(x) *Additions to T.B. Sanatorium at Bharapar.*—The sanatorium was taken over by the State Government in July, 1954. The plans and estimates for alteration to the building to accommodate 25 additional beds are being prepared by the State Engineer. A proposal for the absorption of the existing staff at the sanatorium was sent to the Ministry of Health. They have, however, asked further information on certain points.

XII. Public Health

(i) *Administration.*—As the Public Health Department in Kutch was set up only in the year 1953-54, expenditure on this scheme during the first two years was nil and in the third year it was negligible. The appointment of the District Health Officer has now been made. A B.C.G. Officer has also been appointed recently.

(ii) *Training.*—Seven candidates have been selected and sent for training in the Sanitary Inspector's Course at Bombay.

(iii) *Anti-Malaria Scheme.*—Under the National Malaria Control Scheme, Kutch has been allotted one unit. The Anti-Malaria measures in Kutch are being adequately taken. After the two four wheeled trucks are received from the Ministry of Health, it will be possible to cover under this scheme all the villages in Kutch.

(iv) *Opening of Milk Centres.*—Though this scheme envisages the opening of 4 milk centres, only two such centres have been started in the Bhuj—Nakhatrana area run by dais due to non-availability of health visitors.

(v) *Distribution of Fruits etc.*—A revised scheme for distribution of fruits etc. to the primary school children especially for poor class children has been undertaken by the Public Health Department.

(vi) *Distribution of multi-vitamin tablets.*—The tablets are being supplied to needy patients from the dispensaries all over the State and also in the villages where there are no dispensaries, through Public Health staff.

(vii) *Publicity and propaganda.*—Occasionally pamphlets are being issued by the Public Health and Medical Departments for publicity and propaganda.

XIII. WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CLASSES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

(a) *Administration.*—Besides the expenditure on additional staff required for the implementation of the schemes relating to this department, this scheme includes provision on account of T.A. & D.A. to non-officials for attending the meetings of the Backward Class Advisory Committee.

(b) *Education.*—(1) Grant-in-aid to the Gandhi Harijan Balashram, Mandvi both boys and girls sections;

(2) Grants for free books and clothing to Backward Class students —Primary classes;

(3) Grants-in-aid to the Harijan Chhatralaya, Bhuj; and

(4) Grant-in-aid to the Thacker Bapa Vidyarthi Ashram, Anjar.

Benefits under these schemes have been derived by about 1,200 Backward Class Students in Kutch.

(5) Scholarships to Backward Class students for industrial training in higher education.

Under this scheme scholarships to 15 students were awarded during the year 1953-54.

(6) Government hostel at Naliya:

The superintendent for this hostel has been appointed. Sanction for the purchase of miscellaneous articles like utensils, beds, etc. has been issued and the hostel has started functioning.

(7) Social Education Centres:

Three centres sanctioned under this scheme during the year 1953-54 are still working. So far 30 adults have taken advantage of this scheme.

(c) *Grants and loans for construction of houses for Backward Class members.*—The schemes prepared by the Government of Kutch are under the consideration of the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

(d) *Repairs to Harijan wells.*—With a view to improving the drinking water supply to the Harijan during the year 1952-53, 44 wells were repaired.

(e) *Grants to Social Agencies.*—Four workers have been employed for field work and propaganda in connection with the uplift of Backward Classes in Kutch. They are working under the Kutch branch of the Harijan Sewak Sangh.

## (8) Progress of the Community Development Project:

Activities in the Community Project—Bhuj-Nakhatrana Block—since 2nd October, 1952 are as under:—

*Agriculture.*—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (*i*) Distribution of improved seeds of wheat, bajra, paddy, jowar etc. | 779 | B.Mds. |
| (*ii*) Number of compost pits dug | 826 | |
| (*iii*) Number of fruit trees | 51,000 | |
| (*iv*) Area under vegetable cultivation | 147 | acres |
| (*v*) Area under green manuring | 426 | acres |
| (*vi*) Number of improved agricultural implements distributed to the people | 46 | |
| (*vii*) Number of demonstration held | 200 | |
| Number of villages reached in demonstration | 60 | |
| Number of persons reached in demonstration | 300 | |
| (*viii*) Number of trees | 10,193 | |
| (*ix*) Fertilisers used | 1,500 | B. Mds. |

*Animal Husbandry.*—

| | |
|---|---|
| (*i*) Number of veterinary dispensaries | 1 |
| (*ii*) Number of artificial insemination centres | 1 |
| (*iii*) Number of key village centres | 6 |
| (*iv*) Natural services | 1,369 |
| (*v*) Artificial insemination | 1,313 |
| (*vi*) Castration | 259 |
| (*vii*) Progeny born from pedegree bulls | 705 |
| (*viii*) Animals treated | 36,614 |

*Irrigation.*—

| | |
|---|---|
| (*i*) Number of tanks constructed during 1953-54 under G.M.F. and Community Project | 12<br>20 |
| (*ii*) Number of tanks under construction during 1954-55 under G.M.F. | 14 |
| (*iii*) Number of irrigation wells repaired under G.M.F. | 46 |
| (*iv*) Number of new irrigation wells constructed under G.M.F. | 198 |

*Irrigation and reclamation.*—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (*i*) Land under dry cultivation | 1,538 | acres |
| (*ii*) Land under wet cultivation | 2,504 | acres |

*Loans for irrigation.*—

| | |
|---|---|
| (*i*) Loans advanced for irrigation purposes | Rs. 6,10,000 |
| (*ii*) Loans advanced for reclamation purposes | Rs. 19,025 |
| Further 4 applications are sanctioned and others are under scrutiny. | |
| (*iii*) Loans advanced under G.M.F. scheme in the Project Area | Rs. 4,00,000 |

*Healt·uh and Ruar Sanita*

| | |
|---|---|
| (*i*) Number of wells for drinking water purposes on Sanitary lines | 70 |
| (*ii*) Number of wells (for drinking purposes) under construction on sanitary basis | 14 |
| (*iii*) Number of mobile dispensaries moving in the Project area | 1 (CP) plus Medical Deptt.) |
| Daily average attendance is 200 patients | |
| (*iv*) Number of soak pits | 394 |
| (*v*) Number of trench latrines | 14 |
| (*vi*) Number of milk, centres (Virani, Manjal, Nakhatrana) | 3 |
| (*vii*) Prenatal cases } Attended by midwives and | 90 |
| (*viii*) Ante-natal cases } qualified dais of | 110 |
| (*ix*) Delivery cases } C.P.A. | 40 |
| (*x*) Daily average attendance of children taking advantage at the three milk centres | 150 |
| (*xi*) Persons vaccinated | 50 |

*Education and Social Education*

| | |
|---|---|
| (*i*) Number of Primary Schools (C.P.) opened since 2nd October, 1952 | 9 |
| (*ii*) Number of Primary Schools (Education Department) | 2 |
| (*iii*) Number of Primary Schools (District Local Board) | 1 |
| (*iv*) Number of Primary Schools (Backward Class Department) | 1 |
| (*v*) Number of school buildings under construction | 5 |
| (*vi*) Number of libraries | 16 |
| (*vii*) Number of recreation centres | 4 |
| (*viii*) People who attended the films shows by the Mobile Cinema Vans | 80,000 |
| (*ix*) Number of villages benefited by the mobile cinema van | 80 |
| (*x*) Centres for circulating libraries | 21 |
| (*xi*) Estimated work on school buildings, library buildings, additions, alterations and repairs to the school buildings including peoples contribution comes to | Rs. 2·60 lakhs |

*Communications*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Pacca roads | 39 miles |
| 2. Roads surveyed | 85 miles |
| 3. Plans and estimates of roads completed | 62 miles |
| 4. Number of bridges constructed | 5 |
| 5. Number of causeways constructed | 72 |
| 6. Number of culverts constructed | 50 |
| 7. Kachha roads completed including K.S.M.S. | 22 miles |

*Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Number of spinning wheels distributed | 110 |
| 2. Extra income earned by the people from the spinning wheels within the last eight months | Rs. 900 |
| 3. Number of Wardha Ghanis received and to be installed | 4 |

3. The following works have been sanctioned by the Ministry of Transport and will be started soon:—

(a) Construction of seven minor bridges from miles 52/0 to 58/3 of the Manjal-Lakhpat Road.

(b) Construction of a bridge across the Bhavanipur River between miles 39/7 and 40/0 of the Roha-Bita Road.

(c) Earthwork and murrumming of Samakhiali-Chitred Railway Station section of the Samakhiali-Khirai Road.

(d) Construction of the Kandla-Chirai section of the Kandla-Ahmedabad National High ways. No. 8A in Kutch (Excluding cross drainage works.)

4. About 40 (forty) miles of the existing water bound macadam roads have been remetalled.

*Minor Ports.*—The Five Minor Ports in Kutch namely Mundra, Mandvi, Jakhau, Koteshwar and Lakhpat are administered by the Ministry of Transport through the Chief Commissioner for Kutch and their working is financed from the Minor Ports Fund. As the cost of certain facilities considered as essential at these ports could not be met out of the revenue of these ports, a provision of Rs. 13.4 lakhs was included in the Five Year Plan for loans from the Central Government for completing these development works.

A steady progress was maintained in the execution of development schemes included in the First Five Year Plan for the Minor Ports of Kutch. The details are as under :—

*Mundra.*—Sanction of the construction of the staff quarters at Mundra Port, construction of tidal cabin for the automatic tide gauge and barbed wire fencing for the port yard have been obtained, works are in progress and are expected to be completed before March, 1955.

The new port of Mandra has been declared open for traffic, coastal as well as foreign. This has been of great advantage. The Salt Works located near the port have also commenced production and about 25,000 tons of salt will be exported from the New Port during the year.

*Mandvi.*—The development of the Mandvi port and improvement works there are still under investigation. The repairs to the existing structures have been carried out during the year.

A Second Class Meteorological Observatory was established at the port of Mandvi. The observatory has been very useful in forecasting weather conditions in the Gulf of Kutch.

*Jakhau.*—The construction of 7⅓ miles of link road from Jakhau to new port, alongwith a major causeway of 450 feet length on the Sang Creek, have been completed. The work on staff quarters, office buildings and godowns has also been completed.

Sanctions for the construction of a 100 feet long jetty, reclamation platform of 300 x 100' an enclosures for the port area have been received. All these works are expected to be completed before March, 1955.

*Koteshwar.*—The hydrographic survey of the Kori creek has been completed.

*Crafts and Equipments.*—The construction of 1 tug of 176 H.P. and 6 barges each of 100 tons has been sanctioned. The work was started in April 1954. The crafts will be available before March, 1955.

Equipment for the workshop at Mandvi has been obtained. A workshop will also be established at Mandvi for the maintenance of the crafts.

10. Grow More Food

*Sinking of new wells.*—The grant sanctioned and the expenditure incurred under this head during the current year are as under:—

| | Grants sanctioned | Expenditure incurred upto December 1954. |
|---|---|---|
| oan 5,00,000/- | | 5,125 |
| ubsidy 2,50,000/- | | 2,200 |

*Construction of Sluice, Sluice Tunnels.*—The construction of five . M. F. tanks *viz.* Geniasar, Kapdisar, Kotae Bhuvadand and Japan ere sanctioned. The work on them was started in March, 1954 nd continued during the financial year of 1954—55. The following xpenditure has been incurred upto 31st December, 1954.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| y | 921 4 0 |
| A. | 644 15 0 |
| A. | 31 0 0 |
| her Charges | 3,39,551 0 0 |

*Contour Bunding.*—An advertisement for loans for contour bunding as given in Mahesuli Patrika, local papers and the Kutch Government gazette. A number of applications for this work have

been received from the cultivators from all over the State as under:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bhuj | 51 |
| Anjar | 15 |
| Bhachau | 7 |
| Rahpar | .. |
| Mundra | 3 |
| Lakhpat | 2 |
| Abdasa | 11 |
| Mandvi | 11 |
| Khawada | 2 |
| Nakhatrana | 10 |
| | 112 |

*Town Compost.*—Recently sanction has been received for Rs. 75,000/- to be given as loans to 3 municipalities at Bhuj, Mandvi and Anjar for the purchase of 3 tractors with trailers.

*Distribution of super-phosphate.*—Rs. 3,000/- have been sanctioned by the Government of India, out of which Rs. 1,705/- is grant and Rs. 6,250/- is loan. As the super-phosphate purchased formerly was nearly exhausted at most of the centres, 25 tons have been purchased and stocks are maintained at all the centres.

*Distribution of Bone meal.*—The Government of India have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 1,200 and recoverable expenditure of Rs. 3,750/- for the sale and distribution of 20 tons of bone meal. Efforts are being made to popularise and introduce the use of bone meal in this State.

*Improved seeds.*—The vegetable seeds worth Rs. 385/15 were purchased and distributed. There was a demand for better quality of paddy seeds from the cultivators, and therefore 20 B. Mds. of seeds were purchased and distributed and further quantity of 40 B. Mds. was purchased. 150 Maunds of kenphad wheat seeds were also distributed during the year.

## 11. Education

During the year, Inter Science class and Junior B.A. (Honours) classes in Gujarati, History and Economics have been started in the Intermediate College, Bhuj.

Thirty more new primary single teacher schools under the scheme of Relieving the Educated Employment have been opened in rural areas.

Five more schools have been opened under the First Five Year Plan during the year 1954-55.

The Rahpar middle school which was upgraded last year was made full fledged High School during the year.

The Bhachau Middle School was upgraded to class X in the year 1954-55. Schools at Naliya and Nakhatrana have been upgraded to middle schools. The Middle School at Bhujpar managed by private agency has been taken over by the Government along with the School Building.

Social Centres—one at Dhaneti and another at Dudhai—have been functioning since August 1954. They are working satisfactorily.

Two graduate teachers have been deputed for Basic Training at Baroda.

Four Primary teachers have been deputed by the Government for Basic Training at Kathlal.

Three graduate teachers were deputed for N.C.C. Pre-commissioned training conducted at Nasirabad, for a period of 3 months.

One woman teacher was deputed for N.C.C. at New Delhi.

Two more N.C.C. Junior division troops for boys have been opened—one at Anjar and another at Adipur. Junior division troops for girls have recently been started in the Indrabai Girls' School, Bhuj.

The A.C.C. activities have been functioning since 1953 in all High Schools and the present strength of the A.C.C. Cadets is about 1,000.

The sanction for starting circulating libraries has been received. An order for the purchase of equipment and books has been placed.

To popularise Hindi amongst the masses, the Government has sanctioned Rs. 2,000/- towards the grants to the Hindi teaching centres in Kutch.

An order for the purchase of one Motor Van for showing films etc. in rural areas has been placed.

Equipment by way of charts, maps etc. worth Rs. 2,000/- will be given to Primary Schools during this year.

One Social Service Camp of 15 days' duration will be held in the month of February for 120 A.C.C. Cadets selected from all High Schools of Kutch. This will be managed by the N.C.C. authorities.

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One Social Service Camp of 15 days' duration will be held in the month of February for 120 A.C.C. Cadets selected from all High Schools of Kutch. This will be managed by the N.C.C. authorities.

Five Radio Sets have been given to the Gram Panchayats at Naliya, Nakhatrana, Bhachau, Ranpar and Bidada from the amount of the Kutch Benevolent Fund during the year 1954-55.

12. MEDICAL ..

During the year the following new estimates for the development of medical facilities were undertaken:—

(A) *Hospitals.*—A new General hospital will be constructed at Bhuj out of the donation of Rs. 3 lakhs. The plans and estimates have been technically approved and the construction work will shortly be undertaken by the Public Works Department.

(2) *Eye Hospital at Mandvi.*—This will also be constructed from the donation of Rs. 1 lakh. The plans and estimates for this building have also been technically approved and the construction work will shortly be started by the Public Works Department.

(3) Another Hospital at Anjar will also be constructed and equipped at a cost of Rs. 5 lakhs by a private trust and then handed over to the Government.

(B) *Dispensaries.*—It is proposed to open 3 new rural dispensaries and 5 mobile dispensaries during the entire plan period. Out of these two rural dispensaries started functioning, 4 more dispensaries will also start functioning as soon as the appointment of doctors is made. Out of the five mobile dispensaries to be opened during the plan period, two have already been started and two more will be started as soon as vans for the same are available.

A Maternity Home has been started at Bhachau.

T.B. Sanatorium at Bharapar has already been taken over by the Government from the Private Trust, and will be expanded from its present capacity of 37 beds to 150 beds in due course.

A new T.B. Clinic Building is being constructed at Bhuj.

(C) *Medical Training.*—At present 4 scholarships for M.B.B.S. course and 4 for Ayurvedic course are being given to the students of Kutch. A training course of mid-wives has also been started at the Jubilee Hospital at Bhuj.

A scheme for subsidising private medical practitioners and encouraging them to settle in rural areas is also in force. Every year Eye Relief Camps in different talukas of the State are being held.

Recently the reorganisation of the Medical Department has also been sanctioned by the Government of India and the revised scales of pay have been made applicable to them.

*Public Health Department.*—A new Department, called Public Health Department, has been established from the year 1953. The activities of this department are in brief as under:—

1. Rural and Urban Sanitation.
2. Propaganda, publicity and health education.
3. Opening of milk centres for children.
4. Distribution of milk, fruits etc. to the primary school children.
5. Distribution of multi-vitamin tablets.
6. National Malaria Control Scheme.

This State has been allotted one small malaria control unit and the activities have been spread all over Kutch. D.D.T. is being sprayed regularly and the Paludrine tablets are supplied to the public free of cost.

B.C.G. Vaccination campaign has also been started and necessary publicity and propaganda to check the T.B. is being made by this section. Posters and pamphlets are also issued and posted at various places.

# XI

# MANIPUR

## 1. Political

The Council of Advisers which was constituted with effect from 6th May, 1953 continued to function. The political atmosphere was peaceful till about the end of 1954 when the Praja Socialist Party launched a 'Satyagraha' movement for the establishment of a Legislative Assembly about which details are furnished in the next section of this note.

## 2. Law and Order Situation

The law and order situation was normal throughout the year. From the middle of November however, the Praja Socialist Party launched a movement with the professed objective of restoration of the Legislative Assembly for the State which was dissolved when the State was merged with India on October 15, 1949. The Party sent volunteers to picket Government offices and residences of Government officers and block public roads. The Police put up with the situation all through with great forbearance. The agitation however turned violent about the middle of December. Police parties deputed to disperse unlawful assemblies blocking roads were pelted with stones and assaulted. On 17th December, 1954, a Police party deputed to disperse a PSP-organised mob blocking the important Imphal-Palel Road about a furlong from the Secretariat was violently assaulted in consequence of which firing had to be resorted to which resulted in injuries to some persons. Several officers and men of the Police also sustained injuries from stones thrown by the mob. On the same day, a PSP-sponsored crowd trespassed into the Congress Office at Imphal and kidnapped Shri Krishnamohan Singh, an Adviser and prominent Congress leader. Shri Singh was however recovered soon by the Police. An order banning assembly of five or more persons in Imphal was promulgated on 17the December, 1954 and continues still. After this, the agitation quietened at Imphal but attempts are being made by leaders of the Party to spread it in the hill areas.

## 3. Agrarian Reforms

The former Manipur Administration had provided that no person would be allowed to hold more than 25 acres of land without obtaining special permission from the Government. This prevented

the formation of Zamindaries and Jagirdaries in this State and the accumulation of large areas of land in single hands. There is, as a result, not much of a land problem in this State. The bulk of agricultural land is owned by peasant proprietors direct from the Government. Tenants on cash rent are rare. There are however a considerable number of tenants on produce rent. This latter class of tenants enjoy no rights over the land under their occupation. The Government have decided that some sort of legislation should be enacted conferring some status on these tenants. Since however the enactment of a law for the purpose is bound to take some time and while such legislation is considered, the landlords might resort to large scale resumption of land from the occupation of the tenants, it is being examined whether the South Kanara Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1954 could immediately be extended to this State, under the Part 'C' States (Laws) Act, thus providing protection to tenants from eviction. This Act provides protection to tenants from eviction by landlords except for certain special reasons and does not dealt with any other matters. The plan is to freeze the position of the landlords *vis-a-vis* their tenants for the time being while a suitable tenancy legislation is devised.

### 4. Settlement Operations

The Government of India in the Ministry of Food & Agriculture has sanctioned the starting of re-settlement operations in the Manipur Valley in 1955-56. An amount of Rs. 1,72,200/- has been accepted for inclusion in the budget of this Administration for 1955-56 for this purpose. It has been decided that the operations should be based on a new survey of the whole Valley by the plane table method, after a theodolite traverse. According to the scheme as approved, the work will be spread over three years. The land records appertaining to the Manipur Valley are not upto-date and are in a state of confusion. Land revenue is assessed at the flat rate of Rs. 9/- per pari (one pari is equal to 2½ acres) irrespective of the quality of the land. It is proposed to make a new assessment, on the basis of classification of the land according to its productive value, in the course of the re-settlement operations.

### 5. Integration of Services and Administrative Reorganisation including Police and Judiciary

In order to speed up development works in the State, especially in respect of Communications, the Government of India have sanctioned a post of Superintending Engineer for Manipur and Tripura and also the creation of a 2nd P.W.D. Division consisting of 3 Subdivisions in the Manipur P.W.D. There are thus two Divisions sanctioned for Manipur against one which was in existence from

before. In addition to this, a separate Irrigation Sub-division has been sanctioned to study flood control problems and to help in the maintenance and repairs of the existing river bunds. In order to facilitate its working, the Assam Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Act, 1941 has also been introduced in Manipur and one of the Executive Engineers has been appointed as Embankment officer. Unfortunately however, it was not possible to fill up any of the technical posts either in the 2nd P.W.D. Division or the Irrigation Sub-division during the whole year in spite of efforts by Central Government and Central Water and Power Commission.

Besides the above, the posts of Director of Education, Director of Industries, Director of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Officer have been sanctioned to put the different departments on a proper footing and to accelerate the various development schemes. Regarding Forest Development Schemes, the Senior Conservator of Forests, Assam has been consulted and he personally inspected the forest development works taken up in the State. Reorganisation of the different departments of the State had been completed except in Education and Public Works Departments.

Manipur and Tripura continue to have a joint Judicial Commissioner as before. The strength of the police force, the number of police stations and Out-posts remain as they were in 1953. The services of a regular Army officer have been applied for to act as Commandant for the Manipur Rifles which is the armed wing of the State Police force.

**6. Important Legislation Undertaken and Laws Extended**

For the construction, maintenance, management, removal and control of embankment and for the better drainage and improvement of land in this State, the Assam Embankment and Drainage Act, 1941 was extended to this State in July, 1954.

A Bill called the Manipur Courts and Miscellaneous Matters Bill has been drafted by the Government of India for the regulation of courts in this State. It is expected to be brought before the Parliament during the Budget Session of 1955.

A Bill called the Manipur State Hill Peoples (Administration) Regulation (Amendment) Bill 1954 was introduced in the Rajya Sabha in 1954. The Bill aims at introducing the democratic principle in the matter of election of village authorities in the hill areas of Manipur. Certain matters arising out of the discussion in the Rajya Sabha on the Bill are now under examination by this Administration.

A proposal for the introduction of the Assam Rural Panchayat Act, 1948 with suitable amendments to this State is under the consideration of the Government of India.

## 7. General Financial Position

The estimated expenditure of this State will exceed the estimated revenue by over Rs. 1 crore during 1954-55, the estimated receipts being Rs. 28,84,000 and expenditure Rs. 1,28,91,700. During 1954-55, the Government of India sanctioned provision to the extent of Rs. 51,64,200 for expenditure under the Five Year Plan and Community Development Project. This is exclusive of Rs. 4,02,600 sanctioned for normal development works. Besides this, a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs has been earmarked for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes.

The average income of this State for the last four years from 1950-51 to 1953-54 was Rs. 32,17,846 as against the average expenditure of Rs. 68,04,752 during the said period. The income has been steady round about Rs. 32 lakhs whereas the expenditure has arisen from Rs. 39,53,326 in 1950-51 to Rs. 1,15,43,513 in 1953-54.

During the year under report, an amount of Rs. 2,19,500 was reappropriated out of savings in the Area Budget to meet expenditure for the National Extension Service Block at Mao-Maram and for an additional half-unit sanctioned under the Malaria Control Scheme.

In addition to the expenditure included in the general budget, the Government of India made an allotment of Rs. 63,05,000 for payment of War Damage Compensation and of Rs. 22 lakhs for compensation for lands acquired or acquisitioned during the War. Separate grants were also received for Grow More Food schemes, Crop Protection, Relief of Educated un-employment and urban basic training Schools and Improvement of Sericulture. A grant of Rs. 2,36,000 was received from the Central Road Funds for the development of roads.

There is little chance of expanding the revenues of this State in the near future but since it is a backward State with a large tribal population scattered over wide areas, the expenditure is likely to exceed the revenue for many years to come.

## 8. Progress and Implementation of Development Projects with Special Reference To

(i) Grow More Food Schemes.

Under the Grow More Food Campaign the Government distributed 50 mds. of Peas, 40 mds. of Gram, 208 mds. 10 srs. of Potato and 74 mds. of Wheat to the intending growers subject to return of the same quantity at the next harvest or their equivalent in money.

No expenditure was incurred under the Plant Protection Scheme and Crop Competition Scheme as sanction was received very late.

(ii) Development of Communications (Roads).

The length and category of roads in 1949-50, 1952-53 and 1953-54 were as follows:—

| Category of Roads | Lengths of Roads maintained | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1949-50 | 1952-53 | 1953-54 |
| 1. Surface-painted | 8 miles | 18 miles | 40 miles |
| 2. Metalled | 21½ ,, | 19½ ,, | 28 ,, |
| 3. Shingled | 87 ,, | 137¼ ,, | 156¾ ,, |
| 4. Kutcha Roads | 105½ ,, | 56 ,, | 159 ,, |
| 5. Construction of New Kutcha Roads | Nil | Nil | 22 ,, |
| 6. Construction of Kongba bridge (Major) | Nil | Nil | Completed |
| 7. Construction of Eriosemba bridge (Major) | Nil | Nil | 50% ,, |
| 8. Construction of Tadabi-Tungjoi Road | Nil | 4 miles | Jeepable upto 8 miles |
| 9. Construction of Tamenglong Road | | | Do. |

The following are proposed to be added in 1954-55.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Surface-painting | 15 miles |
| 2. Shingling | 2 ,, |
| 3. Tadabi-Tungjoi Road | To be Jeepable upto 12 miles |
| 4. Eriosemba bridge | To be completed |
| 5. Tamenglong-Kangpokpi Road | To be Jeepable upto 29 Miles |

Survey work for the Litan-Ukhrul Road was completed and Estimates are now with the Government of India. Survey work of the Cachar Road Khengjang Bridle path are in progress.

## DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (ROAD TRANSPORT)

The Manipur State Transport Department which was established in 1949 just before the integration of the State with the Centre continued to function. The number of vehicles at its disposal up to the end of March, 1954 was as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Station Wagons | 3 |
| 2. Passenger Buses | 17 |
| 3. Load trucks. | 36 |

The Department runs services on the following routes :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Imphal | — | Dimapur Road | 134 miles. |
| 2. Kohima | — | Dimapur Road | 46 ,, |
| 3. Imphal | — | Pukhao Road | 13 ,, |
| 4. Imphal | — | Churachandpur Road | 38 ,, |
| 5. Imphal | — | Kakching Road | 28 ,, |
| 6. Imphal | — | Kangchup Hill | 10 ,, |

The Department continued to run the Railways Out-Agencies at Kohima and Imphal in the year under report The Mail-service on

the Imphal-Kimapur Road ceased to be in the hands of the Department as the service was given by the P. & T. Department to the lowest tenderer, which are a private concern.

The working of the Department in 1952-53 and 1953-54 are given below:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Capital Invested. | Rs. 6,33,082—9-3p. | Rs. 10,53,651—2-7p. |
| 2. | Gross Receipts | Rs. 5,04,986—7-10p. | Rs. 6,00,197—8-5p. |
| 3. | Total expenditure including Depreciation & interest — | Rs. 5,44,093-12-7p. | Rs. 5,99,156-5-7p. |
| 4. | Net Result — | Rs. —39,107-4-9p. | Rs. +1,041-4-10p. |

In 1954-55, it is proposed to add 3 buses.

Excepting the Imphal-Pukhao Road on which passenger service is the monopoly of the State Government, on all other routes, the Department is facing competition from the Private Operators. In view of the peculiar conditions obtaining in Manipur, the load trucks had been permitted to carry passengers so far but this is proposed to be stopped from 1st January, 1955 and provision made for safer and more comfortable passenger transport. The number of private buses and load trucks are 6 and 408 respectively.

(iii) Medical and Public Health Departments.

**Improvement of Medical Facilities.**—In the year 1954-55 a sum of Rs. 2,19,200 has been provided for improvement of medical facilities in Manipur. So far Rs. 27,221/9/9 have been expended towards the following schemes:—

1. **Training Facilities.**—(i) Two regular M.B.B.S. students have been sent to the Assam Medical College and Dharbhanga Medical College, Bihar, with stipends at Rs. 50 p.m. (ii) one Licentiate A.S. II has been deputed for condensed M.B.B.S. course in the latter college, (iii) one lady student has also been sent for B.Sc., (Hons) nursing course in New Delhi (iv) another 9 trainees in regular M.B.B.S. course and 2 in condensed course are in different stages of their classes (v) one A.S. II officer has completed a diploma course in Malariology in 1954-55 (vi) one nurse has also been deputed to T.B. Health visitors course in Calcutta.

2. **Compounder and Midwife Training Institutions.**—36 compounders and 47 midwife trainees have been admitted in the compounder and midwife training classes. 42 compounder students and 17 midwife students appeared in the last final examination. 14

compounders and 10 midwives came out successful. A sum of Rs. 20/-P.M. has been awarded as stipend to each of the 10 meritorious compounder and midwife students.

3. **Indigenous Dai Training Scheme in the Community Project Area.**—An indigenous Dai training scheme had been started in the year 1953-54 and the scheme is being continued in 1954-55. Local Dais are given training by the midwives posted in the Community Project area under the supervision of the medical officers.

4. **Establishment of Maternity Child Welfare Centres.**—A regular Maternity and Child Welfare Centre had been opened at the Civil Hospital at Imphal in 1953-54. The scheme is now in full swing in 1954-55. A lady doctor has been trained for the maternity welfare service. Through this centre, 21,000 lbs. of dried skimmed milk received from UNICEF and 4 Drums from the American Baptist Mission, Dibrugarh have been distributed to children free of cost. Opening of ten more centres of this type in the backward areas of the State is under contemplation.

5. For improving maternity service, one midwife has been posted to each of the 10 outlying hospitals.

**Leprosy Scheme.**—In order to check the spread of Leprosy and to improve the treatment facilities for the disease obtaining in the State, a scheme was started in 1953-54 at Imphal and Tamenglong. Construction of 15 pucca sheds for leprosy patients and a ward for segregating healthy children of the patients and appointment of staff etc., were completed in 1953-54. The scheme was in full operation during 1954-55.

7. **Touring Dispensary.** One touring dispensary which was started in 1953-54 for carrying medical facilities to the interior of the hills continued to operate during 1954-55. Another such dispensary for the western hill areas is also under implementation.

8. **Mobile Dispensary.**—A scheme for 4 mobile Health Units for the valley areas has already been completed. The Director General of Health Services, New Delhi, has placed indent with Director General Supplies and Disposals, New Delhi for 4 mobile vans equipped with necessary medical equipments, cinematography machines etc., for this State. Necessary staff has also been sanctioned by the Government of India this year. The scheme will be started as soon as the vans arrive.

9. **National Malaria Control Unit.**—A half-unit for Malaria Control which had been sanctioned by the Government of India in 1953-54 is now in full operation. So far, 818 villages have been

sprayed with D.D.T. this year. Another half-unit has also been sanctioned by the Government of India this year with necessary staff and equipments. This unit will be put into operation soon.

10. **B.C.G. Vaccination Scheme.**—B.C.G. vaccination scheme for vaccination against T.B. has been functioning since 1952. 2,48,623 persons have been tested upto 31st December, 1954, 1,36,165 persons have been vaccinated and 84,174 persons have been found to be of positive tuberculine.

11. **Peripatetic and Camp Dispensaries.**—With the assistance of the public, 7 peripatetic dispensaries and two camp dispensaries are being run in the valley area.

12. **Subsidised Dispensary.**—In addition to the already established ten dispensaries, another 10 subsidised dispensaries have been started this year with the assistance of the public.

13. **Free Distribution of Medicines.**—Patent medicines worth Rs. 10,000 with necessary directions for use have been distributed free of cost amongst the hill men. The distribution was made through the village chiefs in 99 distributing centres.

14. **T.B. and V.D. Clinic in the Civil Hospital.**—T.B. and V.D. Clinics which had been started in 1953 continued to function. There are free X-Ray, Laboratory Services and treatment facilities. With the offer made by H.H. the Maharaja of Manipur and Rajkumar Mangisana Singh, construction of one T.B. Hospital is now under contemplation. 1,684 persons have received treatment during the year under report so far.

15. **School Health Service and inspection of school children.**—A scheme to look after the general health of the school going children of the Government Institutions has been in operation since 1952. For this purpose, one male doctor and one lady doctor have been appointed. They completed three rounds of inspection of all Government Institutions during the year under report.

16. **Improvement of Laboratory Facilities.**—Outlying hospitals both in the hills and valley have been provided with Microscopes and other laboratory equipment. More Surgical facilities are made available to the Hospitals.

17. **Vaccination and Re-Vaccination.**—Measures against small pox are being carried on, on a large scale.

18. In the year 1954-55, 2 doctors, one Nursing Sister, 9 compounders, 2 nurses, 3 midwives, 1 clerk, 7 menials, 60 N.M.C.P. field

workers, 2 drivers, 2 cleaners, 13 permanent vaccinators and 16 temporary vaccinators have been appointed for the above mentioned schemes.

19. **Construction Works.**—In the year under report, construction of the hospitals at Thoubal, Nambol, Ukhrul, Tamenglong have been completed. Two garages at the Civil Hospital, Imphal have also been constructed.

20. **UNICEF Assistance.**—Two trucks for malaria control unit have been supplied by the UNICEF to this State. Two more are in transit. Several other items on technical assistance also have been provided to this State.

21. **Public Health, and Village Water Supply Scheme.**—A sum of Rs. 50,000 has been provided for improvement of water supply arrangements in village areas. A scheme for excavation of 30 tanks of the standard dimension of 150'x100'x10' is under implementation.

**Miscellaneous Matters.**—Water-sealed pit latrines have been introduced in some of the village areas. The scheme had been first introduced in 1953-54 on an experimental basis and was continued during the year.

(iv) Education.

**Higher Education.**—There is only one Government College called the Dhanamanjuri College which impart higher education upto the Degree Course both in Arts and Science. A new Science Block building has been added to it following the opening of B.Sc. Classes. Honours course has been opened in Economics in 1954. The strength of the enrolment was 587 in 1954 against 435 in 1953.

**Secondary & Primary Education.**—One more Government High School has been established at Thoubal, 14 miles from Imphal in 1954. In addition to this, 5 Government Middle English Schools and 43 Government Primary Schools have been opened. Of these schools, 4 Middle English Schools and 26 Primary Schools are located in Thoubal Community Project area. The number of Government and Aided Institutions in 1953-54 and 1954-55 are given below:

| | Government | | Aided | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1953-54 | 1954-55 | 1953-54 | 1954-55 |
| College | 1 | 1 | Nil. | Nil. |
| High Schools. | 3 | 5 | 14 | 15 |
| Middle English Schools. | 23 | 28 | 16 | 26 |
| Primary Schools. | 361 | 497 | 156 | 211 |
| Urban Basic. | Nil. | 1 | Nil. | Nil. |
| Poly-technic. | Nil. | Nil. | 1 | 1 |
| Arts Schools. | Nil. | Nil. | Nil. | 1 |

**Teachers' Training.**—15 Graduate teachers have been sent for B.T. and B.Ed. Training in the year 1954. Out of 8 teachers sent for B.T. and B.Ed. Training in 1953, five came out successful and 3 failed. These 3 teachers appeared at the B.T. Examination again at their own expense and one of them came out successful in 1954. The remaining two are appearing again for the next B.T. Examination at their own expense.

The Teachers' Training Institute which was temporarily established in 1952-53 continued to function. The number of trainees in the Institution in 1954 was 60 of which 30 were for the Normal Training Course and 30 for the Guru Training Course. The Normal Training Course lasts two years and the Guru Training Course one year.

In the last examination of the Teachers' Training Institute held in 1954, 20 normal trainees out of 26 and 24 Guru trainees out of 30 came out successful. The remaining 12 persons are appearing for the examination again at their own expense.

**Teachers' Training School.**—A Basic and Craft Teachers' Training School was sanctioned by the Government of India in 1954 to train teachers of the existing Middle and Primary Schools in important crafts such as Weaving, Carpentry etc. with a view to convert the existing Primary Schools into Basic Schools. The Normal Teachers' Training and Guru Teachers' Training Courses will cease to function when the training of the existing batch is completed and in future training of teachers for basic education and for the introduction of crafts in the existing Middle Schools will be taken up.

**Physical Education.**—A graduate teacher with the diploma of D.P.Ed. (Madras) was appointed as Director of Youth Welfare and was attached to the Office of the Inspector of Schools for introducing Physical Education in the existing curricula of the Schools. The State Youth Welfare Board with the Chief Commissioner as the President and Director of Youth Welfare as Secretary has also been formed to promote Physical Education in the State both for students and non-students.

*National Cadet Corps.*—National Cadet Corps was started for the first time in Manipur in the proper manner. A Senior Independent Infantry Company was started in the Government D.M. College and Junior Troops including one Girls' Troop were raised in 5 High Schools. Of these High Schools two were Government High Schools and 3 Government Aided High Schools. The total number of Senior Cadets was 154 and that of the Junior Cadets 180.

## 9. Report on the Progress of Community Development Projects in Manipur during 1954-55

The Government of India sanctioned a Budget provision of Rs. 11·90 lakhs during 1954-55 for the Thoubal Community Development Block which was allotted in 1952-53. The following programme has been made for implementation during the current year:—

| | | (Rupees in lakhs) | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Project Headquarters. | — | 1·10 | |
| 2. Agriculture & Animal Husbandry Extension. | — | ·65 | (Excluding cost of machinery imported under the Community Development Programme) |
| 3. Irrigation. | — | 1·87 | |
| 4. Reclamation. | — | ·30 | |
| 5. Health & Rural Sanitation | — | ·53 | |
| 6. Education. | — | ·85 | |
| 7. Social Education. | — | ·27 | |
| 8. Communications. | — | 24·0 | |
| 9. Rural Arts Crafts and Industries (including Sericulture). | | ·46 | |
| 10. Civil Works-Building. | — | 1·07 | |
| | Total Rs. | 9·50 | |

The achievement so far made during the current year are given below:—

*Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Extension.*—The two agricultural farms—a smaller one of about 10 acres for paddy and another a bigger one of about 65 acres for other crops including fruits and fodder grasses and poultry, established in 1953-54, are still running. Varieties of paddy such as boro paddy (spring paddy), amon paddy, ahu paddy, sali paddy etc. are tried in the Seed Multiplication Farm and jute, capsularies, maize, long staple cotton, tapioca cuttings (Travancore variety), pan (betel-vine) cuttings, arhar, sun-hemp, tree-cotton, black-pepper, grafts and seeds of various fruits and cuttings of Muli bamboos suitable for making umbrella handles are being experimented in the Agricultural Farm. Issue of seeds and plants to private farmers and demonstration in private holdings are going on. Plant protection works are being caried out. Irrigation channels where necessary are dug by villagers at the instance of the Project personnel and about 500 acres of land are being reclaimed by the villagers at the instance of the Project staff.

A Veterinary hospital has been established at Thoubal, the Block Headquarters. A key village centre has also been opened at Thoubal and 6 Sindhi bulls are maintained at the Centre. Castration of scrub bulls was completed.

*Irrigation.*—The construction of a 12 mile long river bund-*cum*-road at Ngangou is completed. The excavation of the Khongjom river (old course) is also completed. The excavation of irrigation channels, 24 miles in length and construction of river bunds, 18 miles long are in full swing.

*Reclamation (Afforestation).*—Afforestation of 150 acres of land at Waikhong and Pallel is completed.

*Health and Rural Sanitation.*—A Civil Hospital has been inaugurated at Thoubal and 4 midwives have been posted at Yairipok, Wangjing, Kakching and Waikhong Zones who also train local dais. Excavation of 26 tanks of 150'X100'X10 size with pucca steps and barbed wire fencing at an estimated cost of Rs. 6,000 each has commenced on the promise of a Government contribution of Rs. 1,200 only per tank.

*Education.*—26 Lower primary schools have been taken over by the Government and 78 teachers for the schools have been appointed.

*Social Education.*—40 Adult Education Centres out of the 160 centres opened in 1953-54 have been maintained. It has been made a practice to shift the centre from one village to another village when sufficient number of trainees are not available in the village where the centre is situated.

*Communications.*—Shingling work of 49 miles of kutcha roads constructed in 1953-54 is being taken up. The shingling of the Thoubal-Mayang Imphal road (9 miles long) constructed in 1953-54 is also going on. Another 21 miles of kutcha roads are being constructed.

*Rural Arts, Crafts, etc.*—Sections for weaving, carpentry, blacksmithy and foundry have been opened in the Arts, Crafts and Cottage Industries Training-*cum*-Production Centre at Thoubal. 2 Matriculates are being trained in Assam in Sericulture. The Sericultural farm at Wangban is being continued.

*Buildings.*—Annual repairs to buildings already constructed are being carried out. Construction of 26 L.P. School buildings with ½ of the total cost of buildings being contributed by the Government is almost completed.

The Project Committee already functioning, consisting of the Chief Commissioner, Five Advisers, Chief Secretary, Deputy Commissioner, Home Secretary, Assistant Secretary (Home), Assistant

Secretary (Dev) and Heads of Development Departments continues to meet every week and discuss problems on Community Projects and hear reports from the Project Executive Officer. After the formation of the Committee remarkable progress has been made in the implementation of the Community Development Programme in this State.

## APPENDIX II

### BILLS ASSENTED TO BY THE PRESIDENT

PART B STATES

S. No. Name of the Bill

**Rajasthan**

1. The Rajasthan Land Reforms and Resumption of Jagirs (Amendment) Bill, 1954.
2. The Rajasthan Irrigation and Drainage Bill, 1953.
3. The Rajasthan Agricultural Land Utilisation Bill, 1953.
4. The Rajasthan Sales Tax Bill, 1954.
5. The Rajasthan Holdings (Consolidating and Prevention of Fragmentation) Bill, 1953.

**Madhya Bharat**

6. The Madhya Bharat Zamindari Abolition (Third Amendment) Bill, 1954.
7. The Madhya Bharat Screduled Areas (Allotment and Transfer of Land) Regulation, 1953.
8. The Madhya Bharat Opium Smoking Bill, 1953.
9. The Madhya Bharat Medical Practitioners Registration Bill, 1952.
10. The Madhya Bharat Prisoners' Release Probation Bill, 1954.
11. The Madhya Bharat Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation (First Amendment) Bill, 1953.
12. The Madhya Bharat Famine (Suspension of Proceedings) Amendment Bill, 1954.
13. The Madhya Bharat Public Demands Recovery Bill, 1954.
14. The Madhya Bharat (Miscellaneous Laws) Repealing Bill, 1954.
15. The Madhya Bharat Requisitioning of Immovable Property Bill, 1954.

**Hyderabad**

16. The Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Bill, 1954.
17. The Hyderabad Leprosy Bill, 1953.

18. The Hyderabad Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 1954.

19. The Hyderabad Hindu Women's Rights to Property (Extension to Agricultural Land) Bill, 1954.

20. The Hyderabad Houses (Rent, Eviction and Lease) Control Act, 1954.

21. The Hyderabad Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, 1954.

22. The Hyderabad Habitual Offenders (Registration and Settlement) Bill, 1954.

23. The Hyderabad Prize Competitions Control and Tax Bill, 1953.

24. The Hyderabad Pathology and Anatomy Bill, 1954.

25. The Hyderabad Civil Courts Bill, 1954.

26. The Hyderabad Cooperative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1954.

27. The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Hyderabad Amendment) Bill, 1954.

**Saurashtra**

28. The Saurashtra Attachment of Agricultural Debtor's Property (Temporary Exemption) Bill, 1954.

29. The Saurashtra Land Reforms (Third Amendment) Bill, 1953.

30. The Saurashtra Barkhali Abolition (Second Amendment) Bill, 1953.

31. The Saurashtra Barkhali Abolition (Second Amendment) Bill, 1954.

32. The Saurashtra Land Reforms (Second Amendment) Bill, 1954.

33. The Saurashtra Barkhali Abolition (Supplementary) Bill, 1954.

34. The Saurashtra Estates Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, 1954.

35. The Saurashtra Wild Animals and Wild Birds Protection, (Amendment) Bill, 1954.

36. The Saurashtra Agricultural Debtors' Relief Bill, 1953.

**Mysore**

37. The Madras Tenants & Ryots Protection (Mysore Amendment) Bill, 1954.

38. The Mysore House Rent and Accommodation Control (Amendment) Bill, 1954.

39. The Mysore Motor Spirit (Taxation on Sale) (Amendment) Bill, 1953.

40. The Mysore Irrigation (Second Amendment) Bill, 1954.

41. The Mysore Maternity Benefit (Extension to Bellary) Bill, 1954.

42. The Mysore Shops and Establishments (Extension to Bellary) Bill, 1954.

43. The Mysore (Personal and Miscellaneous) Inams Abolition Bill, 1954.

**Travancore-Cochin**

44. The Travancore-Cochin Village Courts Bill, 1953.

45. The Travancore-Cochin Public Debt Bill, 1954.

**PEPSU**

46. The PEPSU Rules of Executive Business (Validation) Bill, 1954.

47. The PEPSU Town Suburban Areas Development (Amendment) Bill, 1954.

48. The PEPSU Registration of Societies Bill, 1954.

49. The PEPSU Urban Immovable Property Tax Bill, 1954.

50. The PEPSU Betterment Charges and Acreage Rates Bill, 1953.

51. The PEPSU Requisitioning and Acquisitioning of Immovable Property Bill, 1954.

52. The PEPSU Abolition of Ala Malikiyat Bill, 1954.

53. The PEPSU Occupancy Tenants (Vesting of Proprietory) Rights Bill, 1954.

54. The PEPSU Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Bill, 1953.

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## APPENDIX III

BILLS APPROVED DURING 1954

PART B STATES

**Rajasthan**

1. The Rajasthan Weights and Measures Bill, 1953.

**Madhya Bharat**

2. The Madhya Bharat Bhoodhan Yagna Bill, 1954.

3. The Madhya Bharat Panchayat (Fourth Amendment) Bill, 1954.

4. The Madhya Bharat Betterment Charges and Acreage Rates Bill, 1954.

5. The Payment of Wages (Madhya Bharat Amendment) Bill, 1954.

**Saurashtra**

6. The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Saurashtra Amendment) Bill, 1954.

**Travancore-Cochin**

7. The Travancore-Cochin Chitties Bill, 1954.

8. The Travancore-Cochin Enhancement of the Rates of Agricultural Income-tax and Super-tax, Bill.

**Mysore**

9. The Mysore Cotton Control Bill.

10. The Mysore Sale of Khaddar Bill, 1954.

**Hyderabad**

11. The Hyderabad Borstal Schools, Bill, 1954.

12. The Hyderabad Mining Settlements Bill, 1954.

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## APPENDIX IV

### BILLS ASSENTED TO BY THE PRESIDENT

PART C STATES

**Vindhya Pradesh**

1. The Vindhya Pradesh Tendu Leaves Bill, 1953.

2. The Rewa State Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1953.

3. The Central Province and Berar Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1953.

4. The Vindhya Pradesh Ministers', Speaker's, Deputy Speaker's and Members' of Legislative Assembly (Salaries and Allowances) Amendment Bill, 1953.

5. The Vindhya Pradesh Land Revenue and Tenancy Bill, 1953.

6. The Rewa State Excise (Vindhya Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1954.

7. The Vindhya Pradesh Appropriation Bill (Bill No. II) 1954.

8. The Vindhya Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 1954 (No. I of 1954).

9. The Vindhya Pradesh Contingency Fund Bill, 1954.

10. The Vindhya Pradesh Appropriation Bill (No. 3), 1954.

**Himachal Pradesh**

1. The Himachal Pradesh Land Revenue Bill, 1953.

2. The Himachal Pradesh Abolition of Big Landed Estates and Land Reforms Bill, 1953.

3. The Himachal Pradesh Consolidation of Holdings Bill, 1953.

4. The Himachal Pradesh Compulsory Primary Education Bill, 1953.

5. The Himachal Pradesh Tenants (Rights and Restoration Amendment) Bill, 1954.

6. The Himachal Pradesh Abolition of Big Landed Estates and Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1954.

7. The Himachal Pradesh Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Bill, 1954.

8. The Himachal Pradesh Debt Reduction (Amendment) Bill, 1954.

9. The Himachal Pradesh Land Development Bill, 1954.

10. The Himachal Pradesh Merged State (Application of Laws) Bill, 1954.

11. The Himachal Pradesh Appropriation Bill (Bill No. II), 1954.

12. The Himachal Pradesh Appropriation Bill (No. IV), 1954.

13. The Himachal Pradesh Appropriation Bill (No. 9), 1954.

**Bhopal**

1. The Bhopal Legislative Assembly (Speaker's, Deputy Speaker's and Members' Salaries and Allowances) Bill, 1953.

2. The Bhopal Abolition of Jagirs and Land Reforms (First Amendment) Bill, 1954.

3. The Bhopal State Sub-Tenants of Occupants Protection Bill, 1954.

4. The Bhopal State Agricultural Income-tax (First Amendment) Bill, 1954.

5. The Bhopal State Animal Preservation Bill, 1953.

6. The Bhopal State Irrigation (Amendment) Bill, 1954.

7. The Bhopal State Agricultural Income-Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1954.

8. The Bhopal State Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1954.

9. The Bhopal State Entertainment Duty Bill, 1954.

10. The Bhopal (Reclamation and Eradication of Kans Grass) Bill, 1954.
11. The Bhopal State Town Area Bill, 1954.
12. The Bhopal State Appropriation Bill, 1954 (No. VI of 1954).
13. The Bhopal State Appropriation Bill (No. V of 1954).
14. The State of Bhopal Contingency Fund Bill, 1954.
15. The Bhopal State Appropriation Bill (No. III) of 1954.

BILLS NOT ASSENTED TO BY THE PRESIDENT

**Himachal Pradesh**

1. The Himachal Pradesh Seed Potato Bill, 1953.

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## APPENDIX V

BILLS APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PART C STATES

**Vindhya Pradesh**

1. The Vindhya Pradesh Conservation of Manure Bill, 1954.

**Bhopal**

1. The Bhopal State Debt Redemption Bill, 1954.
2. The Bhopal State Excise Bill, 1954.
3. The Cotton Ginning and Pressing (Bhopal Amendment) Bill, 1954.
4. The Bhopal Opium Smoking Bill.

**Himachal Pradesh**

1. The Himachal Pradesh Private Forests Bill, 1954.
2. The Himachal Pradesh Bhoodan Yagna Bill, 1954.
3. The Vaccination (Himachal Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1954.

* * * *

BILLS NOT APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

**Himachal Pradesh**

1. The Himachal Pradesh Medical (Allopathic) Bill, 1954.

GIPD—DME—257 M of H.A.—4-4-55—2,000.

# REPORT

1955—56




MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

The Ministry of States was merged in the Ministry of Home Affairs on January 10, 1955. Before the merger, the Ministry of Home Affairs was concerned mainly with two broad groups of subjects—Public Services and Public Security. Apart from these, the Ministry also dealt with—

(a) the administration of Ajmer, Delhi and Coorg and of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and

(b) subjects of general public interest such as President's and Governors' allowances and privileges, salaries and allowances of Ministers of the Union, Warrant of Precedence, National Flag of India, President's and Governors' Flags, National Anthem, Coat of Arms, Census etc.

After the merger, the enlarged Ministry of Home Affairs have had to deal with the following, in addition to the subjects mentioned above:—

(i) Administrative, financial and economic problems of the Part B States;

(ii) matters relating to the Part C States of Bhopal, Himachal Pradesh, Vindhya Pradesh, Kutch, Manipur and Tripura; and

(iii) matters arising out of the instruments of merger and covenants entered into between the Government of India and the Rulers of the former Indian States including the privy purses and settlement of private properties of Rulers and the allowances payable to the relatives of such Rulers.

The salient features of the activities of the enlarged Ministry of Home Affairs are given in the Chapters that follow. A general survey of the administration in each of the Part B (except Jammu and Kashmir) and Part C States will be found in Appendix I to this report.

## CHAPTER II

### PUBLIC SERVICES

2. **All India Services.**—(a) **Rules and Regulations under the All India Services Act, 1951.**—In the Report for 1954-55, 15 sets of Rules relating to the All India Services were reported to have been promulgated. During the year under report, 11 further sets of Rules and Regulations relating to these Services were promulgated. The Rules/Regulations that now remain to be framed are in regard to Death-*cum*-Retirement benefits for the officers of the All India Services, and certain subsidiary matters *e.g.* Study Leave, Special Disability Leave, etc. which will issue in the form of Regulations. These are expected to issue shortly.

(b) **Manning of senior posts under the Central Government.**—In the last report a reference was made to the manning of senior posts under the Central Government. The Scheme prepared in this connection, the details of which were given in the last report, is still under consideration and is expected to be finalised shortly.

(c) **Training.**—The two All India Services training institutions continued to train recruits to these Services during the year under review. Forty-one I.A.S. probationers joined the I.A.S Training School at Metcalfe House, Delhi, in May 1954, and completed their training at the end of April, 1955. The next course of training commenced in April 1955, and at present fifty probationers are undergoing training. They are expected to disperse on the completion of their training towards the end of March, 1956.

Forty-four I.P.S. probationers joined the Central Police Training College, Abu, in October, 1954, and completed their training including Military Training for two months, towards the end of December, 1955. Two Police Officers from Jammu and Kashmir and two from Nepal (under the Technical Co-operation Scheme of the Colombo Plan) were also trained with this batch. A short term course of training was also arranged for an officer of the Afghan Government under the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration Programme. The College has now admitted another batch of thirty-two Probationers. Three Police Officers from Jammu and Kashmir, two from Nepal (under the Colombo Plan) and one from Hyderabad State are also receiving training with the present batch. These trainees are expected to complete their training in December, 1956.

A new feature of the training programme is the inclusion of an educational and cultural tour, lasting for about a fortnight, to Army & Police Training institutions, Development project areas etc.

(d) **Gradation lists of officers of I.A.S. and I.P.S. Cadres.**—The Gradation Lists in respect of I.P.S. Cadres of Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Bombay and Rajasthan, which were reported outstanding last year, have since been published. The only pending gradation list now is that of Uttar Pradesh and this is expected to be finalised and published shortly. As has already been reported, the gradation lists in respect of I.A.S. Cadres in all the States have already been finalised.

(e) **I.A.S. and I.P.S. Officers in position and appointments to the All India Services.**—Two statements showing separately the number of I.A.S. and I.P.S. Officers borne on various State Cadres as on the 1st January, 1956, and the number of Officers appointed to these services during the year 1955, are appended to this Report (Appendices II and III).

(f) **Joint Cadres of the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service.**—Joint Cadres of the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service have been constituted for Bombay and Saurashtra.

(g) **Eligibility of persons residing in Jammu and Kashmir State for appointment to All India Services.**—Persons residing in the State of Jammu and Kashmir who were so far not eligible for appointment to I.A.S./I.P.S. on the ground that the State of Jammu and Kashmir did not participate in the All India Services Scheme have been declared eligible for appearing at the Combined Competitive Examination for recruitment to I.A.S./I.P.S. this year.

3. **Cental Secretariat Service:**—(a) **Review of authorised permanent Strength.**—After the initial constitution of Grades I—IV of the Central Secretariat Service which was reported as completed in the last annual report of the Ministry, the process of maintenance of the Service has commenced. As provided in the Scheme, the first triennial review of the authorised permanent strength of the various grades was completed during the year under review and took retrospective effect from the 1st January, 1954. The next triennial review of the authorised permanent strength would be normally due on the 1st January, 1957. But in view of the creation of a large number of posts during the last year or two, as a consequence of the expanding activities of the various Ministries and Departments in connection with the Development Schemes and Plans, the question of undertaking the review of the strength as on 1st January, 1956 is under consideration.

(b) **Maintenance of Grades I—III.—(i) Grade I.**—In pursuance of Government's decision to reinforce this grade of the Service, the Union Public Service Commission undertook an *ad hoc* open recruitment of over-aged candidates. As a result 18 officers have been selected and appointed on probation to Grade I of the Service. Eight more officers recommended by the Union Public Service Commission are also being appointed to officiate in that Grade.

**(ii) Grade II.**—During 1955-56, 18 officers have been confirmed in Grade II of the Service, and 65 appointed to officiate in that Grade. The appointments are made on the recommendations of the Central Secretariat Service Selection Board with which a member of the Union Public Service Commission is associated.

**(iii) Grade III.**—Appointments to this Grade are made (a) by direct recruitment on the results of the Combined Competitive Examination held by the Union Public Service Commission, (b) Departmental Competitive Examination of Assistants, and (c) seniority promotions. Six officers have been appointed under method (a) during 1955-56. The first Departmental Examination under method (b) was held in May, 1955, and the results are expected shortly. Persons successful at this examination as also persons selected by the Central Secretariat Service Selection Board on the basis of seniority subject to fitness, will be appointed to the Regular Temporary Establishment of Grade III in alternate batches of 20.

**(iv) Grade IV—Assistants.**—On the results of the examination held by the Union Public Service Commission in July, 1955 for recruitment of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to Grade IV (Assistants), 105 candidates are being offered appointments. Some of them have joined already and are under training at the Secretariat Training School. Another open competitive examination for recruitment to the grade of Assistants was held by the Union Public Service Commission in November, 1955, and appointments are likely to be made on the results of this examination sometime during the middle of this year. The next annual open competitive examination is expected to be held by the Union Public Service Commission in the last quarter of 1956.

The strength of the Regular Temporary Establishment of Assistants is expected to be refixed with effect from 1st July, 1955. It is also proposed to increase the permanent strength of this grade in order to enable the recruitment of a larger number of candidates on permanent basis on the results of the open competitive examination held by the Union Public Service Commission in November, 1955 and that proposed to be held during 1956.

(c) **Executive Training.**—The number of officers of Grade I of the Central Secretariat Service sent for executive training in Part 'A' States has been increased from 18 to 24.

4. **Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service.**—During the year under review Grades I & II of this Service were constituted. Grade III of the Service had been constituted earlier. The constitution of Grades I & II took effect from 1st May, 1955 and was based on the selection made by the UPSC under the Stenographers' Service Scheme. So far, 34 Officers have been confirmed in Grade I of the Service and 53 are officiating. In Grade II, 78 Officers have been confirmed and 136 are officiating. In Grade III, 583 persons have been confirmed.

In September last the UPSC announced the results of the Stenographers' Test held by them earlier. 822 candidates were declared qualified. Those who are not already employed as Stenographers in the Secretariat or Attached Offices are being considered for appointment.

5. **Central Secretariat Clerical Service.**—(a) **Confirmation in Grades I & II.**—Against the authorized permanent strength of 1,450 in Grade I and 3,100 in Grade II, 45 persons have been appointed to Grade I and 261 to Grade II of the Service as on 25th January, 1956. Seniority lists in respect of the others eligible for permanent appointment to Grade I of the Service at its initial constitution has already been circulated to the Ministries for information and comments, if any. Similar lists are being prepared for Grade II of the Service.

(b) **Examination for promotion to the grade of Upper Division Clerks.**—It has been decided in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission that future promotion to the grade of Upper Division Clerks will be made on all-Secretariat basis through a centralized examination. It is proposed to hold the examination shortly.

6. **Appointments to Central and Railway Services on the results of the Combined Competitive Examination.**—The number of persons appointed or proposed to be appointed to various Services (excluding the I.A.S., I.F.S. & I.P.S.) on the results of the Combined Competitive examination held in 1954 is as follows:—

CLASS I

| | |
|---|---|
| Indian Audit and Accounts Service | 23 |
| Indian Defence Accounts Service | 5 |
| Indian Railway Accounts Service | 10 |
| Indian Customs and Excise Service | 3 |
| Indian Income-tax Service, Grade II | 19 |
| Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways | 12 |
| Indian Postal Service | 3 |
| Military Lands and Cantonments Service | 1 |

CLASS II

Central Secretariat Service, Grade III . . . . . 6*

Only three candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes qualified in the examination and were eligible for appointment to Class I. Two of them have been allotted to the I.I.T.S., Class I, and the third one to the I.A. & A.S. One Scheduled Tribe candidate who qualified in the examination was appointed to the I.A.S.

7. **Employment of non-Indians.**—The policy of the Government of India regarding the employment of non-Indians to services has already been explained in the reports for the previous years. Most of the posts to which such appointments are made require specialised and technical qualifications or experience. Powers have recently been delegated to the Ministries and the Heads of the Departments to dispose of finally all the cases of appointments of non-Indians subject to the following conditions :—

(i) That the instructions on the subject issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time setting out the general policy will continue to be followed by the Administrative Ministry.

(ii) That the Administrative Ministry, in taking a decision will obtain the orders of the Minister-in-Charge, or of the Deputy Minister.

(iii) That a half-yearly statement of such appointments will be forwarded to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

33 appointments (including extension of existing appointments) of non-Indians were agreed to by the Ministry of Home Affairs during the first half of the year.

8. **Re-employment of superannuated persons and grant of extensions of Service.**—The policy of the Government of India is to discourage the continuance in service of superannuated persons either on extension or re-employment basis, save in the cases of personnel possessing scientific and technical knowledge who are granted extension liberally. In the case of permanent displaced Government servants whose pension cases are delayed on account of non-availability of service records, continuance in service is agreed to beyond the age of superannuation, on re-employment basis, for the shortest possible period.

*The appointment of three more candidates is under consideration.

Powers have recently been delegated to the Ministries and the Heads of Departments to dispose of finally without referring them in future to this Ministry, all the cases relating to grant of extension of service beyond the age of superannuation and re-employment of retired personnel in (a) Scientific and Technical posts; and (b) all Class III and Class IV posts subject to the following conditions :

(i) In the case of an organised cadre of service such as the Central Secretariat Service, the Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service, the Clerical Service, Customs Service etc., the power will be exercised only by the Ministry which is the controlling authority for the particular Service ;

(ii) Cases requiring approval of the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet will continue to be referred to the Establishment Officer as at present ;

(iii) Cases requiring concurrence of the Union Public Service Commission will continue to be referred to the Commission, as at present ; and

(iv) A half-yearly statement indicating extensions of service and re-employments sanctioned by the various Ministries or the Heads of Departments will be furnished to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

During the year, re-employment of 465 superannuated officers and the extension of service to 114 other officers have been agreed to by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

9. **Employment opportunity for young persons seeking employment after finishing their scholastic career.**—In order to effect an orderly and speedy resettlement of displaced permanent Government servants from Sind, Baluchistan and N.W.F.P., as well as the retrenched Central Government servants etc., instructions were issued that Employment Exchanges should nominate candidates in the order of priorities laid down by the Ministry of Home Affairs. This procedure for some time left very little chance of employment for young persons coming out of schools and colleges. In order to afford adequate opportunities to these persons for entry in Government services, it has now been decided that vacancies required to be filled through the Employment Exchanges should be filled from among the "Priority" and "Non-priority" category persons in the ratio of 50 : 50.

10. **Displaced Government Servants.—(a) Protection of interests of displaced permanent Central Government Servants.**—Instructions have been issued to all the Ministries that endeavour should be made to bring over the displaced permanent Central Government servants who are employed in purely temporary isolated posts, without any possibility of confirmation even at a future date, to some permanent posts in the Ministry or in offices subordinate to it, subject to their suitability for such confirmation. It may be mentioned that the permanent status of these employees is already protected by the creation of supernumerary posts.

(b) **Employees of Bazar Funds in Baluchistan.**—Certain ex-employees of the Bazar Funds in Baluchistan were nominated by the Transfer Bureau to various posts under the Government of India and were allowed to draw the concessions granted to displaced Government servants. As it later on came to light that these persons were not employees of the Government of Baluchistan and were not being paid from the Central Revenues it has been decided that such persons should be treated as displaced persons and not displaced Government servants from Baluchistan.

(c) **Fixation of Pay.**—Orders have been issued for fixation of pay of displaced Government servants on promotion either according to normal rules or according to the pay drawn in Pakistan whichever is favourable to them, even though they might have been confirmed in India prior to their promotion.

**(d) Provisional Pension.**—Displaced Government servants from Sind and N.W.F.P. were sanctioned a provisional pension at the rate of 60% of the amount due to them on retirement from service of the Government of India. The provisions of the scheme have been reviewed and it has been decided to increase the quantum of provisional pension from 60% to 90% for displaced Government servants from Sind and N.W.F.P. who were employed in permanent pensionable posts in those provinces and have been employed under the Government of India after partition. Formal orders to this effect are expected to issue shortly. The State Governments of Punjab, Bombay, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Saurashtra and Hyderabad have also agreed to grant provisional pension to the displaced Government servants from Sind and N.W.F.P. employed under them.

(e) **Death Gratuity.**—It has been decided to grant Death Gratuity to the families of displaced Government servants who die while in service after completing five years qualifying service under the Government of India.

(f) **Age and fee concessions.**—The age and fee concessions granted to Displaced persons from Pakistan and Jammu and Kashmir referred to in para 13 of the Report for 1954-55 have been extended with certain modifications for a further period till the end of December, 1956.

The age concessions for re-entry into Government service of retrenched Central Government employees mentioned in the last year's Report have been extended upto 31st December, 1959.

(g) **Medical Examination of displaced Government servants.**—It has been decided that permanent gazetted officers from Sind and N.W.F.P. may be exempted from medical examination on appointment to a gazetted post. In cases of temporary displaced gazetted officers medical examination is necessary as provided in the rules. It has further been decided that only those displaced Government servants who migrated to India before 15th April, 1949, and registered themselves with Transfer Bureau or Employment Exchange within 6 months of their arrival should be exempted from medical examination at initial appointment.

As regards those who have already been employed and are retrenched from such employment they need not be medically examined on re-employment if the break in service is less than one year.

11. **Promotions to Selection posts and grades.**—Appointments by promotion to higher posts are made on the basis either of selection (i.e. mainly by merit) or of seniority subject to the rejection of the unfit. The more important posts are filled by selection so that the State may have the services of the best persons available for such appointments. After consultation with all the Ministries and the U.P.S.C. detailed instructions were issued during the year on the manner in which such promotions should be regulated. It has been laid down that the appropriate procedure should be—

(a) to rely on carefully drawn up and regularly reviewed select lists for making promotions; and

(b) where such promotions are initially made on an officiating basis, for confirmations to follow the order of merit given in the select lists subject to maintenance of efficiency.

This procedure is intended to provide an incentive to increased efficiency and also foster a sense of security that an officer who has earned promotion by reason of merit will not, so long as he maintains his standard and does not deteriorate, be superseded by some one whom he had previously superseded or who was junior to him and was not selected earlier.

12. **Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules and Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules.**—As a result of a general review of rules after the constitutional changes, the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1955 were issued on the 7th March, 1955, in supersession of the old Government Servants' Conduct Rules. The Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules are in the process of revision and it is expected that the revised rules will be issued shortly. In addition to the penalties which can be imposed under the existing rules, the revised rules will also include "compulsory retirement" as a penalty.

13. **Confidential Reports.**—Detailed instructions for the preparation and maintenance of confidential reports on Government servants were issued on the 27th January, 1955 so as to ensure uniformity of practice and procedure in this respect in all Central Government Departments and offices.

14. **Transfer of Central Government servants to other departments or posts outside their cadres.**—Doubts had been expressed whether the Central Government servants could be transferred compulsorily to posts outside their own departments or service. Instructions have been issued making it clear that unless in any case the conditions of service specifically provide otherwise the power to make such transfer is available under the existing rules and that where there is any provision to the contrary it is desirable to ensure by changing the relevant rules and orders that there is no difficulty in utilising the services of the employees to the best possible national advantage. At the same time the power to make such transfers should be exercised only in the public interest and with due regard to certain general considerations which have been mentioned in the instructions referred to.

15. **Check on subversive influences among Public Servants.**—A reference was made in Part I, Section 'D', paragraph 20 of the last year's Report in regard to the working of the revised Central Civil Services (Safeguarding of National Security) Rules, 1953.

The following table gives the comparative figures of cases relating to action taken under the Security Rules during 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954 and 1955:—

| | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Total No. of cases referred to the Committee of Advisers . . . . | 10 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 2* |
| 2. Cases in which termination of service or compulsory retirement under the rules was recommended by the Committee . | 6 | 1 | 3 | 4 | .. |

*(One case is still under consideration).

| | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 195 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3. Cases in which the Committee recommended dropping of the proceedings but desired that the employees concerned should be given a warning or should be transferred to a station where he would be innocuous . . . | 3 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 4. Cases in which on the ground of lack of sufficient evidence, the Committee recommended that the proceedings might be dropped . . . . . | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |

These figures relate to Central Government servants other than Railway employees. There is a separate set of corresponding rules for the Railway employees which are administered by the Ministry of Railways.

16. **Recommendations of the Planning Commission on administrative reforms.**—In the First Five Year Plan, the Planning Commission had made certain recommendations in the nature of administrative reforms with a view to secure honesty, integrity and impartiality in the public services. These recommendations were accepted by Government and Orders have been issued to the following effect:—

(a) Government servants should at all times maintain a high standard of integrity and impartiality; and

(b) No officer who does not have a reputation for honesty should be placed in a position in which there is considerable scope for discretion.

Provision has also been made in the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules under which Government servants belonging to Class I and Class II Services are required to submit to Government returns of immovable property at intervals of every 12 months.

The Planning Commission had made a further recommendation that public servants against whom allegations were made in the Press should be asked to clear their names in a court of law. Government have accepted this recommendation in principle and orders are expected to issue shortly.

17. **Administrative Vigilance Division.**—In pursuance of the Note on the measures for dealing with corruption in the Public Services laid on the Table of both Houses of Parliament in August, 1955, an organization called the Administrative Vigilance Division headed by a Director (of the status of Joint Secretary) was set up in the Ministry of Home Affairs in August, 1955. As the main effort and initiative in this campaign must necessarily come from within each Ministry and Department, an officer, called the Vigilance Officer, has been appointed in each Ministry and the principal attached and subordinate offices. The function of the Director, Administrative

Vigilance Division, is to co-ordinate the work of these Vigilance Officers and to furnish the required drive and direction. Subject to the overall direction and control of the Home Secretary, he also supervises the working of the Special Police Establishment and sees that their investigations are conducted with vigour and speed. With the assistance and guidance of his Secretary and under the leadership of the Director, Administrative Vigilance Division, each Vigilance Officer is expected to be in-charge of measures for the prevention and detection of corruption and other mal-practices in his Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices and to handle personally all cases for disciplinary action.

The Director has held meetings of Vigilance Officers from time to time jointly and individually, in order to give instructions and guidance and to provide an exchange of information and experiences. Ministries have issued instructions that all vigilance matters should be handled by or under the direction of the concerned Vigilance Officer and given the highest priority at every stage. Special staff has been appointed in a few Ministries to concentrate on this work. In order to watch the progress of important cases, the Administrative Vigilance Division receive regular detailed reports about cases involving Gazetted Officers. The Division has been consulted in respect of a number of new cases and has been able to secure expeditious action in several old pending cases.

Action has been taken to review the procedures, particularly in the organisations which have dealings with the public, with a view to controlling and eliminating wherever possible the factors which provide opportunities for corruption and mal-practices.

The expansion and reorganisation of the Special Police Establishment, designed to improve the speed and quality of investigations is now in progress.

18. **Government servants involved in criminal misconduct—Departmental proceedings and prosecution.**—Earlier instructions on the subject provided that in a case where it was intended to prosecute an employee for acts committed by him as a Government servant, final orders on departmental proceedings initiated against him were not to be passed till the criminal case against him was finally disposed of by the court. This resulted, in many cases, in the payment of subsistence of allowance for long periods *i.e.* till the decision on the appeals, if any, filed by the individual was known. To avoid these difficulties, revised instructions were issued in June, 1955 requiring that, as soon as sufficient evidence was available in the course of investigation departmental proceedings should be completed and the penalty, if any, imposed before prosecution is launched.

19. **Objective Review of the organisation and staff requirements.**—The Special Reorganisation Unit of the Ministries of Finance and Home Affairs completed, during the year, the review of and issued reports on the organisation, work and staff requirements of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply and nine offices under it and the Ministry of C & I. Detailed reviews of the following Ministries and organisations are at various stages of completion:—

(a) Offices under the Ministry of Production;

(b) Ministry of N.R. & S.R. and one office under it;

(c) Department of Parliamentary Affairs; and

(d) Ministry of Defence.

The Unit is engaged at present on the review of the Ministry of Law. The Unit has on its future programme the review of the Ministries of External Affairs, Finance and Home Affairs and the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals (Ministry of W.H. & S.).

As in the previous examinations, the examination of new offices disclosed certain administrative and procedural defects, over-staffing and duplication of work, for which suitable remedial measures have been suggested. The recommendations of the Unit have been accepted and implemented in a large measure by the Ministries.

20. **Review of the requirements of Class IV Staff of the House-Keeping sections of the Secretariat Offices.**—The Special Team of Under Secretaries appointed to conduct an "on the spot" review of the class IV staff requirements of the House-Keeping sections (such as Administration, Cash and R & I, etc.) issued during the year reports on—

(1) The Ministry of Communications;

(2) The Ministry of Education.

The Special Team also examined the class IV staff requirements of the office of the Press Information Bureau and issued its report thereon. The recommendations of the Special Team have generally been agreed to by the Ministries concerned.

The report on the Ministry of Transport is in its final stages of completion. The Team has on its future programme the review of the Ministries of Irrigation and Power, Works, Housing and Supply, Finance and External Affairs.

21. **Union Public Service Commission:**—During the year under review, the Commission's strength continued to be one Chairman and 5 Members. Shri R. N. Banerjee, I.C.S., Chairman, retired on the

10th May, 1955 and Shri N. Govindarajan assumed charge as Chairman. Shri N.K. Sidhanta, Member, resigned his post on the 1st August, 1955 and Shri J. S. Pillai, Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly, assumed charge as Member on the 17th August, 1955. Consequent on the retirement of Shri N. Govindarajan, Shri V. S. Hejmadi, I.C.S., Adviser, Programme Administration, Planning Commission assumed charge as Chairman on the 10th December, 1955.

Shri N. S. Mani, I.C.S., vacated the post of the Secretary on the 1st November, 1955 on transfer to the Ministry of Home Affairs and Shri C. Ganesa Aiyar assumed charge as Secretary.

The volume of work in the Commission's office continued to increase. With a view to enabling the Commission to conduct a number of additional examinations which have become a regular feature from 1955 onwards, an additional staff of 98 persons including 2 Under Secretaries and 5 Section Officers was sanctioned on 31-3-55. Figures giving an indication of the volume of work done by the Commission in 1955 will be found in Appendix IV to this report.

22. **Secretariat Training School:**—The number of officers trained in the School from January, 1955 to December 1955 is as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Direct recruits in the Assistant Superintendents' Grade . . | . 10 (this include six direct recruits who have been posted for training from 26th December, 1955). |
| Two weeks' " Special" Refresher Courses for Assistant Superintendents and Assistants who were due to appear in the UPSC examination for promotion to Grade III of the Central Secretariat Service . . . . . | 550 |
| Assistants, who had failed in the U.P.S.C. typewriting tests, given instruction in typewriting . . . . . | 20 |
| Routine Grade Clerks given instructions in typewriting by modern methods . . . . . | 115 |

The course for direct recruits (Assistant Superintendents) which commenced on the 18th April, 1955, was also attended by two officials of the Afghanistan Government and one from the Himachal Pradesh Government. Similarly the current course which was started on the 26th December, 1955 is being attended by four officials deputed by the Nepal Government. The course for Assistant Superintendents is on same lines as in previous batches and stress is laid on practical training.

The tests in typewriting and shorthand for candidates recruited from the open-market for Government service, introduced at the instance of the Director-General of Resettlement and Employment in 1952, were continued. In the year 1955, 5757 candidates took the tests in typewriting and 1132 in stenography. Similar tests were held on behalf of the Delhi State and Ministries/Offices of the Government of India, 389 persons being tested in typewriting and 132 in shorthand.

The first batch from among the one hundred and five Assistants who have been recruited from the Scheduled Castes/Tribes is receiving training at present.

## CHAPTER III

## POLITICAL

23. **Ministerial changes in Part B States.**—As a result of a no-confidence motion in the State Assembly in February, 1955 the Ministry headed by Shri P. Thanu Pillai resigned and a new Ministry headed by Shri P. Govinda Menon was formed.

24. **Recognition of Successions.**—In pursuance of clause 22 of article 366 of the Constitution the President has recognised the succession of the following Rulers of Indian States during the year 1955:—

1. Thakor Shri Jayendrasinhji (Minor),
   Thakor of Jalia-Devani.
2. His Highness Maharaja Sukhjit Singh,
   Maharaja of Kapurthala.
3. His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharana
   Shri Bhagwantsinghji Maharana of Udaipur.
4. (i) Desai Shri Vinayakrai Sunderlal
   (ii) Desai Shri Pundarikrai Sunderlal
   (iii) Desai Shri Janardan Sunderlal
   (iv) Desai Shri Rudresh Sunderlal
   } Bhagdars of Vasavad.
5. Rana Shri Takhat Singhji Hari Singhji, Chief of Wao.

As His late Highness Maharaj-Rana of Dholpur died without leaving any direct male heir of his body, the Government of India appointed a committee under the Chairmanship of Shri K. N. Wanchoo, Chief Justice of the Rajasthan High Court, to examine the contentions of the various claimants and report to the Government of India the name of the person who in their judgment was best entitled to recognition by President as the Ruler of Dholpur. His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur and His Highness the Maharao of Kotah were appointed as members of the Committee. After His Highness the Maharao of Kotah was appointed as one of the Indian delegates to the U.N.O., His Highness the Maharawal of Dungarpur was appointed in his place. The Committee has not yet submitted their report.

25. **Reorganisation of States.**—During the course of the year, adequate arrangements were made to handle the work arising out of the report of the States Reorganisation Commission which was submitted to the Government of India on the 30th September, 1955. A Joint Secretary in charge of States reorganisation was appointed with effect from the 1st October, 1955, and he is assisted by an officer on Special Duty, a Deputy Secretary, and an Under Secretary, a Statistician and a Senior Research Officer and two sections. The

total number of receipts of all kinds connected with the reorganisation of States was 39,085 upto the end of January, 1956. The work is somewhat specialised and involves the examination of representations received in the various regional languages.

The sections dealing with States reorganisation are responsible in addition to their other work, for the study and analysis of the reactions to the Commission's report or to the Government of India's decisions, in order to ensure that, as far as possible, every opinion or point of view is taken into consideration.

A Conference of Chief Ministers of States was held on the 22nd and 23rd October, 1955, in order to discuss the States Reorganisation Commission's report. Subsequently, the Home Minister also met the Chief Ministers of the States informally on the 20th and 21st January, 1956, when the Commission's proposals regarding safeguards for minorities and certain other general matters were discussed.

Legislation connected with the reorganisation of States is under active consideration.

26. **Concessions to Political Sufferers.**—A brief summary of the concessions which had been granted to political sufferers was given in the review for 1949. Concessions extended after 1949 were mentioned in the report for the year 1950-51.

A decision was taken during the year under review to the effect that the pay of ex-Central Government servants penalised for their patriotic activities should on re-employment be re-fixed by counting the entire period of the break between the date of discharge etc. and the date of re-employment for increments (including efficiency bars where prescribed) in the time-scale of the pay of the post held at the time of discharge, dismissal etc. or in a corresponding post but no pay and allowances should be paid for the period of the break. This concession is also to be allowed to individuals who were holding their posts in a temporary or officiating capacity at the relevant time.

The question of granting financial assistance to political sufferers has been under consideration of Government from time to time for the last few years. While the Government of India had full sympathy with the idea of giving assistance to indigent families of political sufferers, it was felt that such assistance should preferably be given from private funds though Government might consider individual cases of hardship. The policy adopted by Government in this behalf, therefore, had been that no financial relief should be provided to political sufferers out of public funds. This question was reviewed again and it has been decided that while the policy decision taken in this regard should in the

main remain unaltered, a slight modification thereto may be made to provide relief in certain deserving cases. Such relief, it has been felt, should not be confined to political sufferers but extended also to others known for their political, social and philanthropic work whose circumstances required such assistance. With that end in view a discretionary grant of Rs. 3 lakhs a year has been placed at the disposal of the Home Minister.

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## CHAPTER IV

## PUBLIC SECURITY, POLICE & JAILS

27. **Review of the working of the Preventive Detention Act, 1950.**—During the discussion in Parliament in December, 1954 on the Preventive Detention Bill, 1954, which extended the life of the Preventive Detention Act, 1950, up to the 31st December, 1957, the Minister for Home Affairs gave an assurance that there would be an annual debate on the working of the Preventive Detention Act, 1950. However, due to paucity of time no such debate could be held during the last session of Parliament. It is now proposed to review the position in regard to the working of the Act by bringing forward a Resolution for the purpose during the present session of Parliament.

28. **Press—Working of the Press (Objectionable Matter) Act, 1951.**—In Delhi, during the period under review, four printers and publishers were ordered to deposit security under section 7 of the Press (Objectionable Matter) Act, 1951, while one keeper of a printing Press was warned and another was acquitted. In Ajmer, three complaints against the printers and publishers and one complaint against the keeper of a printing Press were pending in the court of the Judicial Commissioner, Ajmer, on the 31st October, 1955. In Kutch, during the same period, two printers and publishers were ordered to deposit security under section 7 of the Act and one complaint against the printer and publisher was dismissed. Two keepers of printing Presses were ordered to deposit security and one complaint against the keeper of a printing Press was dismissed by the Judicial Commissioner, Kutch.

The Act is no longer in force having ceased to exist on January 31st, 1956.

29. **Intelligence Bureau.**—Steps are being taken to set up (1) a Central Detective Training School. (2) a Central Finger Print Bureau and (3) a Central Forensic Laboratory. The re-organisation of the Bureau's staff in the grades of Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Assistants has been completed and appointments thereto have been finalised in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission.

30. **Police:—(a) Strength of Police in Various States.**—The following table shows the sanctioned strength of Police in the different States at the end of the year 1954:

| | | *As on 31-12-1954.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Part 'A' States* | *Armed* | *Unarmed* | *Total* |
| Andhra . . . . . | 7,068 | 13,628 | 20,696 |
| Assam . . . . . | 7,003 | 5,700 | 12,703 |

| | As on 31-12-1954. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Armed* | *Unarmed* | *Total* |
| *Part 'A' States* | | | |
| Bihar | 12,626 | 16,440 | 29,067 |
| Bombay | 25,256 | 37,444 | 63,000 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 3,337 | 16,648 | 19,985 |
| Madras | 11,169 | 23,809 | 34,978 |
| Orissa | 4,647 | 7,793 | 12,440 |
| Punjab | 20,282 | 789 | 21,071 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 21,304 | 35,995 | 57,259 |
| West Bengal | 16,813 | 29,323 | 46,136 |
| *Part 'B' States* | | | |
| Hyderabad | 9,719 | 22,376 | 32,095 |
| Jammu and Kashmir* | .. | .. | .. |
| Madhya Bharat | 6,199 | 8,489 | 14,688 |
| Mysore | 3,143 | 9,798 | 12,941 |
| P.E.P.S.U.* | .. | .. | .. |
| Rajasthan | 11,156 | 20,705 | 31,961 |
| Saurashtra | 3,810 | 3,893 | 7,70 4 |
| Travancore-Cochin* | .. | .. | .. |
| *Part 'C' States* | | | |
| Ajmer | 654 | 1,059 | 1,713 |
| Bhopal | 1,060 | 1,251 | 2,311 |
| Coorg | 214 | .. | 214 |
| Delhi | 6,009 | 4,041 | 10,050 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 1,109 | 416 | 1,525 |
| Kutch | 1,333 | .. | 1,333 |
| Manipur | 406 | 389 | 795 |
| Pondicherry | 304 | 345 | 649 |
| Tripura | 1,059 | 650 | 1,709 |
| Vindhya Pradesh | 954 | 3,199 | 4,153 |
| *Part 'D' territories* | | | |
| Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 193 | 364 | 557 |

*Figures not available.

The strength of trained Home Guards and analogous forces as on the 30th June, 1955 is shown below:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Bihar | 4,145 |
| 2. Bombay | 93,986 |
| 3. Madhya Pradesh | 15,622 |
| 4. Uttar Pradesh | 7,17,662 |
| 5. West Bengal | 19,141 |
| 6. Hyderabad | 23,065 |
| 7. Jammu and Kashmir | 1,401 |
| 8. P.E.P.S.U. | 1,512 |
| 9. Saurashtra | 61 |

(b) **Anti-Dacoit Operations.**—The four dacoit-infested States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat and Vindhya Pradesh were given assistance in the shape of loan of services of experienced policemen and equipment to enable them to fight the dacoit menace.

(c) **Police Housing.**—The question of providing adequate housing facilities to the Police has been under examination and the Government of India is considering if any financial assistance in the shape of loans can be given to State Governments.

(d) **Security Police.**—In Delhi a Special Security Cadre has been constituted.

(e) **Police Medals.**—During the year under review, the total number of medals awarded was 58 (11 Presidents' Police and Fire Services Medals and 47 Police Medals).

31. **Delhi Special Police Establishment.**—The following additional posts have been created in the Delhi Special Police Establishment mainly in connection with investigation of cases of bribery and corruption against Limited Companies:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Deputy Legal Adviser | 1 |
| 2. Superintendent of Police | 1 |
| 3. Deputy Superintendent of Police | 1 |
| 4. Inspectors of Police | 4 |
| 5. Sub-Inspectors of Police | 8 |
| 6. Prosecuting Sub-Inspector | 1 |
| 7. Assistant Sub-Inspectors | 2 |
| 8. Assistants | 3 |
| 9. Stenographer (Leave Reserve) | 1 |
| 10. Steno-Typists | 2 |
| 11. Lower Division Clerks | 5 |
| 12. Lower Division Clerks (Leave Reserve) | 13 |
| 13. Constables | 20 |
| TOTAL | 62 |

32. **Directorate of Co-ordination (Police Wireless)—(i) Expansion of I.S.P.W. Grid.**—During the year the following two new I.S.P.W. Stations were installed and put into operation:—

(a) I.S.P.W. Station, Imphal.

(b) I.S.P.W. Station, Trivandrum.

(ii) **Conversion of Lower Power Stations into High Power Stations.**—The I.S.P.W. Station in the Andaman Islands has been established on a permanent basis.

(iii) **Transmitting Station, Delhi.**—The installation of a permanent transmitting station in the new building specially constructed for the purpose has been completed during the year.

(iv) **Assistance in setting up special W/T Grids.**—The Directorate of Co-ordination (Police Wireless) assisted in setting up the following emergency radio communications during the year:

(a) Police Radio Communications during the floods in Himachal Pradesh.

(b) Flood Control Grid operations in the foothills of the Himalayas, Bhutan, Bengal and Assam.

(v) **All India Police Duty Meet Wireless Competition.**—The Directorate conducted the Wireless Transmission Competition at the Fourth All India Police Duty Meet held at Patiala in November, 1955.

33. **Jails.**—In view of the wide-spread and increasing interest in the probation system in the country, a draft "Probation of Offenders Bill" providing for the introduction of a regular system of probation of offenders in all the States of India was circulated to the State Governments for their views. Their views have been received and the draft Bill is being further examined in the light of these views.

The Government of India sent a delegation to participate in the First United Nations World Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders, held at Geneva from August 20th to September 3rd, 1955.

The Government of India are considering a proposal to start a Central Bureau of Correctional Services, with the object of co-ordinating the policies of various States on matters relating to Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders, disseminating information with reference to progressive measures adopted in foreign countries and information, suggestions, etc., of the United Nations, compiling statistics on an All-India basis, and promoting higher training and research in the field.

34. **Habitual Offenders.**—In order to deal with the problem of habitual offenders, consequent on the repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924, a draft All-India Habitual Offenders Bill to serve as a model was prepared and circulated to all the State Governments for their comments. The comments have been received and the draft Bill has been revised in the light of those comments. The Bill is likely to be introduced in Parliament during this year.

## CHAPTER V

## FOREIGNERS

35. **Citizenship.**—During the year under review, the Citizenship Bill came up for consideration by Parliament. The Bill was referred to a Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament and was finally passed during the last session. The Bill received the President's assent on 30th December, 1955 and is now the Citizenship Act, 1955. Rules for the acquisition of Indian Citizenship by registration, naturalisation etc. and also other related matters are now being framed and will be placed before Parliament when they are ready.

36. **Visa and Registration formalities.**—The question of simplifying the procedure for the grant of visas to foreigners coming to India on short visits for *bona-fide* purposes of tourism and business has been examined in consultation with the Ministries concerned. In order to make it easy for such persons to obtain visas, all Indian Representatives abroad have been authorized to issue visas valid for three months' stay in India (extendable in special cases to six months) freely and without prior reference to the Government of India.

The procedure for the registration of foreigners has also been simplified so as to ensure speedy completion of registration formalities at the ports of arrival and departure. Necessary amendments have been made to the Registration of Foreigners Rules, 1939, for this purpose.

37. **Commonwealth Missionaries.**—A system of 'Special Endorsements' which Commonwealth Missionaries coming to India will have to take out from the Indian Missions abroad has been introduced with effect from the 1st July, 1955, in order to collect statistical information in respect of all missionaries.

37A. **Treatment of Tibetans.**—Under the Treaty concluded between India and China on Tibet, certain concessions in the matter of travel between India and Tibet have been granted to habitual traders, porters, pilgrims etc. At the same time certain other categories of persons *e.g.* officials, visitors etc., who were exempt from the requirement of taking out passports and visas were subjected to this requirement. Necessary amendments have been made to the Indian Passport Rules, 1950, for this purpose.

37.B **Number of Foreigners granted visas for India.**—According to the information available, 16,806 foreigners were granted visas for India during the year under review. Out of them 6,300 were tourists and 777 missionaries. The principal nationalities are—Americans 8,116; Germans 1,832; Burmese 1,058; Japanese 711 and Russians 849.

37.C **Number of Registered Foreigners in India.**—47,677 foreigners registered under the Registration of Foreigners Rules, 1939 were reported to be resident in India as on the 1st January, 1955. The principal nationalities are Chinese 9,518; Tibetans 8,206; Afghans 5,754; Iranians 4,041; Americans 3,600; Germans 1,378. These figures do not include children below the age of sixteen years; nationals of Commonwealth countries and foreign diplomats and officials etc. who are not subject to registration, are also not included.

Of these, the number of foreign missionaries is 5,706.

37.D **International Conferences.**—During the year under review delegates from various foreign countries came to attend certain international Conferences. Particulars of the more important of these Conferences and the countries attending them are indicated below:—

| No. | Name of Conference etc. | Name of countries which participated. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | International Union of official Travel Organisations. | Almost all countries of the world. |
| 2. | Introductional Training Centres/ Seminars on Rice Breeding, Oil Fertility etc. | Burma, Ceylon, Cambodia, Egypt, France. Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Laos, Philippines, Pakistan, Thailand, Vietnam, Netherlands. |
| 3. | 43rd Session of the Indian Science Congress Association. | Argentina, China, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Sweden, U. K., U.S.A., U.S.S.R. |
| 4. | Seminar on Audio Visual Education. | Australia, Burma, Ceylon, Indonesia, Laos, Malaya, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand. |
| 5. | International Geography Seminar . | Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, China, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Germany, Japan, Pakistan, U. K., U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia. |
| 6. | 12th Session of the ECAFE. . | Afghanistan, Australia, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, China, France, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Laos, Malaya, Nepal, Netherlands, New-Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, U. K., U.S.A., U.S.S.R. |

The Kings of Saudi Arabia and Nepal, the Crown Prince of Laos, Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia and the Prime Ministers of the U.S.S.R., Egypt and Burma, were some of the important foreign personages who paid a visit to India.

38. **Permanent settlement of Pakistani Nationals in India.**—As indicated in the last year's Report, it was decided at the Indo-Pakistan Passport Conference, 1953, to grant facilities for re-union of divided families, *i.e.*,

(i) where the head of the family is in one country and his wife and/or minor children are in the other; and

(ii) the head of the family is dead or a divorce has taken place and the wife and/or minor children have no one to support them in that country.

During the year under review such facilities have been liberally granted to Pakistani nationals including certain persons, who had their close relatives in India on whom they were dependent.

39. **Repatriation of Pakistani Nationals.**—The practice regarding the repatriation to Pakistan of Pakistani nationals convicted of offences under the Passport rules etc. in consultation with the Pakistan High Commission in India has been continued.

## CHAPTER VI

### LEGISLATIVE MATTERS

40. **Parliamentary Legislation undertaken.**—During the year 1955, the Ministry of Home Affairs undertook the following legislative measures, which were passed by Parliament and assented to by the President:—

(1) **The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1955.**—The fundamental principles on which the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 are based are fairly sound; in practice, however, the administration of justice in criminal cases has become dilatory, complicated and expensive. The amendment of 1955 was aimed at making the administration of justice speedy, simple, effective and inexpensive. With this aim in view, the trials with the aid of assessors have been abolished, the complexity and duplication of committal proceedings curtailed, the scope of summary trials enlarged and the procedure relating to the determination of disputes in respect of lands where there is likelihood of breach of the peace, simplified. Magistrates with first class powers and at least 10 years experience are now permitted to try cases usually triable by Sessions Courts. The right of appeal against conviction has been limited only to the Sessions Courts and High Courts and a bar has been imposed on frequent adjournments of hearings. The courts have also been authorised to exercise all their powers to ensure the regular attendance of witnesses during the course of trials. Further, provision has been made for the filing of complaints by the Government in suitable cases for defamation of Government servants. Provision has also been made for the summary trial of witnesses giving false evidence. To remove the disadvantages suffered by accused persons, provision has been made for the free supply to them of copies of statements and documents produced before the investigating officers.

(2) **The Prisoners (Attendance in Courts) Act, 1955.**—The Act simplifies the procedure laid down in sections 39



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and 40 of the Prisoners Act, 1900, for securing the attendance of prisoners in Courts to give evidence or to stand trial in any case and provides that any Civil or Criminal court may, if it thinks that the evidence of any prisoner confined in any prison is material in any matter pending before it, send an order in a prescribed form direct to the Officer-in-Charge of the prison who has to comply with it.

(3) **The Abolition of Whipping Act, 1955.**—Whipping as a punishment for criminal offences is outmoded. It has no reformative value and only degrades the offender. The Act therefore repeals the Indian Whipping Act 1908, and certain sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1898, wherein whipping is prescribed as a form of judicial punishment.

(4) **The Manipur (Courts) Act, 1955.**—The constitution and organisation of courts in the plains area of Manipur are regulated by the Manipur State Courts Act, 1947, as amended by the Manipur State Courts (Amendment) Order, 1950, while the hill areas are governed by the Manipur State Hill Peoples (Administration) Regulation, 1947. Even after the amendment of the Manipur State Courts Act, 1947 by the aforesaid Order, several anomalies and discrepancies were found in the Act and it was considered necessary to recast the entire law. The present Act deals with the constitution of courts in Manipur and the limits of their jurisdiction and replaces the Manipur State Courts Act, 1947, the Manipur State Courts (Amendment) Order, 1950, and also the Manipur State Hill Peoples (Administration) Regulation, 1947, in so far as it relates to administration of justice in the hill areas. The provisions contained in the measure are generally on the lines of similar laws in other Part C States. The Act also provides for a simplified procedure for the benefit of the hill people, who are not familiar with the complexities of the procedure relating to civil suits.

(5) **The Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955.**—Under Article 17 of the Constitution, 'Untouchability' has been abolished and its practice in any form forbidden. That Article also provides that the enforcement of any disability arising out of untouchability shall be an

offence punishable in accordance with law. Legislation prescribing punishment for the offences referred to in Article 17 has to be undertaken by the Central Government as under clause (a) of article 35 thereof, only Parliament, has the power to enact such legislation. A Bill, entitled the Untouchability (Offences) Bill, was accordingly introduced in the House of the People (now Lok Sabha) on the 15th March, 1954. It was discussed during the last Budget session of Parliament and passed as the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955. It came into force on 1st June, 1955.

(6) **The Durgah Khawajah Saheb Act, 1955.**—The Durgah Khawajah Saheb Bill, 1955, for the administration of the Durgah and the Endowment of the Durgah Khawajah Moin-ud-din Chishti, generally known as Durgah Khawajah Saheb, Ajmer, was passed by Parliament during the July-September Session, 1955. It received the assent of the President on the 14th October 1955.

(7) **The Prize Competitions Act, 1955 (Act No. 42 of 1955).**—To remove the evil of Cross-Word Puzzles and similar competitions which have had a bad effect on large sections of the people, the Government of India introduced the Prize Competitions Bill, 1955, on the 12th September, 1955. The Bill has since been placed on the Statute Book having been passed by Parliament and having received the assent of the President.

(8) **The Preventation of Corruption (Amendment) Act, 1955 (Act 50 of 1955).**—This legislation which received the assent of the President on December 24, 1955 makes sections 162, 163, 164, and 165A of the Indian Penal Code as cognizable. The Act has been brought into force with effect from January 1, 1956.

**41. Legislation pending in Parliament.**

(1) **The Part C States (Laws) (Amendment) Bill, 1955.**—When the Part C States (Laws) Act, 1950 was passed, 10 Central Acts were not extended to Manipur, because it was considered necessary to examine whether their extension was feasible having regard to the peculiar conditions obtaining in the State. The matter was considered further in consultation with the Chief

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Commissioner and the amending Bill has been introduced in order to extend the following Acts to the State:—

1. The Indian Oaths Act, 1873.
2. The Transfer of Properties Act, 1882.
3. The Suits Valuation Act, 1887.
4. The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.
5. The Indian Successions Act, 1925.

(2) **The Young Persons (Harmful Publications) Bill, 1955.**—The question of stopping the import into India of horror comics which were having an evil influence on the general population of India, particularly on children of impressionable age, was considered and a ban on the import of such literature was imposed under Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878. Apart from this, a Bill entitled "The Young Persons (Harmful Publications) Bill, 1955" to deal with the evil of indigenously produced horror comics, was introduced in the Lok Sabha on the 15th September 1955 and is awaiting consideration in that House.

42. **State Bills assented to by the President.**—A list of Bills from the Part A, B and C States which received the assent of the President during 1955 is given in Appendix V.

43. **Laws extended to the Part C States.**—During the year 1955 the following Central and Part A State Laws were extended to the Part C States under Section 2 of the Part C States (Laws) Act, 1950:—

(1) To Delhi.

The Bombay Electricity (Emergency Powers) Act, 1946.

(2) To Kutch.

1. The Punjab Security of the State Act, 1953.
2. The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1936.
3. The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1938.
4. The Bombay Prohibition Act, 1949.

(3) To Manipur.

1. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.
2. The Assam Prohibition of Smoking in Show Houses Act, 1951.
3. The U.P. Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 1933.

## CHAPTER VII

## FINANCIAL MATTERS

44. **Budgets of Part C States.**—In accordance with the provisions of Section 39 of the Government of Part C States Act, 1951, the Governments of Ajmer, Bhopal, Coorg, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh had their own Consolidated Funds set up with effect from April 1, 1952, to which were credited the revenues derived in these States in relation to subjects administered by them, and all grants made by the Government of India. With this change these six States started having their own Revenue Budgets whereas provision for capital expenditure was made in the Central Budget. The Government of Part C States Act, 1951, was, however, amended with effect from 1st October, 1954, to enable the Part C States to include in their Consolidated Funds loans and advances given by the Centre to meet Capital expenditure.

The revenues of the Part C States with Legislatures (except Coorg) are not sufficient to meet the entire expenditure on 'Revenue' as well as 'Capital' account; the Central Government has, therefore, to make annual grants-in-aid to their Consolidated Funds to bridge the gap on 'Revenue' account and advance loans for meeting 'Capital' expenditure. The grants-in-aid so far given to these States and the amounts proposed to be given during the next financial year (1956-57) are indicated below:

(Rupees in lakhs).

| Name of State | 1952-53 (actuals) | 1953-54 (actuals) | 1954-55 (actuals) | 1955-56 (R.E.) | 1956-57 (B.E.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ajmer | 88·68 | 110·0 | 99·82 | 188·11 | 148·00 |
| Bhopal | 105·00 | 92·0 | 136·00 | 183·00 | 173·00 |
| Coorg | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Delhi | 5·25 | 14·20 | 6·40 | 30·00 | 78·00 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 90·00 | 107·00 | 90·00 | 166·95 | 188·00 |
| Vindhya Pradesh | 27·00 | 146·00 | 124·50 | 190·00 | 148·00 |

The grants-in-aid figures are computed after taking into account the expenditure and revenue position of the State for each year.

As already stated, with effect from 1st October, 1954, expenditure on 'Capital' account is being financed from out of loans sanctioned by the Government of India. During the current financial year

(1955-56), and for the next year 1956-57, provisions to the extent indicated below have been made in the Central Budget for advancing loans to all these States for meeting the expenditure on 'Capital' account:

| Name of State | 1955-56 (R.E.) | 1956-57 (B.E.) |
|---|---|---|
| | (Rupees in Lakhs) | |
| Ajmer | 131·29 | |
| Bhopal | 130·89 | |
| Coorg | 6·00 | |
| Delhi | 455·96 | |
| Himachal Pradesh | 206·27 | |
| Vindhya Pradesh | 259·91 | |
| | 1190·32 | 887·38* |

45. **Development expenditure for Part C States.**—The Budget Estimates of these Part C States include provision for Five Year Plan Schemes of these States. The following table shows the amounts that are being spent during the current financial year (1955-56) and are likely to be spent during the next financial year 1956-57:

| Name of State | 1955-56 | 1956-57 |
|---|---|---|
| Ajmer | 90·10 | 144·60 |
| Bhopal | 214·10 | 285·50 |
| Coorg | 31·40 | 72·90 |
| Delhi | 271·70 | 229·40 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 267·80 | 288·87 |
| Vindhya Pradesh | 250·70 | 398·60 |

46. **Remission of arrears of land revenue in Tripura.**—As in many former Indian States, there were large arrears of land revenue in the State of Tripura at the time of the integration of the State in 1949. These arrears, which were being shown in the books of the State Revenue Department from year to year, were considered irrecoverable. Keeping in view the economic condition of the State, it was decided to write off these arrears. The Minister for Home Affairs made an announcement in this behalf on 4th November, 1955 in a public speech at Agartala and formal orders for the remission of all land revenue arrears in Tripura accumulated upto the 31st March, 1952, amounting to Rs. 27,11,076 (approximately) have since been issued.

*Statewise distribution of the entire sum not available.

47. **Abolition of internal customs duties in certain Part B States.**—Internal customs duties were abolished in Saurashtra with effect from 1st June, 1955.

The Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat Governments had represented to the Government of India that in connection with the abolition of the internal customs duties in these States they required external financial assistance to avoid budgetary dislocation. A loan of Rs. 150 lakhs was sanctioned for Rajasthan and provision has been made for a loan of Rs. 46 lakhs for the Madhya Bharat Government.

48. **Financial assistance to Part B States under clause (1) of Federal Financial Integration Agreements.**—The present position in regard to the utilisation of the sum of Rs. 4 crores allotted to the States of Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, Saurashtra and PEPSU in pursuance of the recommendations of the Part B States (Special Assistance) Enquiry Committee's Report is indicated below:—

(Rupees in Lakhs)

| Name of States | Total allotment | Amount drawn upto 1954-55 | Amount likely to be drawn in 1955-56 | Amount expected to be drawn in 1956-57 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rajasthan | 150 | 25 | 38 | 50 |
| Madhya Bharat | 100 | .. | 30 | 50 |
| Saurashtra | 90 | 25 | 35 | 30 |
| P.E.P.S.U. | 60 | 10 | 50 | .. |

## CHAPTER VIII

## SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

49. **Problems relating to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, etc.**—The problems relating to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes will be dealt with in detail in the annual report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which will be laid before both Houses of Parliament in due course. This chapter, therefore, relates only to—

(i) the grants-in-aid so far given to State Governments—

(a) under article 275 of the Constitution;

(b) for the welfare of Ex-Criminal Tribes and other Backward Classes and for the removal of untouchability;

(ii) the provisions made in this respect in the Second Five Year Plan;

(iii) representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Services; and

(iv) The Report of the Backward Classes Commission.

50. **Grants-in-aid to States for Development Schemes under Article 275 of the Constitution.**—In the First Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 15 crores has been earmarked for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and development of Scheduled Areas. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 885 lakhs has already been paid to Part A and Part B States and Rs. 75 lakhs to Part C States during the years 1951-52, 1952-53, 1953-54 and 1954-55. During 1955-56 grants to the extent of Rs. 518·67 lakhs have been sanctioned to date as against a provision of Rs. 485 lakhs in the budget for the year 1955-56. The excess amount is proposed to be met by a supplementary grant. A sum of Rs. 659 lakhs has been provisionally earmarked for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Development of Scheduled Areas out of a total provision of Rs. 10·20 crores made during 1956-57, for the amelioration of the condition of Backward Classes.

51. **Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Ex-Criminal Tribes and other Backward Classes.**—The decision to make grant-in-aid for the welfare of Ex-Criminal Tribes and other Backward Classes and for the removal of Untouchability was taken in the course of the year 1953-54. The schemes could, therefore, operate effectively only for a few months during the year. The grant-in-aid under this

head is, however, increasing every year as the figures given below will indicate:—

| Year | Amount sanctioned |
|---|---|
| 1953-54 | Rs. 47·00 lakhs |
| 1954-55 | Rs. 107·47 lakhs |
| 1955-56 | Rs. 131·00 lakhs (as on date) |

A sum of Rs. 3·61 crores has been earmarked for the welfare schemes for Backward Classes other than Scheduled Tribes out of a total provision of Rs. 10·20 crores made during 1956-57 for the amelioration of the condition of Backward Classes.

52. **Second Five Year Plan for the welfare of Backward Classes.**— During the period of the First Five Year Plan which is coming to an end, the special needs of Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes received attention of the Government and a provision of Rs. 39 crores was made for various schemes, including the State Plans, for the welfare of these classes. Out of this, Rs. 19 crores were earmarked for Central grants-in-aid to the State Governments, the distribution of which is as follows:—

Welfare of Scheduled Tribes and development of Scheduled Areas under Article 275(1) of the Constitution—Rs. 15·00 crores.

Eradication of Untouchability and welfare of Ex-Criminal Tribes and other Backward Classes—Rs. 4·00 crores.

During the Second Five Year Plan period, it is proposed not only to maintain the tempo of progress already achieved during the First Five Year Plan, but also to improve considerably on the performances made in the First Plan. The amount provided in the Second Plan period for this purpose is, therefore, more than double of that provided in the First Plan, which comes to a total provision of Rs. 90 crores. Out of this Rs. 58 crores have been earmarked for the State Plans and Rs. 32 crores for the Centrally sponsored schemes. It will be the endeavour of Government to secure, in an even fuller measure than in the past, the welfare of Scheduled Tribes. The Scheduled Tribes have a rich heritage of art and culture to be preserved and developed, and, in addition to the provision of such amenities as improved communications and hospital and public health facilities, their economy has to be rapidly expanded. Accordingly increased emphasis is proposed to be laid on schemes for the improvement of communications in accessible areas, provision of adequate medical and public health facilities more especially for combating diseases like Malaria, Tuberculosis, Leprosy and Yaws, settlement of tribals practising shifting cultivation in agricultural colonies, organisation of forest co-operatives, grain

golas, centres of cottage industry and community adult education and welfare centres and provision of facilities for primary and secondary education, water supply and housing. Multi-purpose projects for the all-round development of the tribal areas and for the welfare of tribal people are also proposed to be organized wherever possible.

Various schemes were worked out during the period of the First Plan for the welfare of Scheduled Castes who have for centuries suffered from numerous disabilities and need special assistance for the amelioration of their social and economic conditions. In the Second Five Year Plan emphasis is proposed to be laid on schemes for the removal of untouchability such as provision of common drinking water-wells, mixed dwellings, community centres, publicity, propaganda, aids to voluntary agencies etc., and for the economic uplift of these classes through the provision of incentives to take to agriculture, training in remunerative arts and crafts. Educational facilities for these classes have been considerably extended during the last few years by the grant of scholarships, stipends, etc., and high importance will continue to be attached to such programmes in the years to come.

One of the principal problems faced by Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes in particular, is the unsatisfactory state of houses in which they live at present. The Second Five Year Plan includes a special housing scheme for these classes of people.

53. **Report of the Backward Classes Commission.**—Apart from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, there are large numbers of persons who are socially and educationally backward. With a view to specifying such backward classes on the basis of suitable criteria and recommending steps for the removal of difficulties under which they labour and the grants to be made by the Union or any State for the purpose, a Commission (the Backward Classes Commission) was set up in 1953 under article 340 of the Constitution. The Commission completed its deliberations and submitted its report to the President on 31st March, 1955. The recommendations made by the Commission *inter alia* for additions to, and deletions from, the existing lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been examined in consultation with the State Governments and the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and it is proposed to introduce legislation in Parliament shortly for making the necessary amendments in these lists. The other recommendations of the Commission are at present under the examination of the Government of India in consultation with the State Governments.

54. **Representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services.**—The representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled

Tribes in the services under Government has continued to receive close attention. A separate Section has been created in the Ministry to scrutinise the returns submitted by the appointing authorities and to ensure that all possible attempts are made by them to give due representation to members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The following further measures have been adopted for securing increased representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Central and All India Services in as short a period as possible subject to the maintenance of efficiency in administration:—

(i) Giving of discretion to the recruiting authorities to adopt a lower standard of suitability in the case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as compared to candidates belonging to other communities;

(ii) Carrying forward of unutilised reserved vacancies for two years instead of one year as in the past;

(iii) Filling up in the first instance of reserved vacancies which are carried forward from the previous year and then only of those in the current year's quota; and

(iv) Relaxation of maximum age limit for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for recruitment to posts in the All India and Central Services by five years instead of three years as in the past.

In order to improve the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Grade IV (Assistants) in the Central Secretariat, 105 candidates who qualified at a Union Public Service Commission test (specially held for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates) are being appointed. In addition it is proposed to take 25 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates on the result of an open competitive examination held by the Union Public Service Commission in November, 1955 for recruitment to this Grade. It has also been decided to recruit 20 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Assistants to Grade III of the Secretariat Service through the Union Public Service Commission in addition to their normal quota during the next four years.

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## CHAPTER IX

### JAMMU AND KASHMIR

55. An agreement has been entered into with the Government of Jammu and Kashmir under articles 278 and 295 of the Constitution. The Agreement was placed on the Table of both Houses of Parliament on February 22, 1956.

During the period under report considerable progress has been made in the development programme of Jammu and Kashmir State. The construction of the Banihal tunnel, which is being directly supervised by the Government of India, is progressing well. The plan now being implemented provides for the boring of two tubes which will permit of simultaneous traffic in both directions. It is expected that one of the tubes will be completed by December 1956. It is estimated that over 18,000 acres of land have been brought under the plough as the result of irrigation schemes and other measures taken by the State Government. Particular attention has been given to greater production of foodgrains for which purpose chemical manures are being distributed in the State at concessional prices. Schemes to further education and improve the health of the people have been given priority. Under the auspices of the Central and State Governments a mobile ophthalmic unit visited the State in the summer of 1955 and did excellent work. A permanent unit for the treatment of eye diseases in the rural areas is now being set up by the State Government on the same lines.

## CHAPTER X

## ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

56. **Budget.**—A provision of Rs. 2,00,32,000 was made under Grant No. 56—Andaman and Nicobar Islands for the year 1955-56. A provision of Rs. 2,41,63,000 has been proposed for inclusion in the Budget for 1956-57. The receipts for the year 1956-57 are expected to amount to Rs. 1,26,22,300.

57. **Colonisation.**—Under the Five-Year Development and Colonisation Scheme, adopted in 1952, 20,000 acres of forest land in Andaman Islands are to be cleared and made available for paddy cultivation to about 4,000 agriculturist families from the mainland of India. In addition, 20,000 acres of hilly land are to be made available to settlers to be utilized as homestead land as well as for horticultural operations. Each family will thus be given 10 acres of land. Up to December 1955, 5,060 acres were cleared and 1,012 families settled in the Andamans. It is hoped that by the close of 1955-56 about 8,500 acres of land will have been cleared and 1,600 families settled. The programme will continue during the period of the Second Five-Year Plan.

The terms of benefits under the scheme have of late been liberalised. According to the procedure laid down in the revised scheme, each family to be settled in the Andamans is eligible for getting a recoverable loan of Rs. 1,730 to enable it to build a house and purchase plough, animals, utensils and seeds and manure. It will also be eligible for an ex-gratia grant of Rs. 1,050 to meet the cost of initial subsistence for a limited number of months during the first two years and also to meet the cost incurred on passage by sea from the mainland to the Islands.

The number of families that are likely to be taken during 1956 from various States for settlement in the Andamans is indicated below:—

| | |
|---|---|
| West Bengal | 400 |
| Travancore Cochin | 70 |
| Other States | 130 |

58. **Agricultural Development Schemes.**—Under this head in the Second Five-Year Plan, the proposal broadly relates to (a) the setting up of an organisation for the purpose of controlling the growing infestation of agricultural and horticultural crops and

plantations, including cocoanut plantations by insects and pests as well as (b) the development of fruits, mainly citrus and pineapples, arecanut, cashew-nut and pepper and the cultivation of sugarcane on hilly waste lands by offering inducement in the form of interest-free loans to cultivators as assistance to cover a part of the initial cost of making virgin hilly soil fit for cultivation and the facility of free supply of seeds. With a view to raising production, the proposals further aim at persuading agriculturists to take to intensive cultivation by giving them demonstration of intensive agricultural and horticultural operations on private lands. Moreover, the construction of ring bunds at the foot of slopes and drainages etc., opening of demonstration centres for pasture land and setting up of an organisation to collect necessary data for preparing schemes for soil conservation are some of the important items in the scheme.

59. **Relief for local inhabitants.**—During the period of the Japanese occupation of the Islands, from March 1942 to September 1945, the local inhabitants suffered considerable hardship, caused by the dislocation of their economy. In order to ameliorate their lot a ten lakh scheme was sanctioned in November 1948; but its terms were found stringent and the scheme did not work satisfactorily. A five-lakh scheme was, therefore, sanctioned later for giving relief to the inhabitants of Andaman Islands, according to which, each individual sufferer is to get a maximum relief of Rs. 3,000 in cash, repayable during the following seven years—the recovery to start from the third year after receipt. Two-thirds of the amount is intended to be advanced in the shape of interest free recoverable loan and the remaining one third as ex-gratia grant.

60. **Mainland/Islands Communications.**—s. s. "MAHARAJA" continued to run on the India/Andamans service. With the growing developmental activities, it is felt that she would not be sufficient to serve the needs of the Islands. Accordingly, efforts are being made to acquire an additional vessel for this service. A new vessel is under construction in the Hindusthan Shipyard, Vizagapatnam and is likely to be ready by February 1957. It has been decided to take over this vessel on cost from the Eastern Shipping Corporation, against whose order it is being constructed there for the Andamans service. It has also been decided that the Government would themselves run the vessel on the Andamans service.

61. **Inter-Island Service.**—The Andamans Marine Department has started long distance service from Port Blair to Middle Andaman and North Andaman as well as local ferry service connecting the various newly opened settlements in the Islands. These are maintained by motor launches viz., M. V. 'NIL-KAMAL', which were acquired at the time of the re-occupation of the Islands in 1945, and

by some reconditioned Chinese and Japanese fishing vessel which were captured. Most of these launches are already showing signs of age and they need replacement. It has already been decided that the Islands should be provided with a small second-hand passenger-cum-cargo vessel for connecting the various important points in the Islands. The Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals has been requested to help us in the matter. Under the Second Five Year Plan, it is proposed to purchase another vessel which is to run as a sister ship to the one proposed above and also three more launches for ferry service in the new settlement areas.

62. **Launches for Official touring and for Coast Guard Service.**—The Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals is similarly on the look-out for a second-hand launch at an estimated cost of Rs. 3 lakhs for being used in official touring around the Islands. Besides, two new launches are also to be constructed for use by the Andamans Police for guarding the coasts of the Islands against poachers etc. The Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals are taking necessary action in this behalf.

63. **Development of Minor Ports.**—Development of inter-island service and more frequent contacts between the mainland and the Islands presuppose development of the ports in the Islands. For the purpose of survey of the ports, a retired Chief Engineer was appointed for a period of six months in October, 1955. His report is awaited.

64. **Air Service.**—Airways (India) have agreed to operate an India/Andamans service with the help of an Amphibian plane, which they have already purchased. The proving flight has been successfully undertaken and regular service is likely to commence shortly.

65. **Roads.**—The construction of new roads apart, improvement of the existing 130 miles of roads in the Headquarters area was to be undertaken during the First Five-Year Plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 32 lakhs. 90 miles of these roads have been surfaced at a cost of about 22 lakhs and the rest of the work is proposed to be undertaken during the period of the Second Five Year Plan. With regard to new roads, the construction of 40 miles of roads already surveyed and 90 miles of road yet to be surveyed, are to be undertaken during the Second Plan. Improvement to about 30 miles of existing roads is also to be carried over to the Second Plan. Thus the target proposed to be achieved during the Second Five-Year Plan are as given below:

(*a*) District Roads—New . . . . . 164 miles.
(*b*) District Roads—Improvement . . . . . 30 miles.

Necessary proposals have been made accordingly to the Planning Commission.

66. **Road Transport.**—A State Transport service with a fleet of five buses was sanctioned during the year 1955-56. The question of adding to the fleet is being considered in connection with proposals for the Second Five-Year Plan.

67. **Trade and Industries.**—A fresh agreement for three years, with effect from 1st November, 1955 has been entered into with Messrs. (a) Akoojee Jadwet & Co. and (b) Car Nicobar Trading Company, for keeping the Nicobar group of Islands supplied with consumer goods.

Messrs. P. C. Ray & Co., lessees of the North Andamans Forests, are shortly going to open a Plywood Factory as well as a splint and veneer factory at Mayabunder. They may also start a Saw Mill. Among proposals being considered for the Second Plan are schemes for developing cottage industries like coir, mat-making, oil-ghanis, handloom and weaving in the colonisation areas.

68. **Foodgrains.**—The Islands are self-sufficient in rice. As regards wheat, arrangements with the Food and Agriculture Ministry continue for its supply to the Andamans. The total requirements of wheat for the whole year come to about 450 tons.

69. **Medical and Public Health.**—At present there are four hospitals and 15 dispensaries in the islands. During the current year, one dispensary at Rangat and three more in the interior have been opened to provide medical relief to new settlers. There are proposals also for the construction of hospitals on modern lines at Port Blair, Car Nicobar and Mayabunder in the near future.

In the Public Health Sector, malaria and filaria are the two pressing problems of the islands. During the current year an anti-malaria-*cum*-filaria scheme has been sanctioned for the Nicobar group of Islands. Under the Second Plan, it is proposed to make a provision of Rs. 1·5 lakhs to control the high incidence of malaria and filaria in the islands.

The Australian Government have agreed to offer a hospital vessel under the Colombo Plan, which will be suitably equipped for service in the Nicobar Islands. This is likely to reach the islands very shortly.

Further schemes proposed under this Sector of the Second Five-Year Plan relate to the training of local inhabitants for maternity welfare in rural areas, opening of maternity and child welfare centres as well as a T.B. Hospital and clinic, starting of V.D. treatment in the Nicobars and the supply of midday meals to school-going children. These proposals are being considered by the Planning Commission.

70. **Education.**—A committee of Educationists was appointed by the Ministry of Education to study the educational needs of the Islands. They have submitted a report which is under the consideration of that Ministry. The main proposals in the report are the conversion of primary schools into Junior Basic schools and making primary education compulsory, opening of a senior basic school for girls and the conversion of the existing middle and High School classes of the Government High School into a Higher Secondary Multipurpose School with a hostel attached to it to cater for the needs of boys of distant places in the Islands and that of the Middle School into a senior basic school, where, in addition to the crafts taught at the junior basic schools, facilities for advanced weaving and carpentry with a "forest bias" are proposed to be made available.

Other important factors in the field of educational improvement in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands relate to vocational education, social education and the training of teachers. In this connection, the opening of a trade school for the purpose of imparting training in mechanics, carpentry, smithy, etc. at or near the Marine Dockyard or the Chatham Saw-mill, the appointment of a Social Education Officer for drawing up schemes with a view to implementing social education among the illiterate mazdoors and the opening of a training school for training untrained teachers and fresh Matriculates, have been suggested.

All these proposals are being considered in consultation with the Planning Commission.

In the Nicobars, it is proposed to change the present system of education into one based on the basic pattern and to shift the existing Middle School to a new building to be constructed at Big-lapeti. The new building will have a hostel attached to it. Teaching of crafts is also to be started in that school and the number of teachers increased accordingly.

71. **Advisory Council.**—The following persons were nominated to reconstitute the Advisory Council for the Andaman Islands with effect from the 1st April, 1955 for a period of one year:—

1. Shri Uma Pershad.
2. Shri Lachman Singh.
3. Shri Ghulam Mohammed.
4. Shri K. S. Govindarajulu.
5. Shri Saw Lu Ku.

The term of the existing Council will expire on the 31st March, 1956. The Council will be reconstituted for another year with effect from the 1st April, 1956.

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The functions of the Council are purely advisory. Though their advice is not binding on the Chief Commissioner, he gives due weight to the same before reaching decisions or making recommendations to the Government. The Chief Commissioner seeks the advice of the Council on the matters of administration involving general policy, schemes of development, improvement in communications, education and any other matters intended for the betterment of the conditions of the population, and for making the islands self-supporting.

72. **Laws and Regulations.**—The Andaman and Nicobar Islands Livestock Improvement Regulation, 1955 (No. 3 of 1955), which seeks to provide for the improvement of Livestock in the islands, has been promulgated. It was published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, dated the 30th December, 1955.

Two other pieces of legislative measures, namely, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Money-lenders Regulation and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Places of Public Entertainment (Prohibition of smoking) Regulation are expected to be promulgated shortly; of these, the former was found necessary in order to help debtors who used, so far, to receive very unfavourable treatment from local money lenders.

## CHAPTER XI

### GENERAL

73. **Improvement in Fire Services.**—The Government of India have for some time past been observing with concern the substantial loss to human life and property that is being caused by devastating outbreaks of fires. The main reasons why such losses could not be forestalled in the past were (i) the paucity of properly trained fire fighting personnel in the country, and (ii) the inadequacy of the number of fire fighting equipment. To overcome these difficulties, it has been decided to open early in the next financial year the National Fire Service College at Rampur (U.P.) for imparting advanced and up-to-date training in fire fighting and fire prevention to officers and staff of the various fire brigade organisations in the country. Steps are also being taken to lay down specifications for standardising fire fighting equipment and appliances with a view to facilitating their easy procurement and manufacture within the country. In this connection two Committees have been set up under the Ministry of Home Affairs, namely, (i) Design and Development Committee, and (ii) Standing Fire Advisory Committee.

74. **Emergency Relief Organisation.**—Natural calamities like floods, famines, epidemics, etc. occur in the various parts of the country almost every year and the Government of India are of the view that the relief measures being undertaken by the Central and State Governments as well as the various non-official social welfare agencies for rendering assistance to the distressed people are likely to yield better results if such activities are properly co-ordinated through an Emergency Relief Organisation set up for the purpose. They are at present examining the details of this Organisation in consultation with the State Governments and the various social welfare bodies with a view to ensuring fullest scope for the people's participation in the Organisation. It is also proposed to give specialised training to the nominees of the State Governments and non-official associations engaged in such relief work, through a Central Training Institute.

75. **Census.—(a) 1951 Census Reports.**—The All-India and State Reports, All-India Brochures and studies originally contemplated for the 1951 Census have all been printed and published with the exception of the desccriptive Report of Bihar, which is also likely to be released soon. Out of 307 District Census Handbooks, 277 have been published and the remaining are expected to be published very shortly.



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**(b) Special Statistics.**—The following Brochures are under preparation:—

(i) Trend of Employment since 1901 for All-India;

(ii) Economic Classification of population by Age Groups for the States of Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Mysore; and

(iii) Economic Classification by Birth-place and Educational Standard for the Calcutta City.

**(c) Revision of the figures of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.**—The 1951 Census figures of Scheduled Castes were revised in the case of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madras, Andhra, Rajasthan, and Saurashtra in order to include synonyms and generic names of Scheduled Castes which had not been taken into account in the 1951 Census and also in order to remove minor inaccuracies in the published figures.

**(d) Glossary of Caste Names.**—A Glossary of names of castes that were enumerated during the 1951 Census has been prepared for each of the States of Uttar Pradesh, Madras and Andhra, Rajasthan and Bombay. Such a Glossary is under preparation for West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh.

**(e) Mother-tongue Brochures.**—Village-wise tabulation of the mother-tongue data for the border tahsils/taluks in the following States was undertaken:—

Bihar.
Bombay.
Madhya Pradesh
Madras.
Andhra.
Orissa.
West Bengal.
Hyderabad.
Mysore.
Rajasthan.
Travancore-Cochin.
Coorg.

Brochures containing the data tabulated for Bombay, Madras and Andhra, Hyderabad, Mysore Travancore-Cochin and Coorg have been published. In the case of other States, Brochures are under preparation and are expected to be published very shortly.

**(f) Seminar on Population in Asia and Far East.**—Indian participated at the U.N. Population Seminar held at Bandung during

November-December, 1955. The following officers represented India at the Seminar:—

1. Shri Ajit Das Gupta, Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta;
2. Shri Rajeshwari Prasad, Deputy Registrar General, India, New Delhi; and
3. Dr. D. K. Viswanathan, Director of Public Health, Bombay State, Poona.

**(g) Improvement of Population Data.**—It has been decided to continue the office of the Registrar General, India and to entrust it with the work of the Improvement of Population Data. Details of the Scheme of the work are still under consideration and it is hoped that the work would be started soon. The results of the Sample Census of Births and Deaths held in certain States of India after the 1951 Census have been published as All-India Brochures.

76. **Appointment of Ministers.**—During the period under review the following appointments of Ministers were made:—

(i) One Minister of Cabinet;

(ii) One Deputy Minister; and

(iii) Three Deputy Ministers as Ministers.

77. **Rules Relating to Allowances of Ministers.**—Rules relating to sumptuary and travelling allowances. medical treatment and advances for the purchase of motor cars, etc., to Ministers are expected to be finalised shortly when they will be placed before Parliament.

78. **Awards.**—The following awards were announced by the President on the Republic Day in 1955 and 1956:—

**1955:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Bharat Ratna | 2 |
| Padma Vibhushan | 2 |
| Padma Bhushan | 12 |
| Padma Shri | 14 |

**1956:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Padma Vibhushan | 3 |
| Padma Bhushan | 13 |
| Padma Shri | 9 |

In addition, the President also conferred on the Prime Minister the award of Bharat Ratna.

Nine awards of "Asoka Chakra" of various classes were made. Of these eight were members of the crew of "Kashmir Princess", Air India International Constellation, which crashed in the South China Sea in April, 1955.

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79. **Official Language Commission.**—In pursuance of the provisions contained in article 344 of the Constitution, the President has constituted a Commission known as the Official Language Commission with Shri B. G. Kher as Chairman and twenty other members representing various regional languages included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution. The Commission is to make recommendations to the President as to—

(a) the progressive use of the Hindi language for the official purposes of the Union;

(b) restrictions on the use of the English language for all or any of the official purposes of the Union;

(c) the language to be used for all or any of the purposes mentioned in article 348 of the Constitution;

(d) the form of numerals to be used for any one or more specified purposes of the Union; and

(e) the preparation of a time schedule according to which and the manner in which, Hindi may gradually replace English as the official language of the Union and as a language for communication between the Union and State Governments and between one State Government and another.

In making their recommendations, the Commission shall have due regard to the industrial, cultural and scientific advancement of India and the just claims and the interests of persons belonging to the non-Hindi speaking areas in regard to the public services. The Commission started functioning from the 1st July, 1955 with their Headquarters at Bombay. They have so far visited Rajkot, Ahmedabad, Poona, Nagpur, Calcutta, Shillong, Bhubaneswar, Hyderabad, Kurnool, Madras, Bangalore, Ernakulam, Trivandrum and Delhi and recorded the evidence of a large number of official and non-official witnesses at these places. The Commission also held sittings in Bombay and collected evidence from officials and non-officials. They are expected to make their recommendations to the President on or before the 31st July, 1956.

80. **The Constitution (Hindi Language for Official Purposes) Order, 1955.**—The proviso to article 343(2) of the Constitution lays down that the President may, during a period of 15 years from the commencement of the Constitution for which the English language shall continue to be used for all official purposes of the Union, by order, authorise the use of the Hindi Language in addition to the English language and of the Devanagari form of numerals in addition to the international form of Indian numerals for any official purposes of the Union. As a step to achieve this object, the President promulgated in December, 1955 the Constitution (Hindi Language for Official

Purposes) Order, 1955 authorising the use of Hindi language in addition to the English language for the following official purposes of the Union:—

(i) Correspondence with members of the public;

(ii) Administrative reports, official journals and reports to Parliament;

(iii) Government resolutions and legislative enactments;

(iv) Correspondence with State Governments which have adopted Hindi as their Official Language;

(v) Treaties and Agreements;

(vi) Correspondence with Governments of other countries and their envoys, and international organisations; and

(vii) Formal documents issued to diplomatic and consular officers and to Indian representatives at international organisations.

81. **Teaching of Hindi to Central Government Servants**.—As the Constitution provides that by 1965 Hindi shall be in use for all official purposes, a suggestion was made by the President for the teaching of Hindi to Central Government servants, during office hours. An Inter-Ministry Committee, consisting of representatives of the Ministries of Home Affairs and Education was formed to implement the suggestion. The Committee classified all the Central Government servants at Delhi into four categories on the basis of their mother tongue, *viz.*:—

*Category A.*—Persons whose mother-tongue is Hindi and who are sufficiently fluent both in reading and writing;

*Category B.*—Persons whose mother-tongue is Urdu, Punjabi, Kashmiri, Sindhi and Pushtu;

*Category C.*—Persons whose mother-tongue is Marathi, Gujarati, Bengali, Assamese and Oriya; and

*Category D.*—Persons whose mother-tongue is Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Kannada, English and any other allied language.

For group D there will be three examinations, namely one at the end of first six months corresponding roughly to present Prabodh Examination conducted by the Ministry of Education, the second, Praveen, at the end of one year of training corresponding to the Middle Standard Examination, and the third, Pragya, at the end of 18 months' course corresponding to the School Final.

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For group C there will be two examinations; one at the end of first six months of training corresponding to the Middle Standard Examination and the second at the end of one year corresponding to the School Final.

For people in group B there will be one examination corresponding to the School Final at the end of six months.

Persons of group A will be given training in noting and drafting and to make them familiar with the administrative and technical terms.

Teaching of Hindi to officials of Categories C and D has already been started with effect from the 1st October, 1955; while classes for those of Category B commenced from 23rd January, 1956. Nineteen qualified teachers have been appointed for this purpose. In all about 2,500 officials are receiving training in Hindi in classes established at different places under the administrative control of the Ministries concerned.

It has also been decided to extend the teaching of Hindi to Central Government offices located outside Delhi. Classes will be organised shortly at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Bangalore and Simla.

82. **Ban on the export of rice from Manipur.**—It has been decided to continue the ban on the export of rice from Manipur after October 1955. The export of surplus rice or paddy, if any, from the State is permitted only on Government account.

83. **Introduction of prohibition in Kutch.**—Total prohibition has been introduced in Kutch with effect from 7th January, 1956. This brings the State of Kutch in line with the adjoining States of Saurashtra and Bombay.

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## APPENDIX I

### (1) HYDERABAD

**(1) Political**

The Council of Ministers headed by Shri B. Ramakrishna Rao continued to function without any change in its composition, during the period under review.

The practice of Ministers holding discussions with their Departmental Secretaries and concerned Heads of Departments once a month for better and quicker understanding, co-ordination and disposal of work, has been continued during the year.

Periodical Conferences of Secretaries to Government and Collectors and District Superintendents of Police continued to be held during the year 1955-56 with a view to solving outstanding problems with minimum delay.

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Hyderabad continued to have personal discussion with the Chairman, State Public Service Commission, periodically to resolve points on which there were differences of opinion between the Government and the Public Service Commission, and these discussions, as usual, proved very useful to Government.

The following important personages and delegations visited Hyderabad during 1955-56. Necessary arrangements in connection with their visits were made by the Government House Section of the General Administration Department.

1. Iraqi Delegation (March 1955).
2. The President of India (June 1955).
3. His Excellency Wing Commander Gamal Salem, Deputy Prime Minister of Egypt (September 1955).
4. His Majesty the King Mahendra of Nepal and Her Majesty the Queen (November 1955).
5. The Saudi Arabian Minister in India (December 1955).
6. His Majesty the King of Saudi Arabia and his entourage (December 1955).
7. The Prime Minister of India (December 1955).
8. Shri U. N. Dhebar, President of the Indian National Congress (December 1955).



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9. Uzbek Cultural Troupe (December 1955).
10. Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramiah, Governor of Madhya Pradesh (January 1956).
11. Mrs. Jennie Lee Bevan, M.P., House of Commons, London (January 1956).
12. His Excellency M. A. Menshikov, U.S.S.R. Ambassador in India (February 1956).

**(2) Law and Order.**

The Law and Order situation during the year continued to remain satisfactory, except for a few incidents among labourers and students which were promptly dealt with.

The States Reorganisation Commission's recommendations generally had a favourable response throughout the State. The Marathi and Karnatak areas are happy that they are being merged in their respective linguistic units. As regards the residuary Telangana area, agitation developed whether it should remain independent as recommended by the S.R.C. or should be merged with Andhra to form Vishala Andhra.

During the first half of the period under review there was some agitation, mostly among the student community, on this issue, but the situation is now quiet.

The Foundation Conference of the All-India Socialist Party was held in Hyderabad in December 1955 and passed resolutions regarding, (1) The Seven Year Plan of the Socialist Party to achieve power, (2) Goa, Daman and Diu and (3) Police Firing at Shakkarnagar (Nizamabad District), (4) The West Bengal Government to take steps for the rehabilitation of Muslims who suffered during the communal disturbances in 1950, (5) The Report of the States Reorganisation Commission, (6) Protest against the Police firing in Assam and the institution of a judicial enquiry into the matter and also suspension of officers responsible for it.

The Communist activities in the State were not violent during the period under review. They are mainly organising themselves in some of the districts of the State and carrying on propaganda work to gain popularity among the rural population.

**(3) Agrarian Reforms**

(i) The Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act envisages conferment of ownership rights on the protected tenants in two ways, viz., voluntary sales in favour of protected tenants and compulsory transfer of ownership to protected tenants. As the progress of voluntary sales has not been satisfactory, Government have

enforced the provisions of compulsory transfer of ownership to the protected tenants in four districts of the State. This will be extended to other districts within the next 3 years.

(ii) In 4 districts of the State the work of ceilings on existing land holding has been started. Rules for enforcement of ceilings through assumption of management or acquisition of surplus lands have been framed. The surplus lands thus available will be distributed amongst the landless persons. This will be extended to other districts within the next 3 years.

(iii) The provisions of holding and prevention of fragmentation of holdings contained in the Tenancy Act, have been applied to 100 villages of the State. It is proposed to cover an area of 10 lakh acres during the Second Plan period.

**(4) Settlement Operations**

328 villages have been surveyed, and the Akar work of 865 villages has also been completed during the year 1955.

Jamabandi Reports of 170 ex-Jagir villages have also been prepared, out of which 84 villages have so far been sanctioned by the State Government. Besides this 157 ex-Jagir villages have been announced and post announcement work of 126 villages has been completed. It is hoped that the announcement of all the ex-Jagir villages will be made before June 1956.

In addition to the above, cases of high assessment in 863 villages of ex-Surf-e-Khas have been scrutinised, out of which in 169 villages the rates have been found to be higher than the adjoining Diwani villages and necessary action has been taken to equalise the rates.

Agro-economic survey work for the entire State has been undertaken and is expected to be completed by June 1956; the rates of assessment will be revised accordingly.

**(5) Integration of services and Administrative Reorganisation including Police and Judiciary**

(i) Indian Administrative Service.—The total authorised strength of the Indian Administrative Service Cadre of this State is 110, including 22 under the Central Deputation Quota.

(ii) Indian Police Service.—The total authorised strength of the Indian Police Service Cadre remains the same, viz., 62, including 7 senior posts under Central Deputation Quota. As against these 7 senior posts under Central Deputation Quota, only one officer has so far been deputed to the Centre.

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(iii) Judiciary.—During the year under review Hon'ble Sri Shripat Rao Palnitkar took charge as the Chief Justice on 23rd February 1955. Shri N. Kumarayya, Chief Judge, City Civil Court, was appointed as a Judge of the High Court. A Court of the District and Sessions Judge and another of District Magistrate and Sub-Judge were established with effect from 1st June 1955 in Khammam District. In order to clear the accumulation of work in some of the Districts, 3 Additional District and Sessions Judges were sanctioned by the Government with effect from 1st March 1955.

With a view to affording additional facilities to the litigant public, the pecuniary powers of the Munsiff Courts at Bidar and Latur were, during the period under review, enhanced from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 5,000.

Rules for the guidance of the Subordinate Civil Courts as also rules under the Civil Procedure Code have been formulated and are under consideration of Government.

(iv) Absorption of retrenched personnel.—With a view to speeding up of the absorption of retrenched personnel, Government passed orders for retirement of Government servants in non-technical posts, who had opted for Old Pension Rules, on completion of 25 years of qualifying service or on completion of 50 years of age, whichever was later.

In order that suitable retrenched personnel may be absorbed in service, Government have laid down that all vacancies should be notified promptly to the Public Service Commission or the Employment Exchange or the District Selection Committees, as the case may be.

Such of the retrenched employees of the defunct Customs Department as had completed 20 years of qualifying service were given a weightage of 5 years of service and retired. This measure ensured a higher pension to the employees who were thus relieved and, at the same time, eased the problem of the absorption of the retrenched employees to a certain extent.

The conditions, of recruitment (i.e. qualifications, age, etc.) and quotas of promotion laid down in the various cadre and Recruitment Rules have also been held in abeyance to facilitate the absorption of retrenched personnel.

(v) Direct recruitment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to Gazetted Posts.—On the analogy of the orders issued by the Government of India, this State Government have also laid down that the maximum age limit prescribed for direct recruitment to the gazetted posts under the Government should be raised by 5 years

in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the same lines as in the case of direct recruitment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to non-gazetted posts.

(vi) Anti-Corruption Department.—A Department to investigate and put down corruption amongst the Government servants was created with effect from 1st July, 1955. Committees have been formed both in the City and in the Districts to investigate corruption cases. The Public Servants Tribunal of Inquiry Office which was functioning as a separate office, has been merged with the Anti-Corruption Department. A Bill to confer statutory powers on the Anti-Corruption Department is under active consideration of the Government.

(vii) Staff Committee.—In order to secure the greatest measure of co-operation between the Government and its employees and to increase efficiency in public services, the Government have decided to set up a Staff Committee in the State on the lines of the Staff Committee set up by the Government of India.

**(6) Important Legislation undertaken and Laws extended**

The State Legislature passed the following 19 Acts, of which 9 are Principal Acts and the rest Amending Acts:—

1. The Hyderabad Public Libraries Act, 1955 (III of 1955), published in Extraordinary Gazette No. 29, dated 5th April, 1955.
2. The Hyderabad Agricultural Income Tax (Amendment) Act, 1955 (IV of 1955) published in E.O. No. 45, dated 27th April, 1955.
3. The Hyderabad Suits Against the Government (Repealing) Act, 1955 (V of 1955) published in E.O.G. No. 46, dated 29th April, 1955.
4. The Hyderabad Motor Vehicle Taxation Act, 1955 (VI of 1955), published in E.O.G. No. 52, dated 6th May, 1955.
5. The Hyderabad General Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1955 (VII of 1955), published in E.O.G. No. 56, dated 14th June, 1955.
6. The Hyderabad Abolition of Inams Act, 1955 (No. VIII of 1955) published in E.O.G. No. 90, dated 20th July, 1955.
7. The Hyderabad Warehouses (Amendment) Act (IX of 1955), published in E.O.G. No. 119, dated 26th September, 1955.
8. The Hyderabad Pathology and Anatomy Act, 1955 (X of 1955) published in E.O.G. No. 120, dated 27th September, 1955.

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9. The Hyderabad Forest (Amendment) Act, 1955 (XI of 1955) published in E.O.G. No. 121, dated 27th September, 1955.
10. The Hyderabad Khadi and Village Industries Board Act, 1955 (No. XII of 1955) published in E.O.G. No. 131, dated 28th October, 1955.
11. The Hyderabad Motor Vehicle Taxation (Amendment) Act, 1955 (No. XIII of 55) published in the E.O.G. No. 132, dated 28th October, 1955.
12. The Hyderabad Abkari (Amendment) Act, 1955 (No. XIV of 1955) published in the E.O.G. No. 133, dated 28th October, 1955.
13. The Hyderabad District Officers (Change of Designation and Construction of References) (Amendment) Act, 1955 (No. XV of 55) published in the E.O.G. No. 134, dated 28th October, 1955.
14. The Hyderabad Public Service Commission (Extension of Functions) Act, 1955 (No. XVI of 1955) published in the E.O.G. No. 135, dated 28th October, 1955.
15. The Hyderabad Legislative Assembly (Members' Salaries and Allowances) (Amendment) Act, 1955 (No. XVII of 1955) published in the E.O.G. No. 136, dated 28th October, 1955.
16. The Hyderabad Legislative Assembly (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1955 (No. XVIII of 1955) published in the Extraordinary Gazette No. 137, dated 28th October, 1955.
17. The Government Premises (Eviction) Act, 1955 (No. XIX of 1955), published in the E.O.G. No. 150, dated 21st November, 1955.
18. The Hyderabad Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Act, 1955 (No. XX of 1955) published in the E.O.G. No. 151, dated 21st November, 1955.
19. The Hyderabad Intoxicating Drugs (Amendment) Act, 1955 (No. XXI of 1955) published in the E.O.G. No. 154, dated 28th November, 1955.

The work of codification of laws enacted upto the end of December 1955 has been continued during the year under report.

The most important of the Bills passed during last year were The Hyderabad Abolition of Inams Act, 1955 and The Hyderabad Khadi and Village Industries Board Act, 1955. The provision of the Hyderabad Abolition of Inams Act, 1955, in so far as they relate to the conferment of occupancy rights on the tenants of Inamdars,

required re-examination in the light of the All-India policy regarding land tenure and it accordingly became necessary to promulgate the Hyderabad Abolition of Inams (Amendment) Ordinance, 1956.

With a view to taking advantage of grants from the All-India Handloom Board and to push on the work of development of this Cottage Industry, The Hyderabad State Aid to (Small Scale and Cottage) Industries Ordinance, 1956, was promulgated.

**(7) General Financial position and Taxation measures undertaken**

The total estimated revenue receipts for 1955-56 were Rs. 30·62 crores and revenue expenditure Rs. 32·83 crores. Thus there will be deficit of 2·21 crores.

The budget estimates for 1955-56 provide for a total capital outlay of Rs. 12·54 crores, out of which Rs. 5·53 crores are for irrigation projects, Rs. 1·43 crores for Multi-purpose River Valley Projects, Rs. 1·93 crores for Electricity Schemes, Rs. 71 lakhs for Water Supply and Drainage Schemes, Rs. 1·18 crores for Housing Schemes, Rs. 80 lakhs for Community Development Projects and National Extension Service Blocks, Rs. 78 lakhs for Roads and Buildings and Rs. 18 lakhs for other miscellaneous items.

The Public Debt of the State including the share of the Central Government under the Federal Financial Integration Arrangements which stood at Rs. 56·62 crores at the beginning of 1954-55, amounted to Rs. 62·06 crores on 1st April, 1955, the increase being due to further loans received from the Central Government. In order to implement Development Schemes a Public Loan for Rs. 2 crores was raised in the month of August 1955, which was slightly over-subscribed.

The following changes were made in the field of Sales Tax and Agricultural Income-Tax in the State during 1955-56:—

(a) Sales Tax has been levied from May 1955 on (1) Opium (2) Ganja (3) Bhang and (4) State liquor, which were exempt from tax before.

(b) The Multi-Point Sales Tax on cereals, pulses etc. @ 3 pies in the rupee was replaced by single point-tax @ 6 pies in the rupee on purchase.

(c) The Country liquor, State liquor known as brandy, rum and whisky and foreign liquor were subjected to additional tax @ 6 pies in the rupee single-point.

(d) The exemption limit under the Hyderabad Agricultural Income Tax has been lowered from O.S. Rs. 10,000 to I.G. Rs. 5,000.

(8) **Progress and implementation of Development Projects**

(i) *Grow More Food Scheme.*—In order to achieve an additional production of 1·33 lakh tons of food grains and about 12,800 bales of cotton during the year 1955-56, the following schemes have been implemented:—

(a) *Works Schemes.*—To extend well irrigation facilities, Rs. 20·0 lakhs were allotted for taccavi loans to all the Districts of the State for sinking new wells and repairs to old wells. Apart from this Rs. 22 lakhs have been allocated for Community Projects and National Extension Areas for providing Oil Engine Pump sets. It is also proposed to supply 235 Persian Wheels at a cost of Rs. 1,28,600.

(b) *Land Reclamation.*—The land reclamation work has been in progress. During the year, 9,535 acres of land was reclaimed which will roughly yield an additional production of 1,050 tons. It is proposed to cover in all about 30,000 acres during the year.

(c) *Supply of Improved Seeds.*—It is planned to cover 3,60,000 acres of food crops with improved seeds of Rice, Wheat and Jawar, which will yield 10 to 15 per cent. extra per acre. So far 79,051 mds. of rice seed, 23,248 mds. of jawar seeds and 6,014 mds. of wheat seed have been supplied to cultivators covering an area of 2,77,063 acres. It is estimated to yield an additional production of about 9,580 tons of foodgrains.

It is expected that an area of 6,45,000 acres would be covered under the distribution of improved cotton seed.

(d) *Manure.*—The progress of work of Composition of Urban and Rural wastes has been very satisfactory. 4,44,759 tons of compost has been supplied to cultivators. 6,689 tons of paddy fertiliser, 6,021 tons of Ammonium sulphate and 134 tons of sulphur phosphate have so far been supplied to cultivators. In addition to this 3,351 mds. of green manure seed were distributed.

(e) *Japanese Method of Paddy Cultivation.*—The Japanese method of Paddy cultivation is rapidly gaining popularity. An area of 1,38,295 acres was brought under this method during 1955-56.

(f) *Plant Protection.*—Jawar smut is a major disease in the State and about 17,400,256 acres have during the period under report been treated with 54,280 lbs. of sulphur against smut 1,675 acres of paddy were treated

against hispa during the year. It is proposed to treat about 10,000 acres against paddy hispa during the year 1955-56.

(g) *Agriculture Education.*—To bring home to the cultivators the improved methods of agriculture, Farmers' Training Classes are being conducted throughout the State. Every year about 10,000 cultivators received such training.

(ii) *Development of Communications.*—(a) *Roads.*—349 miles of roads and two river bridges would be completed by the end of 1955-56 under the First Five Year Plan, as against 526 miles of new roads and 4 river bridges provided in the Plan. It is expected to take up the work of the balance of 177 miles of roads and 2 more river bridges in the Second Five Year Plan, apart from a total of 161 miles of new roads.

Under the grant-in-aid of Rs. 100 lakhs from the Government of India, a total of 10 Road Works comprising 132 miles of new road construction, 3 major bridges on the existing roads and black topping of 81 miles of existing roads leading to the famous Ellora and Ajanta Caves including the border bridge across the River Waghur on the Aurangabad-Jalgaon Road, have been taken up. Further, a programme estimated at Rs. 50·00 lakhs has been approved by State Government and the Government of India for constructing seven Road works covering 88 miles of new road construction and masonry works on two existing roads, with funds provided, 1/3 by the Government of India from the Central Road Fund Ordinary Reserve, 1/3 from the Central Road Fund Allocation to the State and 1/3 from the State Budget. Surveys and preparation of plans and estimates for these have been taken up.

On the side of the National High Ways No. 7 and 9 passing through the State, a First Five Year Plan was approved by the Government of India for a programme of 26 road works costing Rs. 99·31 lakhs for up-grading and improving them. Work on most of these has been progressing.

(b) *State Road Transport.*—The strength of the Passenger Fleet is 785. 21 new buses were added to it during the current year. The route mileage registered an increase from 5,561·1 miles to 5,834·6 miles. The basic fare has been changed from O.S. one anna to I.G. one anna per mile.

(iii) *Improvement of Medical Facilities.*—Six Leprosy Clinics were opened during the year in addition to the total of 166 Clinics.

Domiciliary Treatment Service has been continued on modern lines in the two cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. Medical

inspection of students of all the High Schools, Middle Schools and Primary Schools was conducted during the year. The most common diseases among children such as mal-nutrition, skin diseases and diseases of digestive and respiratory system have been treated.

21. National Extension Service Blocks Schemes were implemented during the year.

Apart from the above, Government have provided a recurring grant of Rs. 1·5 lakhs a year for the Radium Institute and Cancer Hospital established through the yeomen service rendered by the Indian Conference of Social Work.

Model Medical and Health Units have been established in the rural parts and medicine Boxes have been supplied to the remote villages.

(iv) *Education*.—188 Primary Schools were re-organised and 39 new Primary Schools were opened during the year 1955-56. 300 Voluntary Aided Schools have been converted into Single Teacher Government Primary Schools and 443 Primary Schools are being converted into Junior Basic Schools. In addition to the already existing 455 Primary Schools under Compulsory Primary Education, 256 Schools are being brought under that category. The total area thus covered would include a population of 5 lakhs.

In view of the enthusiasm of the public for Secondary Education, nigher classes of the Secondary stage have been opened in 98 Schools under the control of Government. In addition, the public itself has opened classes of the Higher stage at 192 places. The need for more Secondary Schools has been increasing.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Mudaliar Commission and the decisions of the Central Advisory Board, Government have introduced diversified courses in 28 Institutions.

New Training Institutions were established at 11 places, thus providing facilities for training 500 teachers a year. In addition to the existing B.Ed. College at Aurangabad, two B.Ed. Colleges were started at Warangal and Gulbarga during the year.

A short Course training has been arranged at Bhiknoor for trained graduates to initiate them into Basic Education and its principles.

A Secondary Education Workshop was conducted in the month of April and May 1955. Teachers and Headmasters from Hyderabad, Andhra and Madras States participated in the Workshop.

A Headmasters' Seminar was conducted at Aurangabad in June 1955. Future Headmasters of multi-purpose High Schools in

Hyderabad State and Headmasters from Madhya Pradesh and Orissa participated in the Seminar.

Two Officers of the Education Department were deputed to Delhi for a short course training in Vocational Guidance sponsored by the Ministry of Education, Government of India.

An Officer of the Education Department attended the Text Book-Workshop organised by the Ministry of Education in the Government of India at Srinagar from 25th April, 1955 to 13th May, 1955.

A scheme for the Architecture Diploma Course at the Government College of Fine Arts involving a recurring expenditure of about Rs. 20,000 and a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 10,000 has been introduced by Government.

A suitable site measuring about 10 acres has been acquired at a cost of Rs. 6,000 for a building for the Regional Polytechnic, Warangal district.

To relieve unemployment among the educated, a scheme for the training of skilled workers required by the Public Works Department was introduced during the year at a cost of Rs. 1·50 lakhs. Under this scheme 275 trainees were under training in the trades of carpenters, blacksmiths, fitters, turners, moulders, electricians, etc.

(v) *Cottage Industries.*—In order to impart training in the use of improved appliances and modern methods of production in various cottage and small scale industries, Government have established 6 village industries development centres, 10 rural arts, crafts and industries centres under the Community Projects in the districts, besides a Village Industries Training Centre in the City of Hyderabad. In all these centres the total number of students trained was 613, and 4,851 demonstrations were held benefitting 33,000 villagers.

Government have recently given statutory powers to the Khadi and Village Industries Board. The following schemes have been implemented and are in good progress:—

1. Tanning industry.
2. Handmade paper industry.
3. Village oil industry.
4. Gur and Khandsari.
5. Atta Chakki.
6. Khadi.
7. Bamboo Match Factory.

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(vi) *Central Laboratory for Scientific and Industrial Research.*—Pilot plant experiments on preparation of dehydrated castor oil and on low temperature carbonisation of coal were continued with encouraging results. Experiments on the fractionation of fuel oil were successful and the process has been recommended to the Hyderabad Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works Ltd.

Number of research schemes have been conducted in the preparation of active carbon for decolourising oils and jaggery, conditioning of ammonium nitrate, briquetting of coal fines, preparation of itaconic acid, preparation of insecticides from turpentine etc.

Two pilot plant buildings and a coal sampling shed were completed during the year.

The Government of India was pleased to sanction an *ad hoc* grant of 1.5 lakhs for recurring expenditure, out of which an amount of Rs. 79,388 was spent up to 31st December, 1955. The Hyderabad Government provided the usual recurring grant of Rs. 5·22 lakhs out of which an amount of Rs. 3,85,000 was spent up to the end of December, 1955.

**(9) Progress in Community Development Project**

(i) *Community Development Blocks.*—In the course of 3 years the number of Blocks has risen to 34 and there is a general demand for more Blocks. The Government of India have recently sanctioned 16 more Blocks for this State. There are 17 National Extension Service Blocks situated in the 17 Districts of this State. The area comprises more than 2,420 villages and involves a population of 3 million people.

577 new schools, and 1,051 Adult Education Centres have been started and 150 schools converted into Basic Schools.

18,000 acres of waste lands have been reclaimed and 35,000 acres of fallow land have been brought under cultivation. 5 lakhs mds. of fertilisers and about 88,000 mds. of improved seeds have been distributed. 1,223 new wells have been dug. About 1,000 new houses have been constructed and 12,000 old ones have been reconditioned and repaired.

More than 60,000 compost pits were dug and 6,000 acres have been brought under fruit and vegetable cultivation. Irrigation facilities have been extended to an area of about 33,000 acres.

Over 500 miles of roads have been constructed and more than 600 recreation centres have been started. 168 Radio Sets have been installed in the National Extension Service Blocks.

(ii) *Development Projects.*—(a) *Tungabhadra.*—The Head Works have almost been completed and finishing touches are in progress. It is expected to complete these works by the end of June, 1956. So far 32 miles of canal has been completed and water has been let out to irrigate 22,000 acres. On completion the Project would irrigate about 5,80,000 acres.

The Hydro Electric Works under this Project has been progressing.

(b) *Rajolibunda Diversion Scheme.*—More than half the length of the anicut was brought to crest level but further progress has been delayed for want of decision between the Andhra and Hyderabad Governments. On completion the project will irrigate about 1,00,000 acres.

(c) *Godavari North Canal Project.*—This is the first phase of the main Godavary Project. It envisages the construction of dam across the river Kaddam and construction of a canal 48 miles long. Masonary on the dam has been raised to sufficient height for letting out water for irrigation. Further work on the dam could not progress due to some practical difficulties, but it is expected that the dam will be completed by June, 1957. Water has been let out to irrigate about 1,000 acres of land. Work on the main canal upto 45 miles is in progress. The Project on completion is expected to irrigate 67,000 acres.

(d) *Nagarjunasagar Project.*—This project which is otherwise called Nandikonda Project was the one agreed to by the Planning Commission for inclusion in the First Five Year Plan. It is about 100 miles from Hyderabad in the Nalgonda District and about 80 miles from Guntur. The scheme is a joint venture between the Hyderabad and Andhra States. The cost of the whole scheme is Rs. 122·02 crores of which Rs. 32·74 crores will be the share of the Hyderabad Government. The Project when completed will irrigate more than 31·83 lakhs acres of land of which about 7·95 lakhs acres fall in the Hyderabad State.

It will develop a power of 75,000 KW out of which the Hyderabad share will be 37,500 KW.

(e) *Purna Project.*—This project will irrigate 1,55,000 acres of land and it is estimated to cost Rs. 705 lakhs. It is expected that about 8,000 KW of power will be generated under this project.

(f) *Devnur Hydro Project.*—This is a multipurpose project under which a reservoir near Sirur Village on the Manjira River, 94 miles above Nizamsagar, is proposed to be constructed. It will irrigate about 31,000 acres, and will also develop power of 41,000 KW.

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(iii) *Minor irrigation Projects.*—The progress achieved on the following 7 Minor Irrigation Projects is indicated below:—

(a) *Koilsagar Project.*—The construction work is almost complete on this project and irrigation upto 10,000 acres is expected to be done this year.

(b) *Bendsura Project.*—The work on the cross drainage works and channels is progressing. Nearly 400 acres have been irrigated.

(c) *Khasapur Project.*—The work on irrigation channel is in progress. Irrigation upto 1,000 acres has been done.

(d) *Sarlasagar Project.*—The work of Syphon Spillway and Channels is progressing.

(e) *Musi Project.*—Work on excavation of foundation of Spillway and Composite is almost complete.

(f) *Kamli Project.*—The estimated cost of the Project is Rs. 20 lakhs irrigating an area of 2,630 acres. Earthwork raising bund is in progress.

(g) *Bheemanpally Project.*—The cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 8 lakhs irrigating an area of 1,850 acres. The work is in progress.

(iv) *Local Development Works.*—Considerable progress has been made in the supply of protected water in urban and rural areas. In the rural areas 7,000 draw-wells for drinking purposes have been sunk by the Government. Slums have been cleared in the two cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and 4,968 houses have been constructed.

The Government of India have allotted a sum of Rs. 30·00 lakhs for urban water supply and another sum of Rs. 49·50 lakhs (50 per cent. subsidy and 50 per cent. loan) for rural water supply schemes.

In connection with housing, Government of India have allotted a sum of Rs. 162·58 lakhs (50 per cent. subsidy and 50 per cent. loan) for Industrial Housing and a sum of Rs. 100·00 lakhs for Low Income Group Housing. Under the Industrial Housing Scheme, 3,990 of different categories of houses have already been constructed and 1,727 houses are under construction. Under the Low Income Group Housing, 2,005 houses are under construction by the Government Agency and Local Bodies and 320 houses by the Co-Operative Housing Societies.

**(10) Rehabilitation of Police-Action and other sufferers**

Soon after Police Action several representations were made by local Jamiat-ul-Ulema, etc., to Government of India and State

Government for rehabilitating the sufferers of post Police Action. The Government of India had granted an *ad hoc* grant of Rs. 5 lakhs. Till now 1,634 widow pensions and 1,106 student stipends, and 233 marriage aids have been given in the affected Districts of the State.

1,420 adverse possession cases have been registered in three of the districts of the State. Out of these 619 have been closed as non-genuine, 373 amicably settled and 222 decided by Civil Court.

Provision has also been made for a few orphans of Osmanabad District in the Victoria Memorial Home and Asafia High School, Hyderabad, and the Government contributes I.G. Rs. 40 per head per month. At present there are 75 orphans receiving vocational and academic training.

About 29 families of displaced persons from West Pakistan have been settled at Kosli, Nizamabad District. Each family has been provided with 6 acres of land and Rs. 2,000 as loan.

69 non-claimant displaced persons have been sanctioned urban loans at Rs. 200 each and a few destitute scholarships to displaced students are also being given.

## (2) MADHYA BHARAT

### 1. **Political (Ministerial changes etc.)**

Consequent on his election as the Leader of the Congress Assembly Party on the 2nd April, 1955, Shri Takhtmal Jain took over as the Chief Minister on the 16th April. The reconstituted Ministry which included all the eight Ministers and three Deputy Ministers in the previous Cabinet were sworn in on the 18th April, 1955. There was no substantial change in the portfolios except that Shri Mishrilal Gangwal, the outgoing Chief Minister, was assigned the Finance Department, which was then held by Shri Sitaram Surajmal Jajoo in addition to the Commerce and Industries Department.

### 2. **Law and Order position**

(i) *Sati incident.*—In the latter half of July, a rumour gained currency that Gendkuwarbai of village Tukral, District Ujjain, was going to offer herself as Sati on the funeral Pyre of her husband who, it was predicted by her (according to popular rumours) was to die of snake bite. The administration took prompt action to counteract the effects of the rumour. The woman and her husband were removed to Indore and kept there under medical supervision. Thousands of people gathered at Tukral on 30th July, 1955 to have the last 'Darshan' of the Sati. Anti-social elements took advantage of the situation and incited the mob which attacked the Police. At

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first, the Police used tear-gas to disperse the crowd but later, had to fire on an enormous crowd bent upon disorder resulting in the death of 5 persons and injuries to 10 others.

(ii) *Crime Statistics.*—Apart from the dacoits in the Bhind and Morena districts, the general crime position of the State has shown improvement as will be seen from the figures of the last three years in the following table:

| Year | Total No. of decoities | Total No. of robberies | Total No. of offences registered. | Total No. of cases in which preventive action has been taken |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1953 | 227 | 264 | 23,259 | 2,946 |
| 1954 | 222 | 246 | 22,123 | 2,963 |
| 1955 | 276 | 176 | 18,520 | 2,488 |

(iii) *Anti-dacoity measures.*—In the sphere of anti-dacoity operations in the Bhind and Morena Districts, Madhya Bharat Police succeeded in killing the notorious dacoit Mansingh and his son Subedarsingh, although since then Mansingh's lieutenant Rupa and the other notorious dacoit Lakhansingh have joined hands and indulged in a series of murders. The gangs of dacoits headed by Babu Luhari and Sultan Gujar were also liquidated. The State Police have succeeded in killing 56 and arresting 115 dacoits and in capturing 60 fire-arms and their ammunition totalling 1147 cartridges. In these incidents seven officers and men who showed exemplary courage in dealing with the situation lost their lives.

3. **Agrarian Reforms**

(i) *The Madhya Bharat Zamindari Abolition* Act.—With a view to remove disparity in rent paid by cultivators and to bring down high rents at which the Zamindars had allotted lands after settlement, sub-section (6) of Section 38 of the Madhya Bharat Zamindari Abolition Act was further amended to make the intention of the sub-section quite clear. In sub-sections (3) and (4) of Section 38, it was provided that a sub-tenant or a tenant of a sub-tenant could acquire the rights of a pucca tenant by depositing a prescribed amount within 'four years' from the date of vesting. This time-limit expired on 1st October 1955. As it was found that the tenants concerned had not fully availed themselves of the facility, the Government have further extended this time-limit by two years, that is, upto 1st October 1957. The work of reassessment of the holding of the tenants affected by amendment of section 38(6) has been taken in hand and is expected to be finalised by the end of the current financial year. The distribution of the second instalment of compensation to Zamindars commenced in March 1955. Upto the end of December 1955, Rs. 1,19,35,000/- were paid out of the total amount of Rs. 1,69,00,000/- of this instalment. The pay-

ment of third instalment has also been taken in hand and upto the end of December, 1955, an amount of Rs. 13,50,000/- against the total amount of Rs. 73,00,000/- has been paid.

(ii) *Abolition of Jagirs Act.*—An amendment has been made in the Act by which arrears of maintenance allowance payable by a Jagirdar to a maintenance-holder shall be recoverable from the Jagirdar. A sub-section has been added to Section 20 of the Act to provide that rent at the village rate assessed in the current settlement shall be charged from every tenant or sub-tenant deemed to be a pucca tenant under that Section.

(iii) *The Madhya Bharat Ryotwari Sub-lessees Protection Act*, 1955.—The State Government have enacted the above Act this year. It has come into force from 19th October 1955, and will remain in force for two years. Under this Act, no Ryotwari Sub-lessee (with certain exceptions) shall be ejected from his land, and proceedings, if any, for his ejection shall be stayed.

(iv) *Compensation to Ex-Jagirdars.*—Two Compensation Officers and eighteen Assistant Compensation Officers were appointed for determination of compensation payable to ex-Jagirdars. An Advisory Committee consisting of some M.L.A., ex-Jagirdars and official representatives to advise Government in certain matters in regard to implementing the provisions of the Abolition of Jagirs Act has been set up. As there had been some delay in payment of interim compensation to Jagirdars, Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 5,00,000/- to be given as advance to needy Jagirdars. A further sum of Rs. 34,00,000/- was also sanctioned for payment of interim compensation, out of which about Rs. 10·5 lakhs has been disbursed so far.

(v) *The Madhya Bharat Bhoodan Yagna Act.*—A Bhoodan Yagna Board has been established under the Chairmanship of Dr. H. R. Divekar of Gwalior. Rules under this Act have been published and Government have given a grant of Rs. 15,000/- to the Board.

4. **Settlement operations**

Settlement operations have been in progress in Guna and Jhabua districts. In Tehsil Pacchar (Ashoknagar) District Guna, Pattas of the revisional settlement were prepared and distributed. Survey of all the 348 villages in Tehsil Alirajpur was completed towards the end of last year. The work of preparation of records, soil classification and attestation has been completed, and the assessment work is now in progress. In Jobat Tehsil, district Jhabua, there were about 76 villages which were unsurveyed and where plough rates were in vogue. The traverse survey of these villages has been completed and the cadastral survey has been undertaken.

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**5. Integration of Services and administrative Reorganisation including police and Judicial**

(i) *Services (I.A.S. & I.P.S.).*—The State Government have reviewed the I.A.S. and I.P.S. cadre strength at the suggestion of the Government of India. As a result the cadre strength of the I.A.S. and I.P.S. has been fixed at 66 and 38 respectively. The revised strength includes all the posts of Collectors and District Superintendents of Police and also provides for a deputation quota to meet the requirements of the Central Government. The Government of India have allotted three candidates recruited on the basis of competitive examination to each of the I.A.S. and I.P.S. cadre of this State. These candidates will be available to the State Government for posting on completion of their prescribed training in Part A States. In view of the shortage of I.A.S. officers in the State, the services of two I.A.S. officers have been permanently transferred from the I.A.S. Cadre of Rajasthan to the I.A.S. cadre of Madhya Bharat. Seven Officers from the State Civil Service and three officers from the State Police Service were selected for appointment to I.A.S. and I.P.S. against the promotion quota vacancies.

(ii) *M.B.A.S.*—With the inclusion of Treasury Officers' post in the M.B.F.S. which has been recently constituted in this State, the standard for passing the examination in accounts has been relaxed in the case of junior I. A.S. officers and M.B.A.S. officers. It has now been decided that the qualifying marks should be 45% in each paper and 50% in the aggregate.

(iii) *M.B.F.S.*—In view of the growing volume of expenditure on welfare services and the many schemes under the Five Year Plan, the administrative machinery for dealing with accounts matters has been strengthened by the constitution of a Financial Service recently. Many of the persons selected for this services are receiving training. As a result, trained and competent officers will be available to work as Treasury Officers as well as Accounts Officers or Financial Advisers of the spending departments.

(iv) *Secretariat.*—The strength of the sectional officers in the Secretariat Service has been refixed at 34, 12 Under Secretaries and 22 Assistant Secretaries. The report of the Screening Committee for the Secretariat staff was approved by Government and orders were issued to implement the various recommendations contained in the report.

(v) *Subordinate Administrative Service.*—On submission of the report of the Integration Committee in 1952, the State Government ordered that the District Administration should be organised on the

lines of Part 'A' States. Accordingly the reorganisation of the District Administration has been done in two phases. The first phase consisted of setting-up of an integrated district office. The second and the final phase of the reorganisation mainly dealt with establishing district and tehsil offices on the lines of Part 'A' States. The districts have now been classified into 'heavy' and 'light' according to the land revenue, volume of work and local importance. Out of the sixteen districts, nine have been placed in class 'A' and the remaining seven in class 'B'. The tehsils have similarly been classified into class 'A' and class 'B'. The criterion for this classification is land revenue; tehsils having a land revenue of Rs. 5 lakhs and above are placed in class 'A' and those having a land revenue below Rs. 5 lakhs are placed in class 'B'. 24 tehsils have been placed in class 'A' and 55 in class 'B'. The changes effected in the working of various district offices have necessitated refixing the strength of ministerial and inferior staff in district and tehsil offices. The strength of the Subordinate Administrative cadre was sanctioned last year. After the fixation of the strength, a Committee consisting of the Senior Member, Board of Revenue, and two Commissioners was formed to consider suitability of the officers to be included in the cadre. The Committee's proposals were further examined by a Committee headed by the Chairman, P.S.C. In the light of the recommendations of this Committee, 77 Tehsildars and 75 Naib-Tehsildars have been retained in the Subordinate Administrative Service and 10 Tehsildars and 19 Naib-Tehsildars have been retrenched. The question of the strength of the cadre of M. B. Subordinate Administrative Service has been recently re-examined and its strength has been re-fixed as under:—

| | |
|---|---|
| (a) Tehsildars | 102 |
| Superintendent Land Records | 16 |
| (b) Naib Tehsildars | 112 |
| Training Reserve | 12 |
| Leave Reserve | 12 |
| Deputation Reserve | 28 |
| TOTAL | 282 |

A Kanungo Training School has been started at Gwalior from 12th December, 1955.

(vi) *Judiciary.*—Two posts—one Special Judge graded with the District and Sessions Judges, for the disposal of anti-corruption cases, and one Civil Judge were temporarily added to the sanctioned strength of the Judicial Service which consists of 10 District and Sessions Judges and 130 Civil Judges.

(vii) *Tribal Welfare.*—The strength of the Tribal Welfare Department has been fixed. Integration of Regional Organisers, District Harijan Organisers and Pracharaks has been finalised.

(viii) *Local-Self Government.*—With the passing of the Madhya Bharat Municipalities Act, 1954, all the Municipalities of Madhya Bharat have been put on a uniform basis. The Municipalities in the State are classified into three categories: the City Municipalities, I Class and II Class Municipalities. There are in all 89 Municipalities in Madhya Bharat, out of which four are City Municipalities, fifteen Class I Municipalities and the remaining Class II Municipalities. As to integration of Municipal Services, rules have been framed laying down requisite qualifications for all executive posts in the I and II Class Municipalities. But the question of reorganisation of municipal services as a whole is still under consideration.

(ix) *General.*—(a) The Madhya Bharat Central Economic and Statistical Organisation has been reconstituted as the 'Bureau of Economics and Statistics' and its present head has been redesignated as the 'Chief Economic and Statistical Intelligence Officer'.

(b) Government have issued instructions from time to time regarding reservation of vacancies, relaxation of age-limits and reduction of fees in favour of the candidates belonging to the Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes so as to secure adequate representation of these candidates in the services. At the suggestion of the Government of India, it has been decided to set up a Committee consisting of the Chief Secretary, who will be the Chairman of the Committee, Secretary in the Administrative Department concerned and the Director, Harijan Uplift and Tribal Welfare. The Committee so constituted will study the relevant records to judge the position of the Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes candidates in the Madhya Bharat services.

(c) The Madhya Bharat Government Servants Conduct Rules, framed in the year 1949, have been revised so as to bring them into conformity with the rules obtaining in Part A States and also of the Central Government.

(d) Instructions have been issued regarding departmental proceedings and prosecution of Government Servants involved in criminal misconduct. It has been made clear to all concerned that findings and the penalty in the departmental proceedings should not be kept pending till the disposal of the criminal cases.

**6. Important Legislation undertaken and Laws extended**

During the year under report, two Madhya Bharat Ordinances and 27 Madhya Bharat Acts were promulgated. 5 Central Ordinances and 53 Central Acts, which related to Part B States, were

republished in the Madhya Bharat Government Gazette. Almost all the laws and rules in force in various convenanting States of Madhya Bharat have been repealed either by the Madhya Bharat Acts or by Central Acts so far extended to Part B States. Thus practically the entire field of integration of the laws of different convenanting States has been covered.

The Madhya Bharat Government Accommodation Bill, 1955 was passed by the State Legislature and received the assent of the President of India on the 26th September, 1955. It came into force on the 30th September, 1955, and will remain in force upto and inclusive of the 31st day of December, 1957; provided that if Government deem fit, they may by a notification in the Gazette, allow the Act to remain in force for a further period of two years after the 31st December, 1957. The Madhya Bharat National Parks Act of 1955, the Madhya Bharat Control of Lepers Act, 1955, the Madhya Bharat Indian Medicines (Second Amendment) Act, 1955, the Prisoners (Attendance in Courts) Act, 1955, the Madhya Bharat Khadi and Village Industries Act, 1955, the Industrial and State Financial Corporations (Amendment) Act, 1955, and the Madhya Bharat Vikram University Act, 1955 with the headquarters of the University at Ujjain were the main Acts promulgated in Madhya Bharat during the period under report. A Legislation called the Madhya Bharat Road Transport Service Bill to provide for an efficient, adequate and properly coordinated Road Transport Service for the convenience of the general public in Madhya Bharat has also been introduced in the Legislature which has been referred to the Select Committee.

The Madhya Bharat Women's and Children's Institution Licensing Act, 1954, is being enforced from 15th February, 1956. The Madhya Bharat Police Act is being amended so as to empower all Magistrates to stop any procession which violates the conditions of a license granted to it. The Fourth Amendment Bill to the Bombay Industrial Relations Act adopted in Madhya Bharat has received the assent of the President. This has widened the definition of the term 'employee'. The Amendment to the payment of Wages Act with a view to provide for deduction from the wages of workers of amount of rents of tenements constructed under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme was also brought on the Statute Book. A uniform Act governing the administration of the Town Improvement Boards for the whole of Madhya Bharat known as 'Madhya Bharat Town Improvement Act, 1955', has been enacted. The Madhya Bharat Animal Contageous Diseases Act, 1955, the Madhya Bharat Panchayats (Fourth Amendment) Act and the Madhya

Bharat Co-operative Societies Act were also promulgated in Madhya Bharat during the period under report.

The following rules have been made effective during the year 1955-56:—

(i) Rules for giving grant-in-aid to the institutions working for the uplift of Harijans and Adiwasis.

(ii) Rules under Section 27(2) of the Dais Registration Act.

(iii) Rules under Section 36(2) of the Medical Practitioners' Registration Act, 1954.

Rules under the Indian Boilers Act were also finanlised and are being published for eliciting public opinion.

**7. General Financial position and Taxation measures undertaken, if any.**

The Budget for the year 1955-56 anticipates a total revenue of Rs. 1,868·74 lakhs and expenditure on revenue account of Rs. 1,886·84 lakhs resulting in a small deficit of Rs. 18·10 lakhs. In the Capital Section the total expenditure has been estimated at Rs. 825·05 lakhs including development expenditure under the Five Year Plan, while under 'Public Debt and Loans and Advances' the receipts are expected to exceed the outgoings by Rs. 688·00 lakhs. Under 'Public Account' the estimate provides for a net disbursement of Rs. 120·43 lakhs. The above transactions are expected to bring down the opening balance of Rs. 529·30 lakhs at the beginning of the year to Rs. 253;72 lakhs at the close of the year. Supplementary grants amounting to Rs. 167·23 lakhs were voted by the Legislature in its August 1955 session.

No new taxation measures were introduced during the course of the year. Inter-State Sales Tax has been suspended in accordance with the judgment of the Supreme Court delivered on 6th September, 1955 in the case of the Bengal Immunity Co. Ltd. *versus* the State of Bihar.

The only notable event is the preparation of a forecast estimate for the next five years based on the existing level of taxation and an appraisal of the resources for financing the next Five Year Plan in consultation with the Planning Commission.

**8. Progress and Implementation of Development Projects with Special Reference to**

(a) *Grow More Food Schemes.*—The development of agriculture is of vital importance to Madhya Bharat. It provides occupation to more than 75 per cent. of the population and basic raw materials

for the two most important industries of the State, namely—Textile and Sugar. A large and extensive area in the districts of Bhilsa, Guna and Shivpuri was kans-infested. Steps were taken to eradicate the kans and make the land yield more produce. As against the target of 3,00,000 acres, the total area reclaimed with the help of C.T.O. tractors went upto 3,22,000 acres by the end of June, 1955. In certain districts of Madhya Bharat, particularly Guna, Shivpuri and Morena, large patches of culturable lands are available. An attempt was therefore made to encourage mechanised farming, but it was found that there was not much response for the scheme. It was, therefore, considered desirable to settle such landless people of local areas as were willing to work and settle on lands. A scheme of settlement of 500 landless families was sanctioned two years ago and so far about 350 families have been settled who have brought under cultivation an area of 4,000 acres. Contour bunding work in an area of 3,100 acres has been executed and the contour survey has been made of about 10,000 acres. Cultivators have been encouraged to protect their lands by putting up field embankments. The total achievement upto this period is 60,000 acres. Nine thousand tons of fertilizers were also distributed. On account of unfavourable seasonal conditions the areas under sugarcane had dwindled down to an acreage of 37,990 acres. Special steps were taken to develop irrigation in sugar zone areas as also to introduce improved seed and to popularise more extensive use of fertilizers.

The work of Mola Dam has started.

The original Board Project having been found uneconomic has been abandoned. In its place four other works are being taken up. The work of two Dams namely Satak and Segwal have been sanctioned, while the other two projects namely Deila Tank and Jarwai pick-up-weir are being prepared. These four projects will now cost about 81 lakhs and will irrigate about 20,000 acres. Another amount of Rs. 100 lakhs has been provided for construction of new minor tanks. Eight tanks costing Rs. 54·87 lakhs were constructed. Similarly work relating to restoration of old tanks and extension of existing channels was continued. The total areas under irrigation in Madhya Bharat is very small and except in northern districts of Bhind, Morena and Gird, there does not exist much possibility of extension of irrigation by tanks and canals. Local cultivators were therefore encouraged to sink wells in their holdings for development of irrigation. In order to provide cultivators with more efficient means for lifting water, liberal loans were advanced for pumping installations and Persian Wheels. There are quite a number of places in Madhya Bharat where rivers

have found deep gulfs from where Lift Irrigation on extensive areas is possible. Out of 5 big powerful pumps sanctioned this year, 2 have been installed so far.

(b) *Development of Communications.*—The First Five Year Plan provided for 38 Road Projects (including 7 inter-statal roads) covering a total length of about 344 miles, estimated to cost about Rs. 1;64 crores. The total expenditure upto November 1955 was Rs. 70;10 lakhs. More than 200 miles of roads have been completed. It is expected that in the remaining period of the current year about 100 miles will more be completed. In the financial year 1951-52 the Government of India sanctioned a grant-in-aid of Rs. 60·0 lakhs to Madhya Bharat under Federal Financial Integration Agreement. 11 roads were covered by this Central assistance. The Government of India have further agreed to finance construction of 10 new roads in a length of 154 miles at an approximately cost of Rs. 78·0 lakhs.

(i) *Reconstruction of completely deteriorated portions of existing roads.*—Out of Rs. 42 lakhs provided in the Plan budget for this work, the total expenditure upto November, 1955, is Rs. 35·55 lakhs. More than 200 miles have already been improved and it is expected that the target will be achieved in the remaining period.

(ii) *Improvement of surface of roads passing through towns.*—The expenditure incurred upto November, 1955, is Rs. 5·41 lakhs as against the total provision of Rs. 7 lakhs provided in the Plan Budget. It is expected that the programme will be completed by the end of 1955-56.

(iii) *Construction of new bridges.*—The Government of India have agreed to grant financial aid for the construction of following new bridges from the Central Roads Fund Ordinary Reserves:—

1. Sindh Bridge Gwalior Jhansi Road, approximate cost Rs. 2·00 lakhs.

2. Parbati Bridge Narsinghgarh Sihore Road, approximate cost Rs. 2·00 lakhs.

3. A Bridge Sunel Bhawani Mandi Road, approximate cost Rs. 2·00 lakhs.

A provision of Rs. 24 lakhs was also made in the Five Year Plan for construction of Bridges, out of which only Rs. 7·69 lakhs have been spent so far on the Nisarpur bridge which has been completed.

(iv) *Improvement of existing drainage culverts and bridges.*—Some of the existing bridges and culverts also required to be improved and a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs was made in the Five Year Plan, out of which only Rs. 5·53 lakhs has been utilised.

(c) *Improvement of Medical Facilities.*—Thirtyfive new Ayurvedic dispensaries were opened in rural areas and one ungraded dispensary was converted into graded one at Khalghat. Equipment worth Rs. 2 lakhs was also provided to the Government Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Ayurvedic College and Ayurvedic dispensaries. 3829 Medicine Chests were supplied to each Gram Panchayat throughout the State. Research work in modern system of medicine and indigenous (Ayurvedic) system of medicine continued at the two Medical Colleges. Equipment for eye camps was provided. Mass X-Ray (Radiography) Unit Van and equipment for hospitals and dispensaries outside Gwalior and Indore worth Rs. 2 lakhs was supplied. As a result of implementation of schemes sponsored by the Government of India Special Diet Kitchens were established at J. A. Hospital, Gwalior and M. Y. Hospital, Indore. Further a department of Social and Preventive Medicine was also established at the G. R. Medical College, Gwalior. Construction of buildings for the M. G. M. Medical College, Indore, and the M. Y. Hospital, Indore, has been completed. Similarly the T. B. Hospital, Ujjain, has now been completed and this hospital along with T. B. Hospital, Ratlam and T. B. Hospital Indore are being equipped. The Ayurvedic College and Ayurvedic Hospital at Gwalior are almost complete. Two T. B. Clinics, 3 Maternity Homes were opened, 6 Maternity Homes were provided with Child Welfare Clinics. About 23,77,130 persons were tested and 6,48,225 were vaccinated with B.C.G. vaccine upto the end of November, 1955 since the commencement of the campaign. Five Leprosy Clinics were opened and Leprosy Survey work is being conducted throughout the State.

(d) *Education.*—There was considerable progress at all stages. The total number of primary schools rose from 6,076 to 6,944. The number of Basic Schools was 411 as against 231 in the previous year. 5 Middle Schools for girls, 2 Intermediate Colleges for boys, one Basic Training School for male teachers and 138 Social Education Centres were increased during the period under review. A sum of Rs. 5,39,676/- was disbursed as grant-in-aid to private educational

institutions in the State. For the extension of technical education, Rs. 4,00,000/- were given to the Govind Ram Seksaria Technological Institute, Indore, in the form of grant-in-aid. An amount of Rs. 1,93,000/- was allotted to the Central Technical Institute, Gwalior, for equipment. A three Weeks' Basic Education Camp was organised at Bijalpur near Indore. District Basic Education Camps for one week's duration were also held. 162 existing primary schools were converted into Basic Schools for which a sum of Rs. 6,98,870/- was provided. Out of 1,650 teachers sanctioned for the Compulsory Primary schools during the year, 1147 were appointed. This newly recruited staff was utilized for opening 468 Compulsory Primary Schools in the State. 68,454 students have been benefited by this scheme in all the Compulsory Primary Schools. 300 Boys' Primary Schools were opened against the target of 500 schools under the Unemployment Liquidation Scheme. 200 women teachers were appointed to open primary schools for girls, out of which, only 167 joined their duties, to open 100 primary schools for girls. Only primary education for girls was so far free in the State Secondary education was also made free for girls from the academic year 1955-56. The Madhya Bharat University Act has come into force. Land measuring about 300 acres has been acquired at Ujjain for the purpose, for which plans and designs are being prepared. A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs from the Gangajali Fund of the former Gwalior State has been sanctioned.

9. **Progress of Community Development Projects**

There are two Community Projects, 5 Community Development Blocks and 14 N.E.S. Development Blocks at present covering a total population of 17,68,337 and an area of 10327.25 sq. miles. The area in the Community Projects of Rajpur and Harsi has earned a reputation for improved agricultural practices. Almost the whole of cultivable land is now saturated with the known improved varieties of seeds. By the end of September, 1956, Khariff season, about 64,955 maunds of chemical fertilizers will, with 2651 new irrigation wells constructed, 2314 wells repaired, 292 mechanical pumps and 486 persian wheels installed and 28 minor tanks constructed or repaired have augmented the fertility of the soil. 1500 demonstration plots will have been laid and 5050 acres of new land brought under cultivation. In Harsi area 71 private tractors are working and about 1200 improved type of agricultural implements have been purchased by the cultivators. With the opening of more than 538 new schools for boys and girls and constructing 427 school buildings with people's participation, a wave of overall cleanliness appears to pervade over the children's sector. 79 community centres, 69 social education centres, 254 adult education centres have already

been started. A central library established at Dabra has 50 branch libraries in a radius of 7 miles with a system of circulation books from the headquarters. Village volunteer corps have been organised in about 191 villages. So far about 748 sanitary wells have been constructed. About 2,86,980 sq. ft. of stone paving has been done and about 15,000 sq. ft. of pucca drains with hundreds of soakage pits ventilators and latrines have been constructed. 220 miles of arterial roads with pucca macadam and 283 miles of fair-weather roads have been constructed. In the two Community Projects, the Cottage Industries Programme comprising of 11 schemes started from April, 1954. The scheme envisages an expenditure of Rs. 8,53,000/- only in three years. Out of this, Rs. 4,32,000/- has been sanctioned as grants and Rs. 4,21,000/- as loans. The expenditure till September, 1955, in grants and loans has been Rs. 2,45,099. 780 artisans have been trained in various arts and crafts uptil now and 64 old ghanis converted into Wardha Ghanis. 40 Industrial Co-operative Societies were registered and are functioning satisfactorily. Loans amounting to Rs. 91,492/- have so far been advanced to Co-operative Societies.

In the other Community Development Blocks and N.E.S. Blocks started during the last three years similar progress has been made. The three main objectives of more employment and more production, more cooperation and more community effort have been given the prime importance in the project work. The village committees have been helped and guided to make the plans and programmes of their villages and further to implement those programmes with a view to generate a new out-look and develop the qualities of self-help, initiative, leadership and organisation.

*Chambal Irrigation and Power Project.*—The work of excavation for foundation of the Gandhi Sagar Dam made substantial progress. The quantity of work done from April, 1955, to December, 1955, is 22.01 lacs Cft., bringing the total quantity of excavation to 52.79 lacs Cft. The total quantity of masonry work done on the Dam upto December, 1955, is 24.37 lacs Cft. bringing the total to 37.21 lacs Cft.

The work of earthwork excavation of the Right Main Canal was also taken in hand. The work done during this period is 6.96 lacs cubic yards bringing the total to 10.66 lacs cubic yards. The expenditure on Right Main Canal is Rs. 19.132 lacs. The total expenditure on the Gandhi Sagar Dam and the Right Main Canal (since beginning to the end of December, 1955) is Rs. 285.025 lacs.

*The Electricity Development Projects.*—The Sanawad Power House was completed and put into commission on 11th June, 1955. The 11 K. V. line to Dewas was also completed and supply of current to Dewas from the Central Power House, Indore was started

on 2nd October, 1955. Both the step-up Sub-Stations for Mhow and Dewas are almost ready and the remaining work of C.P.H. Indore is almost over. As regards the Power Houses at Guna and Bhilsa, negotiations are in progress to acquire them from private managements and to run them on Government account.

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## (3) MYSORE

1. **Political (Ministerial changes, etc.)**

The Council of Ministers comprised the Chief Minister and five other Ministers. As it was considered necessary to expand the Ministry during the year 1955-56, one more Minister was added to the Council and Shri H. M. Channabasappa, B.Sc., was appointed as the Minister for Industries with effect from 19th May 1955.

The recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission were discussed in the two Houses of Legislature and the final vote was taken on 1st December, 1955. Opinion in favour of retaining the name of "Mysore" for the enlarged State was almost unanimous.

2. **Law and Order**

The Law and Order situation in the State during the year continued to be satisfactory, except for the disturbed conditions in Bellary District, consequent on the agitation over the recommendations of the S.R.C. The year was marked by the visit of Marshal Tito, President of Yugoslavia, His Majesty the King and Queen of Nepal, the Soviet Leaders and His Excellency the King Emperor of Saudi Arabia. The several visits passed off smoothly.

Consequent on the formation of a separate Department of Transport in Mysore, the work of registration and licensing of motor vehicles in the State was transferred to the Transport Commissioner.

3. **Agrarian Reforms**

The Mysore Tenancy Act, 1952, which had been introduced in all parts of the State except Bellary District, during the previous years, was extended to Bellary District also. Similarly, the Mysore Land Improvements Loan Act, 1890, and the Mysore Land Acquisition Act, 1894, were also extended to Bellary District.

The Mysore Religious and Charitable Inam Abolition Act of 1955 received the assent of the President on 19th August 1955. The rules relating to the disposal of Government Waste Lands for cultivation under the Mysore Land Revenue Code were amended, according to which lands are to be granted for an upset price only to persons (1) who are landless and (2) who own less than 4 acres of wet or garden or 10 acres of dry, provided they are poor and *bonafide* agriculturists or intend to cultivate the land. Greater concession has been shown

by way of waiving upset price to the extent of Rs. 200/- in the case of grant of lands to the members of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, who are poor.

An Act has been passed by the Legislature to provide for the levy of tax on agricultural income derived from lands by growing commercial crops in the State. The Act received the assent of the Rajpramukh on 3rd May, 1955.

As a measure of expeditious disposal of appeals, the Mysore Board of Revenue was constituted and the Board commenced functioning from 29th September, 1955.

Grant of lands under the Grow More Food Scheme, which was introduced in 1942, has been revoked. It is directed that in the case of lands already granted under the Grow More Food Scheme but not yet confirmed to the grantees, the grants be confirmed to them, provided they are landless and they have cultivated the lands continuously with effect from the date of grants for 3 years out of five years, this concession being extended to those who own less than 5 acres of dry land or 2 acres of wet land. In deserving cases where leases have been cancelled due to non-fulfilment of the terms of the grant, it is directed that the same lands be re-granted to the same lessees by a penal upset price.

4. **Settlement Operations**

The original survey and settlement operations in Mysore State, which began in the year 1864-65 concluded in the year 1899-1900. The first re-survey and settlement, which was taken up in the year 1900 was completed in the year 1929-30. The second revision survey settlement, which was sanctioned on 21st February 1953 has commenced settlement operations in Chitaldrug District and the work is nearing completion.

All the undisputed evacuee agricultural lands in the State have been acquired under Displaced Persons (Compensation) Act. These lands have been allotted to displaced persons. During the year, the Evacuee Property Act was abrogated so far as registering of fresh cases under the Act was concerned. Special efforts were made to unearth the hidden evacuee property before the target date, 7th April 1955, and a number of cases were registered, particularly in Bangalore District. Special staff has been sanctioned for speeding up the disposal of the judicial cases pending in the District.

5. **Integration of services and administrative reorganisation including Police & the Judiciary.**

The Government of Mysore have agreed to the provision of enhanced "Central Deputation" Quotas in the I.A.S. and I.P.S. cadres, and accordingly, the strength and composition of these cadres have

been revised by the Central Government. The ratio of recruitment to be adopted on the results of the competitive examinations during the next five years to fill up the gaps in the cadres, taking note of the increased Central Deputation quotas and the prospective vacancies to occur on account of retirements is receiving consideration in consultation with the Government of India.

In Mysore State, a large measure of separation of judiciary and the executive has been effected and steps are being taken to complete the separation of judicial and executive functions in the State at an early date. As a further step in this direction, all the Revenue Officers who are presiding over Magistrate Courts have been replaced by Judicial Officers of the rank of Subordinate Judges or Munsiffs.

### 6. Important Legislation undertaken and Laws extended

The Mysore Legislature passed 25 Acts during the year, including four Appropriation Acts. Of these, five are substantive enactments and the rest are amending or extending measures. Two ordinances were promulgated by the Rajpramukh during the year. The Mysore Civil Courts (Amending) Act, 1955, is intended to implement the directive principle of separation of the Judiciary from the Executive as envisaged in Article 50 of the Constitution of India. The Mysore Housing Board Act, 1955 provides for the establishment of a State Housing Board to replace the State Labour Housing Board. The Mysore Village Panchayats and District Boards (Amendment) Act, 1955 enables the constitution of District Boards on the basis of direct elections from territorial constituencies instead of the constitution by indirect elections by electoral colleges. The Mysore Laws (Extension to Bellary and Amendment) Act, 1955 and the Mysore Revenue Laws (Extension to Bellary) Act, 1955, extend certain laws of Mysore to Bellary and repeal the corresponding Acts in force.

### 7. General financial position and taxation measures undertaken, if any.

The revenue and expenditure for the year 1955-56 are estimated at Rs. 2,296·16 lakhs and Rs. 2,706·03 lakhs, respectively, the deficit being Rs. 409·87 lakhs. This is the biggest Budget deficit faced so far. The gap between the revenue and expenditure in the last two years is progressively on the increase due to the impact of the Five-Year Plan.

*Taxation measures.*—The following fiscal measures were undertaken during the year:—

(1) The Mysore Sales Tax (Amendment Act), 1955.
(2) The Mysore Sales Tax (Second Amendment Act), 1955.
(3) The Mysore Sales Tax (Third Amendment Act), 1955.
(4) The Mysore Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1955.

*Public Debt.*—The 5% 1955 State Loan was discharged on 1st November 1955 partly in cash and partly by conversion. Simultaneously the '4% Development Loan 1967' was floated for a sum of Rs. 325 lakhs in the form of cash as well as conversion of the 5% Loan stocks and a sum of Rs. 354·90 lakhs was raised of which a sum of Rs. 279·02 lakhs was in the form of cash and Rs. 75·88 lakhs was by conversion.

*Cash Balance Position.*—The Opening Balance at the commencement of the year was Rs. 625·15 lakhs. It now stands at about Rs. 685·49 lakhs (as on 27th January 1956) including Treasury bills.

**8. Progress in implementation of Development Projects with special reference to (1) Grow More Food Schemes, (2) Development of Communications, (3) Improvement of Medical Facilities and (4) Education.**

(1) *Grow More Food Schemes.*—The Food Production Drive was started in the State on a planned basis from the year 1949-50. From that year onwards, various schemes under the Food Production Drive are being implemented, year after year, with the financial assistance from the Government of India. Against the target of 97,000 tons of foodgrains for the period of the first five years of the plan the additional production achieved in the State consequent on the execution of various schemes under the Food Production Drive was 2,44,927 tons in the first four years of the plan period ending 1954-55.

The schemes under the Grow More Food Drive are brought under two main categories, *viz.*, (1) Work Schemes, which consist of construction of irrigation wells, construction of big tanks, restoration of minor tanks, desilting of tanks, construction and improvement of river, tank, feeder and pick-up channels, extension of power supply to irrigation pump sets, and (2) Supply and Service Schemes, which consist of tractor and bull-dozer service, multiplication and distribution of improved varieties of seeds, preparation and distribution of manure mixtures, Urban Compost Schemes, distribution of green manure seeds, supply of electric and diesel oil pump-sets and Persian wheels on hire purchase system, plant protection schemes, Japanese method of paddy cultivation and distribution of iron and agricultural implements.

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Upto the end of December 1955, 233 irrigation wells have been completed and more than a thousand wells are under progress. Construction of 16 big tanks is under progress. 52 minor tanks have been restored and 522 works are under progress. Ten tanks have been desilted and the desilting of 36 tanks is under progress. 44 pick-up channels have been completed and 121 works are under progress. Electric power has been supplied to 791 irrigation pump sets. Tractor and bull-dozer service has been given to 1081 acres of land. Improved varieties of seeds have been distributed to 324 units. Manure mixture has been distributed to 11,920 units. 95,600 acres have been brought under the Japanese method of paddy cultivation. Iron and agricultural implements to the extent of 194 tons have been supplied to the ryots in the State. From the year 1955 and onwards, the general policy of distribution of iron and steel has been only through Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies after registering them as dealers. The distribution through departmental agencies has been restricted to the areas where the Societies have not come forward to undertake such distribution.

The Department of Agriculture held a State-wide Crop Competition. More than 2,300 ryots sent their entries. The record yield of paddy achieved by these competitors ranged from 8,000 to 10,000 pounds per acre. The honour of producing the highest yield of 10,392 pounds of paddy per acre went to a progressive farmer in T. Narasipur Taluk. In addition to 30,000 Demonstration Plots under the Agricultural Extension Scheme, the Department laid 33 Subvention Farms in the ryots' holdings to bring home to the farmers the benefits of adoption of important methods of agriculture. A provision of Rs. 5,00,000/- has been made for the construction of the Agricultural College and arrangements have been made to start the construction of the building from January, 1956.

The Food and Civil Supplies Department attended to the disposal of stocks of foodgrains and dead stock articles in possession of Government and the clearance of outstanding audit objections. The entire stocks of ragi and jola were disposed of by calling for tenders. Of the 82,641 pallas of rice and 7,904, pallas of millets, which were on stock on 1st April, 1955, a quantity of 76,508 pallas of rice was delivered to the Central Government and 2,700 pallas were issued to the non-gazetted officers. The food position is satisfactory and adequate supplies are available in the open market at reasonable rates. All Foodgrains Control Orders including the Foodgrains (Licensing and Procuring) Order, 1952 of the Government of India were repealed. In view of the satisfactory position of fuel supply, all fuel controls have been completely removed with effect from 1st April, 1955. The State quota of cement was increased from 10,500

tons per month to 11,500 tons from October, 1955. In view of greater production and availability of cotton cloth and yarn in the open market, the system of issuing permits for movement of cloth and yarn was abolished with effect from 13th October, 1955. The Mysore Cotton Dealers' Licensing Order 1948, was also rescinded with effect from 1st January, 1956. Five major irrigational works scheduled in the first Five-Year Plan of Mysore State, *viz.*, (1) Bhadra Reservoir Works, (2) Tunga Anicut Scheme, (3) Nugu Reservoir Works, (4) Development of Ayakat under the Low Canal level from the Tungabhadra Reservoir and (5) Ambaligola Reservoir Project, are now in rapid co-ordinated progress. The Sharavati Valley Hydro-Electric Project has been included in the Second Five-Year Plan.

(2) *Development of Communications.*—The several schemes undertaken by the State under this head consist of—

(1) formation and improvement of roads;

(2) cement concreting of roads;

(3) asphalting of roads;

(4) special repairs to roads including special asphalting;

(5) bridges; and

(6) acquisition of tools and plant for road works.

No new lengths of roads were formed during the year under review, but the existing lengths of roads were improved by easing the curves, widening etc. Cement concreting of a total length of twenty miles of road has been taken up this year. Under asphalting, the work has been very brisk in all the Divisions, especially after the receipt of the Central aid for improving inter-State roads of economic importance other than National Highways. The total length tackled this year will be nearly the cumulative progress of the previous four years. Under bridges, five works have since been sanctioned by the Government of India through the Central Road Fund Reserve, *viz.*, (1) Bridge across the Malati Hole on Begur-Kalmane Road, (2) Bridge across Mavinahole on Hosanagar-Anandapur Road, (3) Bridge across Kushavati in Thirthahalli Taluk, (4) Bridge across Kabu Hole on Megaravelli-Sheernahalli Road in Thirthahalli Taluk, and (5) Bridge across Byrehole on Thirthalli-Nagar Road *via* Salur. All the above works will be started this year.

A grant of 9·46 lakhs of rupees has been sanctioned for laying small roads in Malnad areas and for constructing minor bridges.

Under National Highways, a grant of Rs. 9 lakhs has been allotted for maintenance works and Rs. 14·43 lakhs for improvement works for the year 1955-56.

(3) *Improvement of Medical facilities.*—Nineteen new hospitals and dispensaries, seven of which are for women, were opened during the year 1955-56. The total number of medical institutions functioning during the year stands at 560. Special attention has been paid to the opening of dispensaries in rural areas. Proposals are under contemplation to provide additional accommodation in the major hospitals in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore, to increase the bed strength in district hospitals and taluk headquarter hospitals and to provide adequate equipments. The expanded programme of Dr. M. C. Modi, for relief to sufferers from eye diseases was successfully implemented during the year. The development of indigenous medicine has been receiving considerable attention. With a view to ensuring efficient working of the several Ayurvedic and Unani institutions, hospitals and dispensaries in the State, Government have recently brought all these institutions under a unified control by placing them under the administrative charge of the Commissioner for Local Self-Government. Proposals are in hand for upgrading the Ayurveda and Unani College at Mysore by increasing the bed strength of the hospital to 250 for providing adequate clinical material, constructing a Dissection Theatre, providing laboratory facilities and an up-to-date library.

One hundred and eighty-seven health units functioned during the year. These are situated mostly in the Malnad and irrigated tracts of the State. Proposals are under consideration for the formation of Health Units around Bangalore City, in Channagiri Taluk, Siraguppa and Sidleghatta National Extension Service Blocks and in Kanakapura Taluk. Of the three important epidemics in the State, *viz.*, Plague, Small-pox and Cholera, plague has ceased to be a problem in the areas where D.D.T. is being sprayed periodically as a malarial control measure. A five-year programme of planned vaccination drive against small-pox is under way in all the Health Units and also other areas. Every effort is made to bring under control Cholera, which has become endemic in certain parts of the State due to various factors. The programme undertaken with the assistance of the Government of India to bring endemic Malaria effectively under control in Malnad and irrigated tracts of the State, has been quite successful. There are six National Malaria Control Units working in the State. In order to protect the people against tuberculosis, mass B.C.G. vaccination campaign has been launched in collaboration with the Central Government. Work has been started in the Vaccine Institute, Bangalore, on the possible endemicity and epidemicity of Virus Encephalities, the mystery disease in Mysore State.

(4) *Education.*—The new system of education was inaugurated throughout the State on "Sarvodaya Day", 30th January, 1955. Orders have been passed in respect of the organisational pattern, rationalisation of holidays and working days and inculcation of the idea of dignity of manual labour and social service as an integral part of education. Government have also taken important decisions in regard to administrative re-organisation of the department with the object of decentralising the administration.

Government have also accepted basic education as the pattern at the primary stage in conformity with the All-India practice and approved of the adoption of an integral course of eight years at the primary stage.

The target set for educational progress under the Five-Year Plan will be fully implemented before the end of March, 1956. The starting of 233 primary schools, 150 basic schools, 16 New Type Middle Schools, 31 pucca Middle Schools and four High Schools and the appointment of 200 additional teachers have been decided upon. The total amount required to give effect to this decision is Rs. 15·62 lakhs for which provision has been made in the budget estimates. While starting new schools, preference will be given to the villages where the people will come forward to provide school buildings and quarters for the teachers.

There has been a very large increase in the number of school-going students. The accommodation available in the educational institutions is proving very inadequate, more particularly so in regard to hostel facilities. Government are maintaining a few general hostels and are giving assistance to a large number of communally dominated hostels. But still, a large number of students in the urban areas are residing in unhealthy and crowded habitations. The goal now is a casteless and classless society and it is necessary to make young men and women of the State attune themselves to that ideal. Government have, therefore, decided to launch upon a plan of building general hostels all over the State, so that students might not only prosecute their studies in healthy and comfortable habitations, but also in an atmosphere free from caste and communal considerations. As a start, provision of five lakhs of rupees has, therefore, been made in the budget estimates to start the construction of hostel buildings in a few places.

Government inaugurated on the 5th August, 1955, all over the State, a campaign, called "Bhoodan-Vidyadan for Educational Institutions" under which an appeal was made to people to donate lands to educational institutions. There was a tremendous response to this campaign and in the course of ten days, lands to the extent of 26,479 acres 22½ guntas and cash to the extent of Rs. 48,548 were

collected besides four buildings. The collection is being continued and as on 31st August, 1955, the land collections have risen to 27,687 acres and 14½ guntas and the cash has come up to Rs. 48,648/-.

**9. Progress of Community Development Projects.**

The progress on Community Projects during the first year was, for various reasons, rather slow, but subsequently considerable progress has been achieved. The expenditure on the project till the end of September, 1953, was Rs. 1,11,460/- only. The expenditure at the end of February, 1955, was Rs. 16,59,334/-. The major portion of the expenditure is under Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Irrigation, Education and Rural Health, Sanitation and Communications. It is expected that it will be possible to complete the programme before the end of September, 1956.

The National Extension Service Scheme was launched exactly one year after the starting of the Community Project and this NES Scheme first took its birth on 2nd October, 1953, and in the first series, 7 blocks were allotted to the State.

At present there are in all 21 NES blocks out of which 4 blocks *viz.*, Ramanagaram, Gundlupet, Holenarsipur and Harihar have been converted into Intensive Development Blocks.

Five more blocks are proposed to be started on 1st April, 1956.

Work in the different fields of activities have been progressing satisfactorily and according to schedule; and the public response and enthusiasm in respect of these blocks is very encouraging as could be envisaged from the demand for more blocks from all parts of the State. It is the intention of the Centre and the State Government that by the end of the 2nd Five-Year Plan period, the entire country will be covered by the NES scheme and the Mysore State will also stand to benefit under the scheme.

The Community Projects Administration have worked out that 98 NES Blocks will have to be started in the State during the period 1955—61 to cover the entire State. Thus there will be in all 119 NES Blocks of which 40 per cent. or 48 will have to be intensive development blocks by 1961.

The total amount of expenditure on account of these is estimated to cost 654·80 lakhs of rupees of which 496·83 is the Central Government Share and 157·97 lakhs is the State's Share.

Government have also sanctioned the holdings of Seminars every half-year at the block level and annual Seminars at District and State Levels, to ensure proper programming and free discussion with the common object of improving the rural conditions.

## (4) PATIALA AND EAST PUNJAB STATES UNION

**1. Political (Ministerial changes etc.).**

Col. Raghbir Singh, late Chief Minister, expired on the night intervening the 7th and 8th January, 1955, and Shri Brish Bhan, former Finance Minister, was appointed as Chief Minister. General Shivdev Singh, S. Harcharan Singh and Raja Surinder Singh continued as Ministers and Shri Sadhu Ram, S. Prem Singh Prem and Major Amir Singh as Deputy Ministers.

The Deputy Ministers were attached as follows:—

1. Shri Sadhu Ram } attached to the Chief Minister.
2. S. Prem Singh Prem }
3. Major Amir Singh attached to the P. W. D. Minister.

**2. Law and Order.**

The following comparative statement of crimes shows the improvement effected from year to year.

| Year | Murders | Dacoities | Robberies | Burglaries | Thefts | Hurt cases | Arms Act | Excise Act | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1949 | 349 | 111 | 433 | 2393 | 1610 | 1101 | 2129 | 1409 | 12259 |
| 1950 | 310 | 86 | 396 | 2063 | 2020 | 1084 | 1199 | 503 | 9965 |
| 1951 | 386 | 86 | 368 | 2249 | 1775 | 1333 | 1194 | 685 | 11230 |
| 1952 | 366 | 94 | 291 | 1753 | 1541 | 1131 | 1362 | 1413 | 10791 |
| 1953 | 217 | 15 | 136 | 1122 | 1237 | 861 | 911 | 829 | 7094 |
| 1954 | 166 | 5 | 65 | 818 | 1164 | 730 | 455 | 773 | 5495 |
| 1955 | 138 | 8 | 39 | 690 | 856 | 625 | 481 | 916 | 5013 |

The improvement was not only reflected in the figures of crime reported under various heads, but also in the quality of investigations and prosecutions launched by the police in the State.

The Police also maintained their vigilance against proclaimed offenders and military deserters and other types of criminals and their figures at large were brought down to the minimum ever known since the formation of the Union. The following statement would illustrate the improvement effected since 1949.

| Year | Proclaimed offenders | Military deserters. |
|---|---|---|
| 1949 | 426 | 1052 |
| 1950 | 442 | 373 |
| 1951 | 442 | 257 |
| 1952 | 446 | 173 |
| 1953 | 217 | 73 |
| 1954 | 145 | 28 |
| 1955 | 100 | 25 |

The improvement in the crime effected all-round was due to the vigilance maintained by the police on all types of criminals and the statement below showing the preventive action under the Security Sections and the Habitual Offenders Act indicates the pressure maintained in this regard.

| Year | 109 Cr. P.C. | 110 Cr. P.C. | Habitual offenders Act |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1949 . . . . . | 273 | 15 | .. |
| 1950 . . . . . | 232 | 38 | 2 |
| 1951 . . . . . | 319 | 14 | 5 |
| 1952 . . . . . | 538 | 281 | 41 |
| 1953 . . . . . | 443 | 206 | 14 |
| 1954 . . . . . | 642 | 250 | 57 |
| 1955 . . . . . | 585 | 215 | 39 |

**3. Agrarian Reforms**

Government have decided to bring land revenue rates in force in PEPSU State to the level of those prevalent in the adjoining areas of the Punjab State. To begin with, Malerkotla Tahsil has been taken up and one settlement officer with necessary ancillary staff has been appointed.

**4. Consolidation and Settlement Operations**

In PEPSU, the work of Consolidation of Holdings was taken up on planned footing in the year 1951 under the PEPSU Holdings (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation) Act, 2007 BK and the rules framed thereunder. The object was not merely to consolidate small and scattered holdings in compact blocks but to coordinate all round developmental activities in the village. With the opening of National Extension Blocks and Community Development Projects the social and economic life of the village is transformed. Priority is, therefore, given to consolidation work in areas falling under the Community Development Schemes.

An area of 13 lac acres has been repartitioned upto the end of December, 1955, and an area of 33,000 acres more is expected to be consolidated by the end of the First Five Year Plan bringing the total to 13·33 lac acres.

**5. Integration of services and Administrative re-organisation including Police and Judiciary**

The question of finalization of integration of different services continued to engage the attention of the Government during the year under report. The complex problem of integration which entailed examination of individual cases in view of different service

rules in different states is now nearing completion. The integration of the following services/cadres was completed during the year 1955:—

1. Co-operative Societies Department.
2. Registration Department.
3. Non-Gazetted Staff of Forest Department.
4. Directorate of Information.
5. Assistants and Routine Clerks of Secretariat.
6. Public Works Department (All Cadres).
7. Legal Assistants.
8. Agriculture Department.
9. Education Department.
10. Judiciary.

The integration of all services in the State has now been completed.

*Service Rules*

The State Servants Conduct Rules were amended so as to prohibit bigamous marriages among Government servants.

PEPSU Civil Services (Temporary Service) Rules, 1955, were issued under which temporary employees with 3 years service to their credit can be made quasi-permanent.

Patiala Union Administrative Service Rules have been amended so as to enable such Class III Government Servants who are graduates and have five years qualifying service to their credit, to sit in the competitive Examination for the State Administrative Services.

*Administrative Re-organisation*

In response to the demands of the public and for greater convenience to them, two sub-divisions— **e.g.** one at Mansa and the other comprising the Tahsil of Faridkot in Bhatinda District, two sub-treasuries at Mahendargarh and Sunam and one sub-tahsil at Phul comprising the areas of Police Stations Phul, Dayalpura Bhaika and Balianwali in Tahsil and District Bhatinda were created. The number of sub-divisions was thus raised to seven, that of treasuries and sub-treasuries to 21 and that of sub-tahsils to seven respectively.

*Subordinate Courts*

For purposes of administration of justice, the territory of the Patiala and East Punjab States Union is divided into five Civil District and Sessions Divisions namely Barnala, Bhatinda,

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Kapurthala, Patiala and Sangrur, with a District and Sessions Judge posted at the headquarters of each such District Division. The jurisdiction of District and Sessions Judge Patiala and Kapurthala is extended to Sub-Division Kandaghat and Fatehgarh Sahib (Bassi) respectively. Similarly the District and Sessions Judge Sangrur also holds Circuit Court at Narnaul for disposal of cases relating to Mahendragarh District. Besides this, one permanent Additional District and Session Judge is posted in the District Division Bhatinda with his headquarters at Faridkot. In addition to the above there are 37 Subordinate Judges-cum-Magistrates and three permanent leave reserve Subordinate Judges posted at different places.

**6. Important Legislation undertaken and laws extended.**

The following Acts and Ordinances were passed during the year 1955:—

ACTS

| S. No. | Title. |
|---|---|
| 1. | The Pepsu Betterment Charges and Acreage Rates Act, 1954. |
| 2. | The Pepsu Townships Development Board Act, 1954. |
| 3. | The Pepsu Municipal (Executive Officers) Amendment, Act, 1954. |
| 4. | The Pepsu General Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1954. |
| 5. | The Pepsu Appropriation (No. 3) Act, 1954. |
| 6. | The Pepsu Evacuee Interest (Separation) Supplementary Act, 1954. |
| 7. | The Pepsu Dramatic Performances Act, 1954. |
| 8. | The Pepsu Agricultural Pests, Diseases and Noxious Weeds Act, 1954. |
| 9. | The Pepsu General Clauses Act, 1954. |
| 10. | The Pepsu Sugarcane (Regulation of Supply and Purchase) Act, 1954. |
| 11. | The Pepsu Forest (Amendment) Act, 1954. |
| 12. | The Pepsu Land Acquisition Act, 1954. |
| 13. | The Pepsu Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1955. |
| 14. | Pepsu Chaukidari Act, 1955. |
| 15. | The Pepsu Village Common Lands (Regulation) Act, 1954. |
| 16. | The Pepsu Salaries of Ministers Act, 1955. |
| 17. | The Pepsu Motor Spirit (Taxation of Sales) Amendment Act, 1955. |

18. The Pepsu Appropriation (No. 1) Act, 1955.
19. The Pepsu Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1955.
20. The Pepsu Holdings (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation) Amendment Act, 1955.
21. The Pepsu General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Act, 1955.
22. The Pepsu Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment) Act, 1955.
23. The Pepsu Passengers and Goods Taxation Act, 1955.
24. The Pepsu Court Fees (Amendment) Act, 1955.
25. The Pepsu Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1955.
26. The Pepsu Appropriation (No. 3) Act, 1955.
27. The Pepsu Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Act, 1955.

ORDINANCES

1. The Pepsu Salaries of Ministers Ordinance, 1955.
2. The Pepsu Essential Commodities Ordinance, 1955.
3. The Pepsu Contingency Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 1955.

**7. General Financial position and Taxation.**

At the time of the preparation of the Budget for 1955-56 it was anticipated that the year would open with a balance of Rs. 2,32,07,451. But actually the opening balance on 1-4-1955 was Rs. 2,14,23,756. Thus there was a decrease of Rs. 17·84 lakhs. This was due to a fall of Rs. 6·67 lakhs in the revenue receipts and an increase of Rs. 95·88 lakhs in the revenue expenditure and a decrease of Rs. 79·02 lakhs, under Capital Disbursements. The fall under revenue receipt was mainly due to less receipts under the Land Revenue, Agriculture and Grants-in-Aid from Central Government partly off set by enhanced receipt under State Excise Duties. The increase in expenditure was mainly due to more expenditure under Forests, Irrigation, etc. General Administration, Police Education, Civil Works and under Extraordinary charges partly counter balanced by less expenditure under Land Revenue, Excise, Medical, Agriculture and Miscellaneous. The decrease in Capital Expenditure was mainly due to less expenditure on construction of Tube Wells and Bhakra Nangal Project etc. Besides, under loans and advances and other debt and Deposit transactions there was an increase of about Rs. 6 lakhs under head "net receipts."

The Budget estimates for the year 1955-56 under Revenue and Capital stand as under:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue Receipts . . . . . | 824·29 | Lakhs |
| Revenue Expenditure . . . . . | 1028·86 | Lakhs |
| Revenue Deficit . . . . . | 204·57 | Lakhs |
| Capital Expenditure . . . . . | 651·10 | Lakhs. |

The closing balance was anticipated to be Rs. 102·25 lakhs. But according to the Revised Estimates which have been framed on the basis of 8 months actuals, the revenue receipts are anticipated to be Rs. 795·28 lakhs and revenue expenditure Rs. 1095·61 lakhs. The Capital Expenditure is anticipated to be about Rs. 591:71 lakhs.

During the year 1955-56 the following taxation proposals were introduced:

1. *Pepsu Passengers & Goods Tax.*—This tax has been levied with effect from 15th September, 1955, at the rate of one pie per anna value of fare or freight subject to a minimum of 3 pies in any one case. A revenue of Rs. 8 lakhs per annum is expected from this source.

2. *Tax on Diesel Oil.*—Diesel Oil was subjected to the general sales tax at the rate of -/-/6 to a rupee but in view of the judgement of the Nagpur High Court declaring it a motor spirit, a tax of -/3/- per gallon has been levied on it with effect from 1-4-1955.

3. *Increase in the rate of Duty on Entertainment.*—The Entertainment Duty has been increased on higher rates of admission with effect from 1-4-1955. It is expected to yield a revenue of Rs. 20 thousand annually.

4. The rate of Court fees have been increased and brought on line with the Punjab.

**8. Progress and implementation of Development Projects with special reference to.**

(i) Grow More Food Schemes :—

During the year 1955-56 the following schemes costing Rs. 92,98,950/- as loan and Rs. 4,39,642/- as grant have been sanctioned by the Ministry of Food & Agriculture under the G.M.F. Programme of the State. For grant schemes a similar amount has also been provided by the State Government. Thus the total of the grant schemes comes to Rs. 9,34,800/-.

*Land Reclamation Scheme.*—A sum of Rs. 50·89 lacs has been provided under this scheme under the following minor heads:—

| | |
|---|---|
| (*i*) Minor Irrigation | 10·0 lacs. |
| (*ii*) Land Reclamation | 38·25 lacs. |
| (*iii*) Reclamation Tubewells | 1·05 lacs. |
| (*iv*) Cost of staff etc.. | 1·64 lacs. |

*Sinking of New Wells.*—A sub of Rs. 18·63 has been sanctioned under this head for the advancement of loan at the rate of Rs. 1,200/- per well (Rs. 900/- as loan and Rs. 300/- as subsidy).

Against a fixed target of 1552 wells about 1150 wells are likely to be completed upto the end of the current financial year. The reduction in target is due to the late finalization of the procedure.

*Loans for Installation of Pumping Sets.*—The total cost of this scheme is Rs. 3 lacs against a fixed target of 150 sets.

*Loans for Tubewells.*—Under this head a sum of Rs. 5 lacs was sanctioned against a fixed target of 50 tubewells. 33 against a target of 50 tubewells are likely to be completed upto the end of the current financial year.

*Loans for Tractors.*—The sanctioned provision under this head is Rs. 4 lacs against a fixed target of 50 tractors.

*Repairs to old and idle Wells.*—The total cost of this head is Rs. 25,000/-. The subsidy is granted upto the extent of Rs. 125/- per well being 50% of the total cost incurred on repairs. Whole of the amount is likely to be distributed to the cultivators for the repairs of 200 wells in the near future.

*Repairs to Koohls.*—A sum of Rs. 5,000/- has been sanctioned for this scheme. Subsidy @ 50% is granted for the repairs and minor construction of the koohls in the hilly areas. Whole of the provision is likely to be utilised upto the end of the current financial year.

*Urban Composting Scheme.*—Under this scheme a loan of Rs. 1 lac has been approved for the purchase of tractors, trailors etc. In addition to it a grant of Rs. 34,000/- is also provided for the cost on staff etc. Out of one lac of rupees 70 thousand are likely to be utilised in the near future. 2,246 tons of compost manure have been made under this scheme.

*Multiplication of Improved Seeds through registered growers.*—Under this scheme pure seed is supplied to the A class registered growers on reduced rates subject to the condition that at harvest they will assess it separately and return the seed to the department for further distribution receiving the advantage of premium @ Rs. 1/- per maund in addition to the prevalent market rates at that time. During this year a sum of Rs. 50,000/- was sanctioned.

*Killing of Monkeys Scheme.*—Sanctioned provision under this scheme was Rs. 20,000/- against a fixed target of 10,000 monkeys. So for 3,878 monkeys have been killed. As the scheme started very late, a sum of Rs. 10,000/- is likely to be utilised.

*Publicity & Propaganda.*—It is a staff scheme with the sanctioned provision of Rs. 50,000/- for the current year. The achievements made under this scheme for the year under report are satisfactory.

*Directorate of Food Production.*—It is also a staff scheme costing Rs. 37,000/-. The staff under this scheme controls all the work of the G. M. F. and other schemes in their execution under the First Five Year Plan and Second Five Year Plan.

*Fertilizer Distribution scheme.*—A sum of Rs. 20,000/- was sanctioned under this scheme. So far 3,500 tons of fertilizers have been distributed costing Rs. 1,65,000/-.

*Plant Protection Scheme.*—Against the sum of Rs. 1,40,700 provided in the State Budget, the Government of India have sanctioned Rs. 18,750 as net grant being Central share. Further expenditure under this head is to be borne by the State. Expenditure so far, incurred under this scheme comes to Rs. 30,000 mostly on staff. Insecticides worth Rs. 35,000 are expected to be distributed free of cost to the cultivators.

**8.(ii) Development of Communications**

The PEPSU on its formation in 1948 was faced with a very knotty problem in the matter of highway communications. As many as four district headquarters were not linked to the capital of the State by road, thereby presenting a very serious administrative handicap. Large parts of the State like Mahendragarh district, most part of the Bhatinda and Kandaghat districts and Narwana and Jind Tahsils had no roads worth the name. Even the then existing highway system was generally in a deplorable state. As many as 191 miles of metalled roads out of 714:59 miles of this category, had completely deteriorated and their restoration was the first task for the P. W. D., which was completed by the middle of 1954.

Simultaneously the development of new lines of highway communications was taken up under the first Five Year Plan, which covers the construction or improvement of 323·07 miles of roads at an estimated cost of Rs. 195·19 lacs. The progress against the Plan during the first three years 1951-54 was rather slow, as only a sum of Rs. 62·41 lacs was utilised. This lag had to be made up during the remaining two years of the Plan period. The year 1955-56, being the last year of the First Plan period, had the busiest

programme of road development, as an amount of Rs. 86·56 lacs was the target set for the year. This target is expected to be achieved in full.

In addition to the State's first Five Year Plan seven very important Inter-State highways, estimated to cost Rs. 129·79 lacs, with a mileage of 146, were also approved for construction against Central assistance. Under this programme, which is to be completed by the end of 1957-58, a sum of Rs. 34·0 lacs is expected to be utilised by the end of this year in the First Plan period.

The table placed below will show at a glance how the road mileage is gradually mounting up.

| Period | Total mileage of roads of all categories. | Mileage per 100 sq. miles of area | Mileage per 1000 of population |
|---|---|---|---|
| On the formation of the State 1948-49 . . | 795 | 8 | 0·22 |
| On the completion of first Five Year Plan—1955-56. . . . . | 1052 | 10·5 | 0·3 |

On the completion of the first Five Year Plan at the end of this year the complex road problem of the State will get solved to the following extent:—

(i) All the district headquarters will be linked to the capital of the State by road;

(ii) All tahsil headquarters will be linked to the respective district headquarters and the capital of the State through first Class roads;

(iii) The wide unevenness in the intensity of road mileage that existed at the time of the formation of the State in the different areas shall be ironed out to a large extent. The areas of Mahendragarh and Bhatinda districts and Narwana and Jind Tahsils, which were devoid of any roads, shall be reaping the benefits of a good road system by the end of current year. For example Mahendragarh district which had only a mileage of 16 in 1948, shall have 74 miles at the end of 1955-56. Similarly Narwana and Jind tahsils which had no roads at all shall have 44 miles on the completion of the first Five Year Plan.

Important achievements in regard to development of Communications in the State are:—

(1) Completion of Sunam-Bhatinda road 50 miles long. This road forms the most important artery of highway com-

munication system of the State and connects the headquarters of Bhatinda District to Patiala, the capital of the State and also to the capital of the adjoining Sangrur District.

(2) Completion of Dadri-Mahendragarh road, 27 miles long. This is the most important road serving the highly underdeveloped area of Mahendragarh District and provides a link for the District with Delhi and Rohtak.

(3) Bhupindersagar-Narwana-Jind road, 50 miles long, shall be very nearly completed during the current year. This road will be the first to serve the areas of Jind Sub Division, including Narwana tahsil and will also provide a road link between Hissar and the North-Eastern part of the Punjab.

The Second Five Year Road Development Plan has also been finalised during the year under report. It has a ceiling of Rs. 275·0 lacs and covers mileage of 514·0 of new roads of different categories. Preliminary work on a large number of Schemes, included in the Second Five Year Plan, has been started during the current year in order that there may be continuity of construction momentum in passing over from one Plan period to the next.

**8 (iii) Improvement of Medical facilities**

During the year 1955-56 the following important developments have taken place on the medical side:—

*Hospitals and Dispensaries*

One of the most important, item of Development is the completion of the building of the new Rajendra Hospital, Patiala. The hospital now contains 500 beds. It provides all types of medical surgical, X-Ray and Laboratory facilities.

A new Hospital building with 24 beds has been constructed at Dalmia Dadri. During the year 1955-56, 8 more beds are being provided.

Two wards (each 8 beds) have been added to the Civil Hospital, Bhatinda. The Hospital is under further extension to 80 beds. At present there are 28 beds.

A hospital (25 beds) is under construction at Gobindgarh.

A new building has also been constructed for Ishri Hospital, Nalagarh.

All these hospitals have been fully equipped and staffed.

The new fixed Rural Dispensaries and one touring Dispensary have been sanctioned to be opened during the current year. Out

of this 2 fixed Rural Dispensaries have been opened and the remaining are being opened.

T.B. Hospital at Hermitage (Sangrur) which was previously maintained by the Government of India has been taken over by the Pepsu Government with effect from 1st April, 1955. It is a 100 bedded hospital. Out of 100 beds, 50 beds are reserved for the patients to be nominated by the Government of India and the cost of maintenance thereof will be borne by the Central Government.

Posts of Dais have been created for all those hospitals and dispensaries where these did not exist previously.

A new hospital building is being constructed for the Civil Hospital, Narnaul.

*Control of Diseases*

Two T.B. Clinics, one at Sangrur (6 beds) and the other at Nabha (12 beds) have been completed and these have since started functioning. Six beds more and staff quarters are going to be provided at T.B. Clinic Sangrur. Another T.B. Clinic is going to be constructed at Bhatinda.

One 12 beds ward, 2 wards each 6 beds and 4 cottages have been constructed at Hardinge Sanatorium, Dharampore under the First Plan. The number of beds there at the Sanatorium is 64, whereas previously it was 36.

*Training*

Government Medical College, Patiala started functioning in November, 1953 with 50 annual admissions. The first stage of the college building is going to be completed. Necessary staff and equipment have been provided and are being provided according to the requirements.

The training class of Nurses, Auxiliary Nurses, Midwives, Dais and Compounders went on regularly. The Nurses Boarding House for about 50 trainees and teaching staff was completed during the year 1953-54.

*Miscellaneous*

Employees State Insurance Scheme has been started. It will afford medical facilities to a large number of industrial labour employed in the big towns of Patiala, Gobindgarh, Surajpur, Phagwara and Kapurthala. 3/4 of the expenditure of this scheme will be borne by the Government of India and 1/4 will be borne by the Pepsu Government.

*Maternity & Child Welfare Centres.*—7 Maternity & Child Welfare Centres have been opened at Banur, Baja Khana, Pinjore,

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Ahmedgarh, Satnali, Narwana and Bholath. 10 Candidates for Health Visitor and 12 for Midwifery course were sent. 4 Candidates completed Health Visitor Course and 8 Midwives completed Midwifery course.

*Rural Health Centres.*—4 Rural Health Centres have been opened at Gharuan, Mahal Kalan, Bhagta and Bond kana.

*B.C.G. Vaccination.*—The B.C.G. Vaccination scheme was first introduced in Pepsu in the year 1949, in selected groups only. It was extended on a mass scale with effect from 1-4-52, with a target of 1;7 million persons to be protected against T.B. in a period of three years. The B.C.G. Personnel worked tirelessly for the task of immunizing the people of the State against Tuberculosis. The target figure was achieved well ahead of the schedule. The first round of the mass campaign throughout the State was completed in March, 1955. On the advice of the Central Government a second sweeping round was taken up in April, 1955, in the urban and semi-urban areas to cover the strugglers and those who at the time of 1st mass campaign were below the age included in the vaccination work. The second round is also expected to be completed within the coming two months. Upto the end of December, 1955, 7,20,895 persons were vaccinated and 23,73,672 were tested against tuberculosis infection. PEPSU is the first State in India to complete the mass B.C.G. Vaccination.

*National Malaria Control Programme.*—Under this scheme about 20,67,436 Persons were protected against Malaria, 4,64,439 houses sprayed with D.D.T., 3,799 Blood slides were examined and checked. 12,528 Mosquitoes were collected from various malarious zones and examined in Laboratory Patiala.

*Village Water Supply Scheme.*—Under this scheme the following village water supply schemes have already been prepared and submitted to the Government.

(1) Water Supply Scheme for Nalagarh.
(2) -do- -do- -do- -do-Jogon.
(3) -do- -do- -do- -do-Rajpura.
(4) -do- -do- -do- -do-Majholi.
(5) -do- -do- -do- -do-Dharampore.
(6) -do- -do- -do- -do-Rural Areas of Bhatinda Distt.
(7) -do- -do- -do- -do-Villages in Sangrur Distt.
(8) -do- -do- -do- -do-Villages around Pinjore.
(9) -do- -do- -do- -do-Villages around Kalka.

*Anti-Epidemic.*—Special measures against cholera, typhoid, Malaria and Plague were adopted in the flood affected areas and at the occasion of Solar Eclipse Fair at Kurukshetra. The State throughout the year 1955 remained free from any kind of epidemic

8. (iv) Education.

A sum of Rs. 1,61,23,800/- has been provided under the head 'Education' in the current year's Budget.

*Primary Education*

When Pepsu was formed, there were only 622 Primary schools *i.e.* one for as many as ten villages, most of them ill-equipped and ill-staffed. To-day this figure stands at 2,559 *i.e.* one for every two villages. All of these schools are co-educational and no child has to walk more than a mile to reach the nearest Primary School. Primary Education in Pepsu is free and administered directly by the Government, there being no District Boards. With the recently enacted compulsory Primary Education Act, we look forward to early achievement of universal and compulsory primary education.

Officially the Primary course is of five years' duration but most of the Boys schools have, in the past, been four year institutions because English was the second compulsory subject for the students of the fifth class. The position has been revised and the students of the fifth class are no longer required to read English as second compulsory language.

The Pepsu Government started teaching of Hindi and Punjabi from the first Primary class in Hindi and Punjabi speaking areas respectively and Punjabi and Hindi in these areas from the third Primary class. Thus a student after five years schooling, can read and write both these languages.

Twenty traditional type primary schools have been converted into Junior Basic Schools and fifty such new schools have been opened. The Government aims at converting all Primary schools into Junior Basic Schools. To meet the ever increasing demand for the Junior Basic trained teachers the Junior teachers Training School at Faridkot has been split up into two Junior Basic Training Teachers Institutions one for men and the other for women. Agriculture is the main craft in the Basic institutions.

The main problem engaging the attention of the Government, is to have more, supervisory staff for Primary schools. We have at present twenty six Assistant District Inspectors and on average 100 Primary Schools have been placed in charge of each one of them. For better supervision another number of twenty six Assistant District Inspectors is required which involves a recurring expenditure of Rs. 96,720/- per annum. In the second Five Year Plan the schemes, in the field of Primary Education, comprehend the expansion of Primary schools, the establishment of new Basic Schools conversion of traditional type primary schools into Basic Schools, estab-

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lishment of rural Kindergartens and Nursery schools in town and introduction of knitting and embroidery for girls in Primary schools. The total expenditure on schemes of Primary Education will be Rs. 128·17 lacs.

A pilot project for the complete liquidation of illiteracy, in compact areas of ten villages each, has been taken during this year. The scheme will be extended to other areas now, when the experiment has had encouraging results. To provide inexpensive education on Public School lines, for the children of moderate means two Junior Model Schools for Children have been established in Patiala and one in Nabha. The Government is planning to establish similar institutions in other places as well.

*Secondary Education*

There were only eighty High Schools and 210 Middle Schools on the formation of the Union. The number of High Schools today has reached 202 out of which eighty five are non-Government Schools and the number of Middle Schools stands at 320. Non-Government schools received a sum of Rs. 2,32,873 as grant-in-aid last year from the Government. Girls education is free upto Matriculation. The State with population of 35 lacs has an area of 10,000/- sq-miles, so, on average we have one High School within an area of four miles radius.

The Government aims at converting the Middle schools into Senior Basic Schools and High schools into Higher Secondary Multipurpose schools.

*University Education*

The number of arts colleges in Pepsu is ten (eight for men and two for women). In fact, except the two women colleges, all others are co-educational.

In Pepsu we have no technical colleges except the Government Medical College and Commerce College at Patiala and a Private Engineering College at Phagwara. The question of establishing an Engineering College and Industrial College at Patiala is under the consideration of the Government.

An institution of Teacher Education and Staff College in Patiala where teachers of all grades and categories will receive training under one campus has recently been opened during the current year. B.Ed classes for Basic Education have been started. The schemes in the second Five Year Plan, so far as the University Education is concerned, include the provision for the teaching of new subjects, the establishment of a college of science and post-graduate school of Social Sciences.

*Central Library*

The Central Library for Patiala is now under construction. The building alone will cost the Government a sum of Rs. 6,51,000/-. The Library will start functioning soon. It will have a children section and a Hall for cultural activities.

*Second Five Year Plan*

The Second Five Year Plan is much bigger and bolder venture as compared with the First Five Year Plan. It involves an additional expenditure of above three crores whereas in the First Five Year Plan the schemes confined to a sum of Rs. 63,00,000.

Besides the schemes regarding Primary, Secondary and University Education, as mentioned above the plan includes schemes on giving more buildings to schools, publication of Educational Journal, establishment of the Central Library, Science Museum, a Circulating Film Library, a Polytechnic Institute and expansion of N.C.C. and Social Education work.

**9. Progress of Community Development Projects**

*C.P. and N.E.S. Programme.*—The Community Project Programme was taken up in October, 1952 with the opening of a Community Project in the Dhuri Area. In the year 1953 four N.E.S. Blocks in the Tahsils of Rajpura, Phagwara, Jind and Sangrur and one Community Block in Bhatinda Tahsils were started. The year 1954-55 was marked with the opening of five N.E.S. Blocks and the year 1955-56 with the starting of 5 N.E.S. Blocks and two Community Development Blocks. We have now 20 blocks covering a population of 15·99 lacs. The Planning Commission set up a target of covering ¼th of the area of the State by the end of the First Plan period with this programme. Due to the active co-operation and participation of the people of Pepsu and the anxiety of the popular Government to extend maximum possible facilities to the largest number in the minimum possible period and the hard work put in by the Community Projects Administration in the State, more than 1/3rd of the area of the State has been covered by the programme during the First Plan Period.

EXECUTION AND PROGRESS

*Agriculture Extension*

The problem of agricultural development had to be tackled on three different angles (i) increasing the yield per acre by use of improved techniques of cultivation which include use of improved

implements, fertilizers, pure and quality seed, and better irrigation, (ii) bringing large tracts of culturable waste land under plough and (iii) provision of necessary finance to enable the agriculturists to adopt better means of farming. 42331 acres of land have been reclaimed with the efforts of the farmer himself.

32621 improved implements, 1,44,047 mds. of pure seeds, 1,24,112 mds. of fertilizers have been sold in the Community Projects and National Extension Service areas. 3285 wells, have been sunk. All this has helped in increasing the food production in the State and the income of the farmer.

*Live Stock Wealth of the Farmer*

Cattle is of great social and economic importance in a State like PEPSU which is predominautly an agricultural one. Bullock is practically the only motive force for tillage and lifting water for the purpose of irrigation etc. The programme of improvement of live stock has been implemented to prevent the existing stock from disease and to improve the quality of the breed. To prevent the spread of disease, vaccination on large scale was undertaken. A number of veterinary hospitals, dispensaries and first-aid centres were opened in different parts of the State. To improve the breed, scrub bulls were castrated and instead pedigree bulls distributed. There being a dearth of superior bulls, 5 Artificial Insemination centres have been opened in order to make the widest possible use of the available bulls. Each A.I. centre has a number of kev-village units around it. So far 1943, inseminations have been done. The success is 80 per cent. One Segregation camp has been opened in Bhadson block for accommodating 500 heads of old, infirm, diseased and un-productive cattle to prevent further propagation.

With a view to provide subsidiary occupation and to enrich the diet of the villagers poultry keeping has been encouraged. One Central Poultry Farm has been opened at Malerkotla from where pedigree birds are supplied to the villagers to whom subsidy is also given for the purpose.

*Education and Social Education*

The approach is two-fold (i) Children Education, (ii) Adult Education. A large number of primary schools have been opened. In Dhuri Project area no child has to go more than one mile to have schooling. In the Bhadson area primary education has been made compulsory. 789 Adult centres have been organised.

The concept of social education being development of local leadership, social and cultural up-lift through well organised community effort a large number of cinema shows, exhibitions, community melas, libraries etc. have been organised in the rural areas.

Young Farmers Clubs have been organised on the pattern of 4-H Clubs in America. Young boys in the age group of 12 to 18 years are admitted in these clubs. Each one of them is allowed a Project of his own choice. These Projects include activities like raising of improved crops, planting of fruit trees, rearing of pedigree calves, poultry and laying of vegetable plots etc. For purposes of raising of crops, the parents set apart a piece of their land for their boys according to requirements. In order to make this scheme a success, the Government, in addition to the supply of seed and manure etc., have also sanctioned grant-in-aid to these clubs. The young farmers in these Clubs keep up-to-date accounts of their income and expenditure. They are allowed to retain the profits with them to enable them to utilize it for enlarging the sphere of their activities and enhancing their income. These clubs would further help these young trainees to become better citizens and experienced farmers.

In Young Women's Industrial-cum-Educational Centres, local girls receive training in cutting and sewing of clothes, embroidery, knitting, cooking, making of sweets, raising kitchen gardens wherever possible, adult education, social education, child care soap making etc. The first centre was opened in village Chaunda, in Dhuri Community Project, in March, 1954. It gained immense popularity among the locals as well as people of the adjoining villages. To date, 106 such centres have been opened in various Project and Blocks in PEPSU. The PEPSU Government are subsidizing these Centres at the rate of Rs. 1250 per centre for purchasing the sewing machines and other accessories. The trainees are required to pay a small fee every month with which the expenditure regarding salary of teachers etc. is met. The villagers have taken a very keen interest in these Centres.

Under the centrally administered Social Welfare Scheme, ten Welfare Extension Projects were opened in PEPSU on 15th August, 1954. All these Projects comprise of 70 centres, each Project having 7 centres under it. These centres promote activities for the welfare of women and children. These centres have achieved unique results and are functioning very satisfactorily. Like the Young Women's Industrial-cum-Education centres, these centres impart training in different crafts. Besides, there are arrangements, in these Centres, for the up-keep and well-being of children, who, among other things, are also supplied with items of recreation like toys and swings.

An extension Training Centre has been started at Nabha for the purpose of imparting training to the officials connected with these projects.

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*Rural Health and Sanitation.*

Before the programme was taken up the villages had no arrangement of drainage, houses were ill-ventilated, supply of drinking water was impure consequently spreading disease which took a heavy toll of life. The villagers' opinion was enlightened and every village is coming forward for getting aid from the Government for the construction of drains and pavements of streets. 98310 yards of drains and 3,36,079 sq. feet of streets have been paved. This has given a new look to the villages. Large number of houses have been re-modelled and provided with ventilators etc. 230 sanitary wells have been sunk thus improving drinking water supply in the villages.

*People Participation*

It is a matter of pride that in the figures of expenditure and people's contribution till end of September, 1955, circulated by Community Projects Administration recently, Pepsu is at No. 4, in the whole of the country in regard to people's contribution. The people have contributed Rs. 55,33,283 in cash, labour and kind, and in addition donated about 730 acres of land for schools, dispensaries, Panchayat Ghars etc.

## (5) RAJASTHAN

### 1. Political (Ministerial changes etc.)

The Ministry headed by Shri Mohan Lal Sukhadia continued to be in office. The following changes, however, took place in the Ministry:—

1. Chowdhary Kumbha Ram Arya resigned on the 25th October, 1955.
2. Shri Ram Chandra Chowdhry was appointed as a Minister in the Council of Ministers from the 7th February, 1956.
3. Shri Khet Singh was appointed as a Deputy Minister from the 7th February, 1956.

### 2. Law and Order situation

The year 1955 registered an improvement in the Law and Order situation as would appear from the following crime figures:—

| Offences | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Murder | 373 | 349 | 387 |
| Riot | 1082 | 884 | 992 |
| Dacoity | 162 | 97 | 96 |
| Robbery | 502 | 433 | 406 |
| Burglary | 6461 | 5481 | 4955 |
| Cattle theft | 2472 | 1951 | 1588 |
| Other thefts | 4184 | 3957 | 3153 |
| Total | 15,236 | 13,152 | 11,577 |

For a correct appreciation of the situation, offences against property are discussed below in detail:—

*Dacoity.*—The crime under this head has considerably decreased as a result of liquidation of a number of notorious dacoit gangs. Dacoities went down from 162 in 1953 to 97 in 1954 and to 96 in 1955.

*Robbery.*—The crime under this head has also shown a marked decrease as compared to the last two years. It went down from 502 in 1953 to 433 in 1954 and further declined to 406 in 1955. Thus there has been a decrease in the number of reported cases by 12·3 per cent. in 1954 and 6 per cent. in 1955.

*Burglary.*—Here too there has been a fall as would be seen from the following comparative figures:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1953 | 6461 |
| 1954 | 5481 |
| 1955 | 4955 |

There has been a decrease of 15·2 per cent. in 1954 and 10 per cent. in 1955.

Steps are being taken to introduce an improved system of investigation on modern scientific lines which may go a long way in raising the efficiency of the Police in the detection and prevention of crimes. A Forensic Laboratory, a Finger Prints Bureau, a Modus Operandi Bureau are being organised in this direction.

History sheets of professional criminals known as 'KHURIES' were started to keep them under strict surveillance and this was one of the reasons for improvement in the situation under this head.

*Stolen property.*—The following table shows the total value of property stolen and recovered along with percentage of recovery:—

| Year | Stolen | Recovered | Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1953 | 60,63,090 | 13,98,507 | 23% |
| 1954 | 48,68,830 | 13,36,287 | 27·4% |
| 1955 | 38,66,760/11/8 | 10,88,168/14/2 | 25·15% |

The recovery of stolen property as indicated in the foregoing table shows an improvement. Special attention was paid to the investigation of burglary cases as it was found that the crime had shifted from dacoity to burglary.

*Anti-dacoity operations.*—The Police were equally vigilant on the preventive side. The anti-dacoity operations were vigorously continued to bring about the annihilation of the remaining gangs of dacoits.

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The liquidation of the following notorious dacoits deserves mention:—

| Name of dacoit | Amount of reward declared, if any | Arms and ammunition recovered from the possession of the dacoit |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | Rs. | |
| 1. Sheonatha Jogi of Kaneja (Pali) . | 2,210 | Two 303 rifles Mark III and Mark IV, one Muzzle loading gun and some other articles along with large quantity of ammunition. |
| 2. Dacoit Kundansingh, S/o Daulat Singh Rajput of Thakurji ka Gudha (Pali) . . . . . | 200 | .. |
| 3. Dacoit Mania Bishnoi . . . | 1,000 | .. |
| 4. Dacoit Nathu Singh S/o Dhonkalsingh Bada Gudha . . . . | 200 | A rifle 303 rifle Mark IV. |
| 5. Dacoit Malia Rawat of Dui ki Girwa (Pali) | 275 | .. |
| 6. Sheonatha Jogi Raika of Karanawas (Pali) . . . . . | 220 | One 12 bore gun. |
| 7. Dacoit Inder Singh . . . | 300 | .. |
| 8. Dacoit Shaitansingh . . . | 500 | A rifle with considerable quantity of live ammunition. |
| 9. Meghala Rawat of village Bansore in District Pali . . . . . | 3,500 | One Mark IV Rifle with considerable quantity of live ammunition. |
| 10. Asia Bhat of Birloka (Nagaur) . . | .. | One 303 rifle Mark IV. |
| 11. Ranjeeta and Khumansingh (Udaipur) | 3,500 | Seven rifles. |
| 12. Durgia dacoit. . . . . | 730 | .. |
| 13. Laldas, S/o Geejdas of village Barwala, PS Parbatsar in Nagaur . . | 100 | .. |
| 14. Khumansingh of Kalijal . . . | 200 | .. |
| 15. Tejia Rawat Kalab, PS Raipur, district Pali . . . . . | 12 bore DBBL Guns to villagers. | |
| 16. Ajiz Khan of village Gudauli . . | .. | 2 rifles, one bore SLBO Gun with considerable quantity of live ammunition. Property worth Rs. 1,800. |
| 17. Abdul Rehman . . . . | .. | One 303 rifle by villagers of village Pillai, PS Uniara, District Tonk. |

In these operations 228 dacoits were arrested excluding 17 who were shot dead and 12 who surrendered. The comparative figures for the three years are as follows:—

| Period | Arrested | Shot dead | Surrendered | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1953 . . . . | 423 | 37 | 38 | 498 |
| 1954 . . . . | 294 | 13 | 53 | 360 |
| 1955 . . . . | 228 | 17 | 12 | 257 |

Property of the value of Rs. 76,811/1/- including cash and ornaments was recovered from the possession of the dacoits.

One Sub-Inspector and four Constables lost their lives in these encounters in which they had shown exemplary devotion to duty.

Only the following gangs now remain to be liquidated:—

(1) Gang of Jeewan Singh and Bheron Singh operating in Aravalies.

(2) Gang of Bhanwar Singh and Jagmal Singh operating on the border areas and now taking shelter in Pakistan.

(3) *Gang of Umrao Singh operating in the Tonk District.*—It has been crippled as four of its notorious members have recently been liquidated by the villagers of Pillai.

(4) *Gang of Akhey Singh.*—The strength of this gang has been much depleted.

(5) Gang of Kania and Velia in the Sirohi and Jalore Districts.

*Border Crime.*—During the year 1955, 167 cases were registered as compared to 199 during the corresponding period of the preceding year *i.e.*, 1954 *vide* table below:—

| Dacoities | Roberies. | Thefts | Murders | Kidnapping | Encounters | Misc. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 41 | 7 | 136 | 2 | 6 | 7 | .. | 199 |
| 9 | 8 | 162 | 2 | 11 | 7 | .. | 199 |
| 8 | 6 | 110 | 2 | 23 | 13 | 5 | 167 |

These crimes are mainly related to cattle thefts in the Ganganagar sector and kidnapping cases in Jaisalmer, Barmer and Bikaner sectors.

A meeting of the Inspector General of Police, Rajasthan, and the Inspector General of Police, Sind was held in Karachi in April, 1955. Border Conferences at the level of the Superintendents of Police were regularly held throughout the year. These meetings had some salutary effect on border crime. Recovery of stolen property from the accused of the border Districts also shows some improvement. It must, however, be stated that the co-operation forthcoming from the Pak Police is not as whole-hearted as it should be and their subordinate ranks are still sheltering gangs of criminals wanted by us for serious offences.

**3. Agrarian Reforms**

The year under report is important from the point of view of agrarian reforms. The Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955 (Rajasthan Act 3 of 1955) which consolidates and amends the law relating to tenancies of agricultural lands and provides for certain measures of land

reforms, received the assent of the President on the 14th of March, 1955. In place of the multiplicity of tenancies and tenures that existed in the pre-merger States, there will now be only 3 classes of tenants, *viz.* Khatedar tenants, tenants of Khudkasht and Ghair Khatedar tenants. Every person who, at the commencement of the Act, is a tenant of land otherwise than as a Sub-tenant or a tenant of Khudkasht or who acquires Khatedari rights in accordance with the provisions of the Act will become a Khatedar tenant. A tenant of Khudkasht or a sub-tenant may apply for the acquisition of Khetadar rights and the right in improvements, on payment of compensation. The principles on which compensation is to be assessed and the maximum limits of such compensation, have been laid down. Tenants have also been given the right to possess, free of charge, a site for a residential house in the *abadi* of the village, in which their holdings are situated. Tenants have been declared entitled to written leases. Provision has been made for the attestation of leases in lieu of registration. The charging of premium and the taking of forced labour have been prohibited; and the levy of cesses etc., has also been prohibited. Tenants have been given heritable rights. A Khatedar tenant may bequeath his interest by will in accordance with his personal law. When a tenant dies intestate, his interest in the holding will devolve in accordance with his personal law. No Khatedar tenant can, except with the general or special permission of the Government, transfer, by sale or gift, his interest in the whole or a part of his holding to any person who already holds 30 acres of irrigated land or 90 acres of unirrigated land. A Khatedar tenant may mortgage his holding for a period not exceeding 10 years on the expiry of which the holding will revert to the tenant. Sub-letting has been allowed in the case of a Khatedar tenant for a period not exceeding 5 years, but there must be an interval of 2 years between the first and the second sub-leases. A Ghair Khatedar tenant cannot sublet his holding for more than a year. Minors, lunatics, etc., have been exempted from this restriction. Provision has also been made for exchange of land for consolidation. The Act also contains detailed provisions about surrender, abondonment and extinction of tenancies, and about the right to make improvements. Government has taken power to prescribe the maximum extent of cash rents that may be recovered by a tenant from a sub-tenant. Where land revenue has been assessed in cash by settlement upon estate-holders and rent is payable in cash by tenants, the maximum rent shall not be less than one and a half times and shall not exceed three times the amount assessed as land revenue. In areas where rent has been fixed in cash by settlement upon tenants and rents are payable in cash by sub-tenants, the latter cannot be charged more than twice

the amount assessed as rent. Higher rents have been allowed in respect of holdings, in urban areas, or of widows, minors, disabled persons and students. The Act also contains the usual provisions about commutation and modification of rent, and about the remission and suspension of rent in agricultural calamities. The relevant provisions of the Produce Rent Regulating Act, 1951 (No. XV of 1951) and the Agricultural Rents Control Act, 1951 (No. XIX of 1952) have been incorporated in the Tenancy Act. Arrest and detention of tenants in execution of decrees for arrears of rent have been prohibited. The chapter relating to ejectments is a detailed one. There can be no ejectment except in accordance with the provisions of the Act. When a tenant is ejected in execution of a decree or order for ejectment for non-payment of rent, all arrears of rent are deemed to have been paid. On ejectment a tenant is entitled to compensation for any improvement made by him. Provision is made about the tenant's right to crops and trees on ejectment. Apart from ejectment for non-payment of arrears of rent, tenants can be ejected for illegal transfer or sub-letting and for deterimental act or breach of condition. All the important provisions of the Rajasthan (Protection of Tenants) Ordinance (No. IX of 1949) which was one of the earliest legislative measures of the Rajasthan Government and was aimed at putting a check on the growing tendency of the landholders to eject or dispossess tenants from their holdings have been incorporated in the Tenancy Act.

A large number of rules had to be made both by the Government and the Board of Revenue to give effect to the provision of the Act.

The Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955 (Rajasthan Act 3 of 1955) was brought into force with effect from the 15th October, 1955, and the rules under the Act were published (in the Gazette Extraordinary) on the 17th December, 1955.

The Rajasthan Land Revenue Bill, 1954 which was referred to a Select Committee of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly was finally passed by the State Legislature in December, 1955.

This Bill consolidates and amends the law relating to land, the appointment, powers and duties of revenue courts, revenue officers, village officers and village servants, the preparation and maintenance of maps and land records, the settlement of revenue and rent, the partition of estates and the collection of revenue and matters incidental thereto.

The Bill, as passed by the Assembly, will now be submitted to the Rajpramukh for assent. When the Rajasthan Land Revenue Bill becomes an Act and is brought into force, the process of unifica-

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tion of Revenue laws of the various Covenanting States of Rajasthan will have been completed.

The other revenue laws passed during the year under review are:—

(1) *The Rajasthan Review and Validation of Rent-Rates Act,* 1955 (*Rajasthan Act* 6 *of* 1955).—This received the assent of the Rajpramukh on the 9th of April, 1955. It is an Act to provide for the review of rent rates sanctioned by Government in certain cases.

(2) *The Rajasthan Anti-Ejection Officers Proceedings and Decisions (Validation) Act,* 1955 (*Rajasthan Act* 12 *of* 1955).—This received the assent of the Rajpramukh on the 23rd of October, 1955. It is an Act to validate the proceedings and decisions of Anti-Ejection Officers appointed under the Rajasthan (Protection of Tenants) Ordinance, 1949 in certain cases.

(3) *The Rajasthan Bhoodan Yagna (Amendment) Act,* 1955 (*Rajasthan Act* 14 *of* 1955).—This received the assent of the Rajpramukh on the 22nd of October, 1955, and seeks to amend the Rajasthan Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1954 (Rajasthan Act XVI of 1954) for certain purposes.

(4) *The Rajasthan Land Reforms and Resumption of Jagirs (Second Amendment) Act,* 1955 (*Rajasthan Act* 17 *of* 1955).—This received the assent of the President on the 5th of November, 1955 and seeks to amend the Rajasthan Land Reforms and Resumption of Jagirs Act, 1952 (Rajasthan Act VI of 1952) for certain purposes.

(5) *The Rajasthan Jagir Decisions and Proceedings (Validation) Act,* 1955 (*Rajasthan Act* 18 *of* 1955).—This received the assent of the President on the 5th of November, 1955. It is an Act to validate certain decisions given, and proceedings taken, in respect of matters relating to the resumption of jagirs in the Covenanting States of Rajasthan and the recognition according to law, of succession to the rights and titles of jagirdars therein and to provide the forum for the disposal of such cases and proceedings.

A large number of statutory rules were made during 1955-56 under the various Revenue laws. Some of these are:—

(1) The Rajasthan Removal of Trees (Regulation) Rules, 1955;
(2) The Rajasthan Review and Validation of Rent-Rates Rules, 1955.

With the introduction of the R.P.S. Rules, 24 candidates have been selected as a result of competitive examinations held by the Public Service Commission. These candidates are receiving training at the Police Training School, Kishengarh.

50 Candidates have been trained at the Police Training School, Kishengarh, during the year 1955 for the posts of Sub-Inspectors and Prosecuting Sub-Inspectors.

The *Modus Operandi* system has been started in Rajasthan to replace the old system. Two officers have received training in this line at Bombay. The training of the District staff in the *Modus Operandi* Bureau has also been taken in hand.

Construction of 4 Police Lines and 47 Police Stations has been taken up and the works are in progress.

*Judiciary—High Court.*—During the year under report the seat of the High Court continued to be at Jodhpur but one bench functioned at Jaipur as well.

The number of judges in the beginning of the year 1955 was six including the Chief Justice. The Hon'ble Shri D. M. Bhandari was appointed a permanent Judge of the High Court during the year.

*Subordinate Courts.*—The subordinate Civil Courts in Rajasthan were reorganised from the 1st July, 1950. The following table will show the number of Courts previously existing and those retained in the integrated set up.

| Sl. No. | Name of Court | Previous Number | Number in the new set-up |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | District and Sessions Courts, Additional, District and Sessions Judges | 28 | 15 (2) |
| 2. | Civil and Additional Session Courts | 6 | 15 |
| 3. | Small Causes Courts | 1 | .. |
| 4. | Courts of Civil Judges | 28 | 20 |
| 5. | Courts of Munsiffs (including Munsiff Magistrates) | 107 | 84 |

Subsequently, changes took place from time to time in consequence of abolition and creation of Courts.

During the year under report, the Court of the Civil and Additional Sessions Judge, Balotra was abolished and Civil and Additional Sessions Judge's Court created at Jalore with effect from 1st May, 1956.

The Court of Civil Judge at Jalore and Nimbahera was abolished and Civil Judge's Courts created at Balotra and Chittorgarh with effect from 1st May, 1955.

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The Munsiffs' Courts at Balotra and Chittorgarh were abolished and Munsiff's Courts created at Jalore and Nimbahera with effect from 1st May, 1955. The Court of Munsiff, Deeg and Bayana at Bharatpur was abolished and two Courts created at Deeg and Bayana separately with effect from 1st July, 1955.

Courts of Munsiff-Magistrates were created in place of Courts of Munsiffs at Lachhmangarh, Nimbahera, Banswara, Bayana and Deeg.

The general position at the beginning and at the close of the year was as follows:—

| | At the beginning of the year | At the close of the year |
|---|---|---|
| 1. District and Sessions Judges | 15 | 15 |
| 2. Civil and Additional Sessions Judges | 17 | 17 |
| 3. Small Cause Courts | 3 | 3 |
| 4. Courts of Civil Judges | 24 | 24 |
| 5. Munsiffs | 44 | 40 |
| 6. Munsiff-magistrates | 16 | 21 |

**6. Important Legislation undertaken & Laws extended**

A. During the year under review, the following important Acts were promulgated:—

(1) The Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955 (No. 3 of 1955) repealing 12 enactments, and seeking to consolidate and amend the various laws relating to tenancies of Agricultural lands in Rajasthan and also providing for certain measures of land reform and matters connected therewith;

(2) The Rajasthan Khadi and Village Industries Board Act, 1955 (No. 5 of 1955) providing for the incorporation and establishment of a Board for encouraging and organising Khadi and Village Industries in Rajasthan;

(3) The Rajasthan General Clauses Act, 1955 (No. 8 of 1955) to provide for and facilitate, the interpretation of the Rajasthan laws;

(4) The Rajasthan Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Act, 1955 (No. 16 of 1955) amending the principal Act, 1953 and providing for the procedure for the merger of small societies into larger ones so that large-sized Agricultural Credit Societies might be organised for the further development of the co-operative movement specially on the agricultural credit and marketing side.

(5) The Rajasthan Land Reforms and Resumption of Jagirs (Second Amendment) Act, 1955 (No. 17 of 1955) further amends the principal Act of 1952 in order to provide *inter alia* (a) payment of compensation to the natural guardian of a minor and disabled Jagirdar, (b) for powers to the Jagir Commissioner to settle disputes of titles, and (c) for delegation of powers.

(6) The Rajasthan Jagir Decisions and Proceedings (Validation) Act, 1955 (No. 18 of 1955) validates the final decisions given, actions taken and the continuance of proceedings started before the commencement of the Act, in respect of matters relating to the resumption of Jagirs in the Covenanting States of Rajasthan and the recognition, according to law of succession to the rights of titles of Jagirdars therein, and while excluding the jurisdiction of Civil Courts and investing the Revenue Courts with the same, provides for the forum and procedure for the final disposal in future, of such cases and proceedings pending or arising thereafter.

(7) The Rajasthan Premises (Control of Rent and Eviction) Amendment Act, 1955 (No. 26 of 1955) has extended the duration of the Principal Act of 1950 for a further period of two years.

**7. General financial position and taxation measures undertaken**

The Budget Estimate for the current year under receipts was placed at Rs. 2230·00 lakhs. The expenditure estimate on revenue account aggregated to Rs. 2469·29 lakhs indicating a deficit of Rs. 239·29 lakhs. The expenditure involved in the Capital programme which mainly comprises the development schemes amounted to Rs. 1515·11 lakhs. Increased provision was made for the completion of schemes in the First Five Year Plan, the current year being the last year of the First Five Year Plan Period.

The most important feature which affected the revenues of the State during the year was abolition of Inter State Transit Duties with effect from 1st April, 1955. The income from Inter State Transit Duties was about Rs. 400 lakhs. Sales Tax has been introduced in the State from the commencement of the current financial year. The gap between the income from Inter States Transit Duties and the proceeds from the Sales Tax is expected to be of an order of over Rs. 2½ crores. The State Government has under contemplation a number of measures for raising revenue resources of the State, the chief among them being, increase in irrigation rates, increase

in land revenue as a result of Revisional Settlement operations, increase in Stamps Duties and increase in rates under Motor Vehicles Act etc. Some of the measures have been finalised. The recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Commission have also been examined by a Special Committee set up by the State Government and it is expected that additional revenue will accrue by adoption of some of the recommendations.

The other important feature which deserves special mention is the resumption of Jagirs. It was anticipated that it would be possible to realise revenue receipts to the extent of Rs. 210 lakhs from the resumed Jagirs, but the pace of resumption having been slow on account of writ petitions and other reasons, the jagirs have not been resumed to the extent expected and hence the anticipation in regard to revenue would not materialise. Considerable additional expenditure had to be provided for, consequent on resumption of jagirs, such as payment of compensation, increased provision for running educational, medical and other institutions which were in the past run by the jagirdars.

**8. Progress and implementation of development projects**

This being the last year of the First Plan, the tempo has been increased so as to realise as far as possible, the First Plan targets in every sector of Development. The First Plan for the State laid main emphasis on the development of irrigation and communications in the State. Agricultural programme was mainly devoted towards increased production of foodgrains. Consequently, major effort in the year 1955-56 has been directed towards achieving the targets.

*Agriculture.*—In the Agriculture sector, the Government of India during the year 1955-56 approved the Grow More Food Schemes to the tune of Rs. 87,18,000 and granted a net subsidy of Rs. 4,15,625 for the various schemes for implementation of the Agricultural Development Programme in this State. Long Term Loans for Minor Irrigation Schemes *viz.*, purchase of Air Compressors, Lift Irrigation Schemes, Pumping sets and Persian Wheels etc. amounted to Rs. 58,30,000. Almost Rs. 33 lakhs were apportioned for construction of new wells and repairs to old wells. The Short Term Loans aggregated to Rs. 48,88,000 for the purchase and distribution of Fertilizers and improved seeds and a target of 1,60,000 mds. was fixed for distribution of wheat seed to certain selected areas.

So far 15 Air Compressors have been received through the Director General of Supplies and Disposals, New Delhi, for deepening of existing wells by Rock drilling and blasting. Approximately 2,000 wells have been drilled with the aid of the existing fleet of Compressors available in the various districts. Loans of Tractors and Pumping Sets

for land reclamation and lift irrigation have been sanctioned to the tune of Rs. 1,15,000 and Rs. 1,27,000 respectively. Loans for Persian Wheels have also been sanctioned amounting to Rs. 1,00,000 to such agriculturists as are unable to purchase heavy and costly pumping sets for irrigational purposes. Despite a two month break after the early commencement of monsoons, there was a very heavy demand for improved wheat seed. Approximately 1,10,000 mds. of improved wheat seed has been distributed so far.

As compared to the base year production of 1950-51, the additional production in 1955-56 due to irrigation and 'Grow More Food activities' is expected to be of the order of 3·3 lakhs tons.

This is distributed as under:—

| | Production in lakh tons |
|---|---|
| Irrigation | 1·0 |
| Improved seed | 0·5 |
| Additional area brought under cultivation | 1·1 |
| Fertilizers and Manures | 0·5 |
| Plant Protection Measures. | 0·2 |
| Total | 3·3 |

A full fledged Agricultural College has been started at Udaipur and has been planned to meet more than half our requirement of 400 Agricultural Graduates for the Second Five Year Plan period. The four Basic Agriculture Schools have already been expanded and strengthened to meet our full requirements of 2,000 Village Level Workers.

*Irrigation.*—(1) *The Bhakra Project.*—Work on this project has gone on satisfactorily during the year under review. Apart from unavoidable delays in the lining of branches, the main canal and almost the entire Distributory system, Rest Houses, Staff quarters and Regulator heads are expected to be finished by the end of the year. Non-completion of lining work, however, did not materially interfere with the utilisation of irrigation supplies which became available this year. About 60,000 acres of Kharif and 1,15,000 acres of Rabi area was irrigated this season. The expected outlay on this work during the year is Rs. 125 lacs.

(2) *The Chambal Project.*—The Central Water & Power Commission and the Planning Commission have approved the joint project report for the development of the Chambal Valley and a Central Board to take complete financial and technical charge of the project

has been constituted. This Board started functioning from March, 1955. Satisfactory progress has been made in executing the difficult work of rock cutting in the Kotah Barrage area and in the head reach of both the Right and Left Bank Canals. Digging of the main canal in the earthen reaches by machinery obtained through the American Technical Corporation Aid and by hand labour is also in progress. The design for the very big crossing over the Parwan and Kailsindh rivers are being finalised in consultation with the Central Water and Power Commission. According to the construction programme, it is hoped that irrigation will start in the winter of 1958-59 in both Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat. The estimated expenditure during the year is 161 lacs.

(3) *The Jawai Project.*—This project is expected to be completed in all its essentials before the end of the year and only a small amount of Rs. 10 lacs or so will be required during the next year to complete the erection of flood escape gates which are being fabricated at the Tungbhadra Workshops. Irrigation from the partially complete tank was started in the year 1952-53 and has gradually increased with the raising of the dam. Nearly twenty-thousand acres have been irrigated this year and full estimated figure of 46,000 acres will be reached in the next year if rainfall is normal.

(4) *Other Medium and Minor Works under the Five Year Plan.*—These are proceeding satisfactorily, and during the year the expenditure is expected to be about Rs. 100 lacs. Important works already completed include Kalisil Project in Karauli, the Morel in Jaipur, the Juggar in Sawai Madhopur, the Meja in Bhilwara and the Bhankli in Jalore Districts. Irrigation from these works during the last Rabi season was about 73,000 acres. Work on the Parbati Project in the Dholpur Sub-Division and the Gudha Project in Bundi District is also going on satisfactorily. These are expected to be completed during the next year.

(5) *Minor works financed by the Central Ministry of Agriculture.*—It is hoped that by the end of this year 186 works will have been completed and 70 will remain in progress. This year the expenditure on these works is expected to be about Rs. 50 lacs and the additional area brought under irrigation will exceed 1·5 lac acres.

(6) *Works of permanent improvement in scarcity areas.*—22 works estimated to cost about Rs. 340 lacs and having irrigation potential of nearly 2 lac 70 thousand acres were sanctioned under this programme to cover works of permanent improvement in scarcity areas. Important works in this category include the Gambheri Project near Chittorgarh, the Arwar and Sareri in Bhilwara District, the Namona Canal near Nathdwara, the Khari River Project near Bhim, the Ora

in Sirohi, the Mashi and Gulwa Projects in Tonk Districts, the Parvan, Kalisindh and Bhimsagar in Kotah Division. All these works are in an advanced stage of progress and will perhaps be completed before the next rainy season.

*Power.*—It has not been possible to make much progress under Power Projects during the First Plan. Main reasons are attributable to the abeyance condition earlier imposed by the Planning Commission in respect of the Bhakra-Nangal Projects and the delayed sanction of our thermal development schemes. Originally only the provision of Rs. 2·9 crores existed for the development of thermal power. Later 75 lakhs were further added for the Rural Electrification Schemes to increase employment. The progress under the First Plan period cannot be estimated at this stage. It all depends upon the timely delivery of equipment this year. It has to be borne in mind that originally only Rs. 40·8 lakhs were allotted. The allotment for the development of thermal power stations amounting to Rs. 250 lakhs was received in February, 1954, and the allotment of Rs. 75 lakhs for Rural Electrification was received in January, 1955. Consequently in the First Plan period the generating capacity is likely to go up only by 14,000 KW as against the original target of 26,000 KW. Similarly, only 140 miles of transmission lines are expected to be laid as against the original target of 200 miles.

*Education.*—The original allotment of 278·50 lakhs in the published Plan was later supplemented by the Central Government with an additional allotment of 163·25 lakhs. The progress under Education has been satisfactory.

The following factual data is illustrative:—

| | |
|---|---|
| (*i*) New Primary Schools by 55—56 | 4480 |
| (*ii*) Middle Schools by 55—56 | 224 |
| (*iii*) High Schools by 55-56 | 96 |
| (*iv*) Inter-Colleges by 55-56 | 8 |
| (*v*) Degree Colleges by 55-56 | 2 |
| (*vi*) Multi-purpose Secondary High Schools by 55-56 | 25 |
| (*vii*) Engineering College by 55-56 | 1 |

Thus at the end of the First Five Year Plan there will be 7,238 Primary Schools, 824 Middle Schools, 227 High Schools, 23 Inter Colleges for men, 4 Inter Colleges for women, 12 Degree Colleges for men and 2 Degree Colleges for women.

*Medical.*—Originally only a provision of Rs. 71 lacs was made to set up a Medical College, Rs. 26·68 lacs being sanctioned this year by the Planning Commission by reappropriation from other sectors.

This amount of 26·68 lacs will be utilised on the following schemes this year:

| | Rs. in lacs |
|---|---|
| 1. Additions and improvement in T. B. Sanatorium at Jaipur | 1·85 |
| 2. Opening of new Ayurvedic dispensaries | 1·97 |
| 3. Opening of new allopathic dispensaries | 4·06 |
| 4. Additions and improvements in District Hospitals and dispensaries | 2·75 |
| 5. Extension of bed accommodation and improvement in present equipment of District Hospital | 6·00 |
| 6. Addition of 30 beds in T. B. Sanatorim at Jaipur | 1·25 |
| 7. Upgrading of Udaipur General Hospital | 5·30 |
| 8. Development and expansion of T..B. Sanatorium at Bari | 2·50 |
| 9. Equipment for Sawai Man Singh Hospital at Jaipur | 1·00 |
| Total | 26·68 |

*Communications.*—The enhanced State First Five Year Plan for Roads amounts to Rs. 550 lacs. Expenditure up to the end of 1954-55 amounts to Rs. 330 lacs against which the targets achieved are as under:—

*New Roads—*

| | *miles.* |
|---|---|
| (*i*) Black topped roads | 23 |
| (*ii*) Water bound macadum roads | 404 |
| (*iii*) Gravelled roads | 267 |
| (*iv*) Fair weather roads | 64 |
| Total | 758 |

*Improvement—*

| | *miles.* |
|---|---|
| (*i*) Black topped roads | 222 |
| (*ii*) Water bound macadum roads | 540 |
| (*iii*) Gravelled roads | 4 |
| Total | 766 |

Thus a total of 1524 miles was constructed upto the end of 1954-55. An expenditure of Rs. 220 lacs was phased for the year 1955-56 but due to shortage of Road Rollers and also heavy and incessant rainfall, the progress suffered a set back. An expenditure of Rs. 194 lacs only is now expected to be incurred during this year. The target of about 1,400 miles both as new and improvement works is only expected to be achieved during the current year. The total target that would be achieved during the end of 1955-56 would be 2,924 miles as against the stipulated target of 3,230 miles.

*Backward Classes Welfare.*—In the State Plan only a provision of 42 lakhs was made for the welfare of Backward Classes. Approximately 23 lakhs of the States' population consist of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes and about 63 lakhs are other Backward Classes. In view of the extremely backward conditions of these people and the fact that a large number of tribes and castes had been left uncovered by the Presidential Order further assistance was received from the Central Government. It is expected that by the end of this year 108 lakhs will have been spent upon the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Directorate of Social Welfare has been fully established now and has its welfare agencies at the State, Divisional and District levels.

*Housing.*—Rs. 155 lakhs have been received from the Centre only in the last year of the Plan. Of this 1 Crore is earmarked for the Low-Income-Group Housing Scheme and Rs. 55 lakhs for the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme. It is estimated that approximately 2,000 houses will come up under the Low-Income-Group Housing Scheme and that about 1,800 tenements will be constructed under the Subsidized Industrial Housing Scheme.

Under the Federal Financial Integration Grant a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs was sanctioned by the Government of India to meet the immediate shortage of accommodation. This was in 1953-54. In the year 1954-55 a sum of Rs. 150 lakhs was sanctioned by the Government of India on the recommendation of the Gadgil Committee for the Administrative buildings in Rajasthan. The distribution of this amount of Rs. 150 lakhs was made as under:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Administrative buildings | 50 lakhs. |
| 2. | Jails and Lock-up buildings | 10 lakhs. |
| 3. | Police buildings | 50 lakhs. |
| 4. | Judicial buildings | 30 lakhs. |
| 5. | Residential buildings | 10 lakhs. |

Against the F.F.I. grant Rs. 18·7 lakhs were spent in the year 1954-55 and the balance is to be spent this year. Similarly, against the Gadgil Committee grant Rs. 20·65 lakhs were spent in the year 1954-55 and the entire balance amount is to be spent this year.

**9. Progress of Community Development Programme in Rajasthan**

The programme under Community Development scheme was launched on 2nd October, 1952, with the inauguration of 7 Community Development Blocks. On 2nd October, 1953, 2 C. D. Blocks and 12 National Extension Service Blocks were inaugurated. 15 National Extension Service Blocks in 1954 and 10 in 1955 were further taken up and thus by now the programme has covered 7, 619 villages and 33,96,000 population in all but one district of Rajasthan.

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The phasing for the Second Five Year Plan to cover the entire State with the programme of National Extension Service Blocks will be as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1956-57 | 23 |
| 1957-58 | 26 |
| 1958-59 | 30 |
| 1959-60 | 36 |
| 1960-61 | 39 |
| Total | 154 |

Forty per cent. of these blocks will be converted into Community Development Blocks for intensive development during the Second Plan period.

The programme aims at the all round development of the rural areas. Steady progress has been maintained in all sectors of development.

*Agricultural.*—Under this item 67,883 maunds of fertilizers, 1,78,437 maunds of seeds, 7,592 agricultural implements have been distributed.

*Animal Husbandry.*—Under this programme 7 Artificial Insemination Centres, and 55 Key Village Centres were started.

*Reclamation.*—35,977 acres of land have been reclaimed.

*Irrigation.*—5,680 new wells dug. 264 small tanks have been completed. This has brought 37,919 acres of additional area under irrigation.

*Health and Rural Sanitation.*—Under this scheme 9 Primary Health Centres which were opened in the Community Development Blocks last year functioned satisfactorily. Peripetetic medical relief was also arranged. Emphasis was laid on prevention of diseases rather than cure. Cleanliness campaigns were arranged on a mass scale in all the Block Areas.

*Drinking Water Wells.*—In the sphere of drinking water supply, 1,531 new wells have been constructed and 1,315 wells renovated and remodelled to the pattern of sanitary wells. Over 8,000 wells were disinfected.

*Education.*—600 Primary Schools were opened and the programme of basic education has also been taken up and 173 schools have been converted into basic schools during the last one year.

*Social Education.*—The main items taken up were:—

(1) Adult literacy.

(2) Organisation of Recreation and Physical centres.

(3) Orientation camps.

(4) Seminars.

(5) Organisation of Mahila Mandals and Youth clubs.

In all 1,438 adult literacy centres and 1,049 community centres have been opened.

*Communications.*—1,771 miles of kacha road and 591 culverts have been repaired or constructed.

*Co-operation.*—Much emphasis has been given to the expansion of Co-operative movement in the Block areas. In all 1,806 Co-operative Societies have been organised. Similarly, Panchayats have been mobilised to take up public utility works and invoke people's participation and they also participated in various development activities.

*People's Participation.*—The response of the people has been very encouraging. The people's participation is valued at over a crore of Rupees. The Government expenditure during the period ending 31st December, 1955 is Rs. 2,15,10,000. Besides, efforts have been made to bring about co-ordination at various levels. Recently Government have taken special steps to bring about a closer association of Collectors and Commissioners with these activities. A single line of approach has been emphasised at all levels.

## (6) SAURASHTRA

### I. Political

Shrimati Jayaben Vajubhai Shah, a member of the Congress Party in the Saurashtra Legislative Assembly was appointed as Deputy Minister for Education with effect from 2nd March, 1955.

*Agricultural land of Rulers.*—The question of tenure on which Rulers should hold their agricultural lands on which there are no tenants is under the active consideration of the Government.

### II. Law and Order situation

The law and order situation in Saurashtra is under control as will be seen from the following comparative figures of serious crime:

| | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Murders | 161 | 154 | 161 |
| Attempts at murder | 45 | 45 | 37 |
| Dacoities | 30 | 36 | 22 |
| Robberies | 210 | 172 | 177 |
| House Breaks | 2,178 | 1,532 | 1,439 |
| Thefts | 2,950 | 2,285 | 2,099 |

It will be seen that there is a gradual decrease in almost all types of offences. Two dacoits have been killed, Kalu Oaghad has been arrested and convicted and only one dacoit Apa Devayat Surag of Kanedipur (Sorath) is at large. Efforts are in progress to capture him. There is no organised gang of dacoits now working in the State.

Measures to put our policemen through training in law are continued. Inspectors have also been put through a refresher course during the year. The Police Training School at Junagadh has been expanded and an Officer of the rank of Superintendent of Police has been posted as Principal of the School. It has been decided that all new recruits to the Police Force will first undergo the course of training before they are drafted into the regular force. The standards of discipline and parade have definitely improved.

Government has sanctioned a contingent of women police force consisting of one Sub-Inspector, 4 Head Constables and 12 Constables with a view to combat the social evils of prostitution and traffic in women. The post of Sub-Inspector has been filled but on account of the absence of suitable candidates the other posts are not filled.

A Central Anti-Corruption Committee and five District Anti-Corruption Committee have been set up to erradicate corruption among the public servants.

III. **Agrarian Reforms**

The Land Reforms Act and the Barkhali Abolition Act came into force on 1st September, 1951. The Estate Acquisition Act was enforced later *i.e.* February, 1952. These three Acts aimed at abolition of intermediaries and involved interests of 28,000 Girasdars, 19,000 Barkhalidars, 55,000 Girasdari tenants and 28,000 Barkhali tenants. They affected nearly 1,726 villages covering 1/3rd area of the State. A special machinery had to be set up to undertake the implementation of these Legislations. The Chief Secretary as Settlement Commissioner was at the head with Assistant Settlement Commissioner and a Deputy Collector (Gharkhed) in each District to supervise the work of 25 Special Mamlatdars who were appointed under the Acts to function in 25 different groups. Local Committees consisting of representatives of Girasdars and cultivators were associated in the work with the Mamlatdars to assist and co-operate in their work. The number of groups were reduced from time to time and the work in some of the groups was transferred to the Mamlatdar in charge of Taluka. The final number of groups at the end of the year under review is six.

Allotment is made to 328 'A' Class Girasdars, 2,148 'B' Class Girasdars and 6,955 'C' Class Girasdars (that is to 9,431 Girasdars in all) and the total land allotted is 2,21,081 acres of Jirayat land and 16,839 acres of Bagayat land (total acreage 2,37,920 acres).

The work of issuing occupancy certificates to Girasdars is going on side by side with the work of allotment. 25,419 Girasdars are given occupancy rights over 5,42,015 acres of Jirayat and 40,315 acres of Bagayat land total acreage being 5,82,330 acres.

Out of 70,221 applications of tenants received by Special Mamlatdars, 63,228 have been disposed of, as a result of which tenants have been given occupancy rights over 12,68,201 acres of Jirayat land, 54,564 acres of Bagayat land, total being 13,22,765 acres.

The total number of applications received for allotment of land for personal cultivation from Barkhalidars till 31st October, 1955 is 6,428 of which 6,417 are disposed of.

As for occupancy certificates to Barkhalidars 15,296 Barkhalidars have been given occupancy rights over 1,93,766 acres of Jirayat land, 11,219 acres of Bagayat land, total acreage being 2,04,985 acres. Occupancy rights are given to Dharmada Institution over 36,925 acres.

Out of 36,135 applications from tenants of Barkhalidars, 34,423 applications are disposed of as a result of which 26,335 Barkhali tenants are given occupancy rights over 4,39,582 acres of Jirayat land and 19,562 acres of Bagayat land.

The Saurashtra Estates Abolition Act is also being implemented.

The recommendations of the Planning Commission were kept in view in evolving land policy for the State under the First Five Year Plan and two definite steps have been already achieved, *viz*:

(1) Abolition of Intermediaries.

(2) Regulation of Holdings and Fixing a ceiling for future acquisitions.

The policy under the Second Five Year Plan particularly with reference to Management of Land is under consideration of Government.

**IV. Settlement Operations**

*Progress of Survey.*—Out of the total number of villages 1,775 to be surveyed at the first estimate, 1,415 villages with 29,70,000 acres have been surveyed. There are now only 360 villages to be surveyed.

*Record of Rights.*—The work of preparation of Record of Rights is nearly completed.

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*Land Census.*—The Government of India desired the work of Land Census to be done in the whole of Saurashtra. This work has also been completed and a report sent to the Government of India.

*Classification of lands prior to Settlement.*—It has been decided that the work of classification of lands prior to settlement should be undertaken in the whole of Saurashtra, simultaneously with the survey work.

The Problem of trained staff presented difficulty. But steps have been taken to train officers and experienced surveyors and classers. In order that the survey work may not suffer and the work may be done with speed, the district Inspectors of Land Records are put on the work of classification in addition to the general supervision on survey work for which the survey Supervisors will assist them.

## V. Integration of Services and administrative re-organisation including Police and Judiciary

*Promotions.*—Instructions regarding promotions to Government servants to higher posts and to selection posts have been issued for the guidance of all concerned.

*Fixation of seniority of Government servants.*—The question of fixation of seniority of non-gazetted Government servants of the State in most of the cadres has been finalised. Government has issued certain principles for the guidance of the Departments who have not so far been able to finalise this work.

*Amelioration of conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.*—Government is anxiously watching that the various measures taken for the proper representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services are implemented. Government has stopped the recruitment of candidates belonging to the non-Scheduled Castes and non-Scheduled Tribes in Class IV service. This has considerably helped the candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes to seek jobs in Class IV posts under the Government. Orders have also been issued that so long as the requisite percentage of Scheduled Tribes and Castes is not reached in Class III and IV service, recruitment of non-Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the absence of suitable candidates from Scheduled Tribes and Castes should be made on temporary basis only and such temporary candidates should not be confirmed if they can be replaced by the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes Candidates.

## VI. General Financial position

*Government Loan.*—The Government floated a loan of Rs. 200 lacs at the rate of 4 per cent. for the Development works in July, 1955 which was over subscribed. It was therefore decided to float a Second series of the loan to the extent of Rs. 125 lacs which was also over subscribed.

Total subscription of both the loans has come to Rs. 3,61,65,000.

*Taxation.—Sales Tax.*—To augment the resources of the Government, for the development schemes, an Act was passed in the March, 1955 session of the Assembly for increasing Sales Tax on (i) Hydrogenated Vegetable Oil (Vanaspati), (ii) Tobacco in any form, whether manufactured or not, excluding Bidis but including cigars, cigarettes, and cheroots and (iii) Tea-leaves, Coffee seeds and coffee powder by Re. 0-0-6 in a rupee thus bringing these items under the Schedule of special tax and bringing total tax on these items at 0-1-0 in a rupee. Sales tax at the rate of Re. 0-0-6 in a rupee was also freshly levied on "groundnut oil and sesamum oil." These changes were given effect from the 15th May, 1955.

*Entertainment Tax.*—With a view to increase the resources of local bodies in Saurashtra it has been decided to give the entire net collections of the Entertainment Tax to small municipalities and 50 per cent. thereof to Borough Municipalities.

*Delegation of Powers.*—With a view to facilitating the quick implementation of the Plan, substantial powers have been delegated to the Heads of Departments.

*Budget.*—The statement below indicates the general financial position of the State during 1955-56:—

(Figures in thousands of Rupees.)

| | Budget 1955-56 |
|---|---|
| **A.**—Revenue Receipts.— | 1289·75 |
| Revenue Expenditure. | 1403·54 |
| Surplus. | |
| Deficit | —1,13,79 |
| B.—Capital. | 4,84,56 |
| C.—Disbursement under Net Revenue | 5,66,31 |
| (SD means supplementary demands). (S.D.) | 2,31,66 |
| Debit Deposits and Remittance Heads Net | 3,34,65 |

The deficit of Rs. 113·79 lacs which has since increased by 1·81 lakhs is mainly due to larger provision made in respect of the Development Scheme. Additional provision in this respect has been made in the supplementary Demand passed by the Legislature in September, 1955.

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The Capital expenditure is estimated at Rs. 484·56 lacs in the budget for 1955-56 of which Rs. 226·82 lakhs are meant to be spent on irrigation schemes. The progress of the schemes already in hand will be accelerated. In addition, some new Irrigation Works are also provided for. An additional amount of Rs. 90·06 lakhs has been provided for by Supplementary Demand.

## VII. Progress and implementation of Development Projects with Special reference to—(i) Grow More Food Scheme

1. *Preparation of Compost in Municipal towns.*—During the year under report 25 municipalities in the whole of Saurashtra are preparing town compost. Efforts are being made to persuade other municipalities to undertake this work. Rs. 97,300 have been sanctioned by the Government as loan to 7 Municipalities upto the end of December, 1955. During the year under report, 12,000 tons of town compost have been distributed covering an area of about 4,800 acres giving an additional food production of about 240 tons upto the end of December, 1955.

*Green Manuring.*—In order to meet the acute shortage of organic manure in the State a scheme for distributing sann hemp seed free of cost was drawn up in the year 1950-51. From the year 1953-54, the scheme was revised and seed was distributed at half the cost to the cultivators *i.e.* at Rs. 8 per Maund, but to further encourage its use the price was still reduced to Rs. 6 per Md. from April, 1955. During the year under report 1,032 Mds. of Sann hemp seed was distributed covering an area of about 870 acres, giving an additional food production of 87 tons upto the end of December, 1955.

*Manure Mixture.*—With a view to increase the outturn of irrigated crops in Saurashtra the scheme of preparation and distribution of manure mixtures was drawn up in the year 1949-50. Under the scheme manure mixtures were being prepared and distributed to the cultivators by the department through Government Depots at a subsidised rate upto 1953-54. From 1954-55 arrangements for the preparation and distribution of manure mixtures were made through Co-operative societies, recognised firms and authorised dealers under the supervision of the Agriculture Department.

In order to encourage its use Government gives a subsidy of Rs. 2-8-0 per Md.

During the year under report 9,359 tons of manure mixture was distributed to the cultivators covering an area of about 46,795 acres giving an additional food production of about 4,679 tons upto the end of December, 1955.

*Distribution of Wheat Seed.*—Wheat rust is of common occurrence especially in coastal areas. Seeds of rust resistant varieties are therefore distributed to the cultivators. A scheme for distribution of improved wheat seed has been introduced. Under this scheme incidental charges are borne by the Government and seeds are sold to the cultivators at cost price.

During the year under report, 2,325 Maunds of improved wheat seed were distributed covering an area of about 4,651 acres, giving an additional production of 172 tons, upto the end of December, 1955.

*Organisation of Crop Protection Services.*—The object of this scheme is to distribute sulphur for treating jowar seed against smut in particular and to supply insecticides for control of diseases and pests of all crops in general. Under the scheme the sulphur dust for treatment of jowar seed and pesticides for control of pests and diseases of economic crops are sold at cost price to the cultivators. Government is supplying sprayers and dusters at 50 per cent. of cost to Gram Panchayats, subsidised farms and better farming societies etc. During the year under report sulphur dust packets were distributed so as to protect an area of 324406 acres giving an additional food production of about 324 tons upto the end of 1955.

### (ii) Development of Communications

*Development projects of Saurashtra Ports during the first Five Year Plan period upto* 1955-56.

*A. First Five Year Plan Projects.*

The development projects undertaken under the First Five Year Plan for the Ports of Saurashtra required for the development of Port trade and traffic has progressed fairly during the plan period. The total expenditure provided in the plan amounts to Rs. 33·02 lakhs exclusive of the amount required for the Bhavnagar Port and its sub-Ports lying within the area of the former Bhavnagar State, as expenditure of these is debitable to the Port Reserve Fund of this port. Out of the amount of Rs. 33·02 lakhs, an expenditure amounting to Rs. 9,38,584 have been incurred upto the end of 31st March, 1955. For the year 1955-56, Rs. 14·9 lakhs have been provided for these projects. The principal projects of the First Five Year Plan are as under:—

| | | Figures in lakhs of rupees. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Purchase of Lighters | 12·90 |
| 2. | Purchase of Tugs | 6·75 |
| 3. | Replacing pipe-line at Navalakhi | 4·00 |
| 4. | Purchase of Hopper Barge for PBR. | 1·35 |
| 5. | Purchase of workshop machineries | 0·97 |

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| | | Figure in lakhs of rupees |
|---|---|---|
| 6. | Replacement of passenger launch engine at Navalakhi . . | 0·40 |
| 7. | Purchase of Water Barge for NLK. . . . . | 0·80 |
| 8. | Six double quarters at Navalakhi . . . . . | 1·00 |
| 9. | Retaining wall at Veraval . . . . . | 1·00 |

*B. Development projects outside Five Year Plan.*

Over and above the planned expenditure, an amount of Rs. 67,14,867 has been expended for the development projects outside Plan during the First Five Year Plan period. The principal projects undertaken outside the First Five Year Plan period are as under:—

| | | Figures in Lakhs of rupees |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | 9 inches pipe line at Bhavnagar Concrete Jetty . . . | 2·66 |
| 2. | Purchase of one Grab Dredger and two hopper barges for Bhavnagar Port . . . . . | 18·50 |
| 3. | Rock cutting at Mahuva Port . . . . . | 1·00 |
| 4. | Purchase of Barge for Bhavnagar Port . . . . | 4·30 |
| 5. | Purchase of workshop machineries . . . . . | 1·25 |
| 6. | One 750 I.H.P. Tug. . . . . | 15·25 |
| 7. | Gunniting work at concrete Jetty . . . . . | 00·70 |
| 8. | Purchase of Electric motor and Electric equipments . . | 1·70 |
| 9. | Water impounding scheme for Bhavnagar concrete Jetty . | 43·02 |
| 10. | Purchase of Tugs for Porbandar and Bedi . . . | 13·70 |
| 11. | Purchase of Cranes for NLK. Bedi and VRL. . . . | 1·93 |
| 12. | Purchase of Hopper Barge for Bedi . . . . . | 1·45 |
| 13. | Purchase of engine for Launch ' Hiran'. . . . . | 1·00 |
| 14. | Purchase of Barge for Porbandar . . . . . | 00·59 |
| 15. | Purchase of coal-cum-water barge for NLK. . . . | 00·95 |

Moreover, during the year 1954-55, the Government of India was approached for a further loan of Rs. 46·54 lakhs for the Port Development Schemes to be undertaken by the State Government outside the State Five Year Plan and the Central Government have granted a loan of Rs. 26 lakhs. These works are undertaken during the current year. These development projects are as under:—

Purchase of Tugs, Launches and Barges for various ports.

Dredging at Bedi and Navalakhi Ports.

Deepening channel at Porbandar Port.

Purchase of Dredger for Porbandar Port.

100 Labour Quarters at Bedi Port.

Wharf-Wall at Salaya Port.

Transit Godown at Bedi Port.

C. *Purchase of essential requirements of Ports during Plan period.*

The most essential requirements of the Ports in respect of Tugs and Barges and other machinery plants are being progressively fulfilled, both under the Five Year Plan and Outside the Five Year Plan, under general budget grants.

The capital assets of Saurashtra Ports at the time of integration amounted to Rs. 3,24,31,620. During the last seven years that is upto the end of 30th September, 1955 the Government has incurred expenditure for the development of Ports under First Five Year Plan, outside the Five Year Plan and from Central aid amounting to Rs. 99,15,445. It is estimated that during the current year, an expenditure of Rs. 45,85,959 will be incurred for the purchase of flotilla, machinery and plants and other development projects on hand. Thus, at the commencement of the Second Five Year Plan, the total capital assets of the Ports will be of the order of Rs. 4,69,33,024.

D. *Port Traffic.*

All these measures were directed to, and have resulted in, improved handling of cargo and quicker turn-round of the vessels. At present on an average of about 1,200 tons of cargo is being handled per day per vessel. In favourable conditions, as much as 1,600 tons of cargo per day is worked. The following table gives the total traffic handled by Saurashtra Ports after integration upto the end of March, 1955 *i.e.* during the last eight years:—

| Years | Import in Tons | Export in Tons | Total Tons |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1947-48 . . . . . | 4,61,267 | 3,51,396 | 8,12,663 |
| 1948-49 . . . . . | 6,02,716 | 4,06,765 | 10,09,481 |
| 1949-50 . . . . . | 4,89,565 | 4,96,890 | 9,86,555 |
| 1950-51 . . . . . | 4,67,120 | 5,47,575 | 10,14,691 |
| 1951-52 . . . . . | 6,34,942 | 6,19,199 | 12,54,141 |
| 1952-53 . . . . . | 3,74,422 | 7,58,517 | 11,32,939 |
| 1953-54 . . . . . | 3,14,960 | 8,95,255 | 12,10,215 |
| 1954-55 . . . . . | 4,73,699 | 8,42,196 | 13,15,895 |

From the above, it will be seen that the Port traffic at Saurashtra Ports is increasing year after year and the Ports are playing an

important role in improving economy of Saurashtra. It is therefore, necessary to see that facilities for cargo handling do not lag behind traffic necessities.

### (III) Improvement of Medical facilities

During the year under review Rs. 127·51 were sanctioned in the Budget for Medical and Public health relief in the State including Five Year Plan projects and the following progress was achieved in various directions—22,93,382 patients were treated in the Government Hospital and dispensaries as out-door during 1955-56 and 50,364 as in-door patients in the hospitals as against 19,30,746 as out-door and 47,082 in-door respectively last year. Major works aggregating to Rs. 13,24,000 were sanctioned during the year including the Five Year Plan besides the minor original works carried out costing Rs. 50,000 from the Discretionery grant available with the Directorate. The Medical College in Saurashtra for which a donation of Rs. 15,00,000 has been received from Sheth Meghji Pethraj Shah started its first term from June 1955 with 60 students on the role.

In pursuance of the assurance given last year by the Government the programme of establishing 4 bedded Maternity Homes at 35 Taluka and Mahal headquarters has already been sanctioned and the works are in progress. The Scheme for constructing Maternity Cottages for the families of ex-sevice men at Rajkot, Dhrangadhra and Bhavnagar have been completed. A Maternity Home *cum* Dispensary with 4 beds has been donated by Shri Meghji Pethraj Shah which has started functioning from 1st December, 1955. Another Home of 4 beds has been started in Bantwa Dispensary with effect from 1st January, 1956. The extension of 40 beds at Rasulkhanji Zenana Hospital, Rajkot, has been carried out and put into use. Similarly the extension of 50 beds in Gopnathji Maternity Hospital has been completed and a further donation for the construction of 48 more beds in the same hospital is expected from His Highness the Maharaja of Morvi. Extension of 50 beds in the Coronation Memorial Zenana Hospital at Junagadh has been sanctioned and the work is in progress. Similarly 45 beds are being added to the west Hospital, Rajkot. Government have sanctioned a scheme to construct a 40 bedded Children's Hospital at Rajkot from the donation of Rs. 2,00,000 which has been received from Sheth Shri Keshavlal Talakchand Parekh and the construction work has already started. The total cost of this work is estimated at Rs. 2·78 lakhs and the equipment would cost Government another Rs. 80,000. Recurring cost for the same is estimated at Rs. 50,000 per annum.

A Palace donated by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Morvi has been converted at a cost of Rs. 1,80,000 to house the existing Sir Waghji Hospital at Morvi.

A Munificient donation of Rs. 4,00,000 has been received from Sheth Meghji Pethraj Shah of Jamnagar for the construction of a Central Leprosarium at Bhavnagar consisting of 250 beds for Hospitalisation. Total cost sanctioned by Government for this work has been Rs. 8,00,000 with recurring expenditure involved of Rs. 1·91 lakhs per annum.

50 beds have been constructed as Isolation wards with 10 beds in each of the Five District Hospitals.

Extension of 80 beds has been carried out by Government in Shri K. J. Mehta T.B. Hospital at Amargadh. The total cost involved in this extension will be Rs. 6·11 lakhs and another 100 beds have been added in District Hospitals by constructing T.B. Clinics with 20 bedded Wards in each of the Five Headquarter Hospitals.

Additional facilities of X-Ray have been added at Dhoraji and Junagadh Hospitals. Eye Relief Camps have been organised at various Rural Areas in the Districts numbering 19.

Extension of Chemical Analyser's Laboratory is carried out for establishing Prohibition Section.

An additional Auxiliary Nursing Training School has been started at Rajkot, in addition to the 2 Schools already started at Junagadh and Bhavnagar during 1954-55. There are 100 probationer Nurses under Training and 50 Auxiliary Midwives.

A Leprosy Pilot Project Scheme and Control Unit has been established during the current year at Porbandar with the help of Government of India.

*Anti Malaria and Filaria Work.*—Under the National Control Programme Saurashtra is allotted 3 Malaria Control Units with free DDT for one unit for doing anti-malaria work in municipal townships with population of 40,000 thus covering entire Saurashtra. The population benefited by way of residual DDT spray so far is 40,80,332 in 4,343 villages.

Under the National Filaria Control Saurashtra was allotted one Control Unit and one survey unit. The Filaria Survey and anti-larval measures have been undertaken in Junagadh, Manavadar, Bantwa, Sardargadh, Kutiyana, Patan, Una, Delvada, Debi, Sikka, Navlakhi, Jodia, Bhanvad, and Bhavnagar.

3,34,735 persons have been tested with tuberculin and 91,184 have been vaccinated with BCG. 182 film shows have been exhibited by the Publicity Unit regarding BCG. Total number of small-pox vaccination carried out in the state was 4,15,918 which covered Primary Vaccinations to 1,81,424 and re-vaccinations 2,34,494 persons.

*Maternity and Child Welfare.*—24 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres have been established in various towns of Saurashtra to which Government gives grants in aid at the rate of 75% of the total approved expenditure of Rs. 6,000 whichever is less. Government has sanctioned Rs. 88,900 as grant in aid during the current financial year to these 24 Maternity and Child Health Centres. It is proposed to establish 30 more centres during the course of the second Five Year Plan.

A separate Maternity and Child Welfare section has been created with the post of Asistant Director of Health Services (Maternity and Child Welfare) who has already taken over. A state wise maternity and Child Welfare programme has been worked out in consultation with World Health Organisation UNICEF and the Government of India. Under this project Saurashtra will receive the services of 2 foreign experts through the help of W.H.O. for the duration of 2 years one of which will be a senior Maternity and Child Welfare Officer and another a Public Health Nurse. UNICEF has also promised to give stipends of Rs. 300 p.m. for 2 years to 4 Midwifery and 2 Nursing tutors to be employed by the Government for the existing four Nursing and Midwifery Schools.

A scheme has been included in the Second Five Year Plan for carrying out Health Examination of all school Children.

During the second Five Year Plan it is proposed to establish 41 Rural Health Centres and 5 Maternity Health Units.

*Directorate of Ayurvedic Medical Services*

Government felt that the solution of reaching medical aid in rural area lay in extension of relief through Ayurvedic system of medicine which is economical and based on scientific investigation, besides being popular with the masses. With this aim in view, and with a view to encourage, revive, and popularise Avurvedic system of medicine, a separate Directorate of Ayurvedic Medical Services was created in July 1951.

After the establishment of this Directorate Village Medical Relief Scheme and the Scheme of opening of New Ayurvedic dispensaries were taken up to provide medical aid to rural area. In addition to this, Registration of Medical Practitioners was taken up to regularise the practice in Indian System of Medicine.

Moreover the schemes of training of personnel in charge of Medical Boxes, Ayurvedic Vidyalaya, Central Ayurvedic Library, Ayurvedic Refresher Course and Mobile Ayurvedic Dispensary were taken up.

At present there are 131 Government Ayurvedic Dispensaries, ten grant-in-aid dispensaries, and 24 dispensaries run from the trust fund.

One Ayurvedic Hospital of 48 beds has been opened at Jamnagar

During the programme of the Second Five Year Plan it is intended to open sixty (60) Ayurvedic dispensaries, three hospitals with Nature Cure Section, distribute 1500 Medical Boxes and to start one Ayurvedic pharmacy to provide the genuine medicines.

**(iv) Education.**—The year 1955-56 is the last year of the First Five Year Plan launched in the year 1951-52 and also the last year of the Educational Development Plan sponsored by the Government of India in which the state has participated. The progress under both these plans during the year 1955-56 is reported below separately:

STATE FIVE YEAR PLAN

*Primary Education in Rural Areas.*—Out of the planned target of opening 200 new schools, 193 schools have been already opened by the end of December 1955, leaving a short-fall of only 7 schools which will be made good by the time the year closes. On the financial side, the expenditure of Rs. 3,85,450/- has been incurred upto December 1955 out of the budget provision of Rs. 9,00,000/- sanctioned for the purpose.

*Expansion of Primary Education in urban areas.*—The normal increase in the number of students every year give rise to the need of employing extra staff. To meet this contingency, the plan provided every year for 75 extra posts of teachers. Accordingly

67 out of 75 teachers have been employed to remove shortage of staff and for that purpose an expenditure of Rs. 1,63,964 has been incurred out of the sanctioned grant of Rs. 2,50,000.

*Construction of Primary School Buildings.*—The plan provided for Rs. 7,67,000 for construction of buildings against which the budget grant was Rs. 7,65,000. A special campaign for school buildings was undertaken in response to which a sum of more than Rs. 20,00,000 has been promised. Therefore Government have added its share amounting to Rs. 40 lacs out of which 1000 new primary school buildings and about 498 additional rooms will be constructed.

*Conversion of existing Primary schools into Basic Schools.*—It is proposed to furnish 600 schools with Basic equipments with a view to converting them into Basic Schools. So far, 95 schools have been so converted. Bulk purchase of Basic equipments has been undertaken.

*Secondary Education.*—With a view to providing for the scientific teaching of Drawing and Music—the latter in girls schools—the plan provided for the appointment of 10 drawing teachers and 10 Music teachers out of which 8 Drawing teachers and 6 Music Teachers have been appointed so far. The remaining are being appointed.

*Higher Education.*—Under the plan, a Law college has been opened from June 1955. This has supplied the long-felt need of such a college in Saurashtra. Out of the grant of Rs. 90,000 a sum of Rs. 52,094 has been expended upto December, 1955. The newly opened college is progressing satisfactorily.

*Technical Education.*—The old Technical Institute at Morvi has been upgraded and converted into a degree college., affiliated to the Gujarat University. Out of the grant of Rs. 3,74,000 sanctioned for 1955-56, an amount of Rs. 2,04,173 has been expended upto December, 1955. Besides the degress courses of Technical education there are two other Technical Institutes—one at Bhavnagar and the other at Rajkot which are teaching Diploma and Certificate Technical Courses.

*Training of Primary School Teachers.*—The State inherited from the old states two Training Colleges. Owing to the rapid programme of the expansion of facilities for Primary Education, undertaken by the new state, a large number of trained teachers were required. To cope with this need two new training colleges were included in the State Plan and they were opened in the year 1952-53.

The continued expansion of Primary Education necessitated the opening of more training colleges. Accordingly more training colleges have been sanctioned this year out of which two have been already opened—One at Mangrol and other at Songadh, and the third one is about to be opened. Though this has not fulfilled all the requirements in trained teachers yet it has helped to check declining percentage of trained teachers. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that two more training colleges are on the programme of the 1st year of the Second Five Year Plan. The Government is also encouraging private enterprises in this direction and 6 Private training colleges are also working.

*Training of teachers for Basic Education.*—The plan did not fully visualise the requirement in respect of the Basic trained teachers. The plan provision has therefore been very modest.

The Government has however taken ample measures in increasing the number of Basic trained teachers in that the teachers coming out for the training colleges are basic trained because all the colleges have been converted into Basic Training Colleges. Besides, a number of teachers have been deputed to various training centres outside Saurashtra, such as Vedchhi, Bochasana, Wardha etc. During the last year the Rastriyashala, Rajkot, played an important part in providing training courses for our teachers. A number of teachers were deputed to Rastriyashala, Rajkot in suitable batches and the programme is still in progress.

*Social Education.*—The plan provided for opening of 210 centres during 1955-56 all of which have been opened. The plan envisaged the running of literacy centres for adults; but later on as an improvement upon this, these centres are styled as Social Education Centres in which besides Teaching 3 R's, subjects of Social Education are also taught. As a follow-up there is another scheme of village library and Reading Rooms under which 100 libraries and 100 Reading Rooms have been planned for 1956-57. This scheme will be better implemented by the Panchayat Department because a number of Gram Panchayats have offered to avail of this benefit. Therefore the scheme has been transferred to the Panchayat Department.

*Lok-Shalas.*—The plan provided for the opening of one Senior Lok-Shala and 18 Junior Lok-Shalas all of which have been opened. They have proved to be useful as is found from the popular response. During the current year, all the six junior Lok-Shalas that were planned have been opened.

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*Scholarships for Higher Studies.*—The plan provided for awarding scholarships to the deserving and needy students especially in their prosecution of higher studies. There are 210 scholarships of the monthly value ranging from Rs. 30 to 50 per month which are awarded to students for prosecuting higher studies. Besides, there are 419 Merit Scholarships which are being awarded in Government Secondary schools. The award of all these scholarships have naturally proved as source of practical help and encouragement to the deserving and needy students.

*Educational Development Plan sponsored by the Government of India* 1955-56.—The State has participated with the Central Government in the various schemes of the Development Plan on sharing basis. The Plan was however referred to the State later in the year 1952-53 and it was only in the year 1953-54 that we could take initiative in some schemes only. Therefore all these schemes were initiated in the year 1954-55. These were all new pilot schemes for which a number of preliminary details had to be settled. For these reasons, only a minor portion of the sanctioned expenditure could be utilised during 1954-55. It was only this year that we have got down to brass tacks and commenced implementations of the various schemes. Under this plan the following items are coming into operation:—

*Scheme No.* 1.—This scheme has been applied to the compact area Bhavnagar.

(1) The Training College at Trapaj is being furnished with Basic Equipments and additional facilities in Crafts.

(2) Five Community Centres have been fixed up in Rural areas.

(3) A Janta College has been started at Trapaj with the Integrated Library Service functioning from it. This Library will cater to the reading needs of the locality round about with the help of the Mobile van.

(4) *Improvement of* 100 *Primary Schools.*—100 Primary Schools have been selected in the Bhavnagar area. They will be supplied with better qualified teachers and basic equipments.

(5) *Development of selected Primary schools as schools-cum-community centres.*

Five Primary schools in rural areas have been selected and are being fitted up with necessary equipments.

(6) *Improvement of selected Secondary schools.*—Five schools one in each district have been selected. They are being supplied with extra staff and equipments to carry out the improvements envisaged under the scheme.

(7) *Training of teachers and workers in the field of Social Education.*—5 Camps— one in each district—were held last year. 500 teachers were trained in the subject of Social education.

Similar camps will be held in February-March 1956 and 500 more teachers will be trained this year. In this way, we shall have a contingent of 1,000 teachers with social training available to work part-time in our social education centres.

(8) *Improvement of Library service.*—The opening of one Central Library at Rajkot and other District Libraries has been planned under this scheme. The Government of India have since increased the Central grant and approved expenditure on a large scale. This will enable the State to undertake and provide for Library Service on a good scale worth the name.

(9) *Development of Urban Basic Schools.*—Five schools have been selected in Urban areas. One in each district—and they are being fitted up for basic Education.

(10) *Educational Programme to relieve educated unemployment.*—Under this programme the State has employed in all 3,360 teachers and 236 Social Educational workers in rural areas. This programme has served dual purpose in that it has provided employment to 3,596 educated young men and women and at the same time helped the State in the expansion of the facilities of education.

(11) *Vocational and educational Guidance Bureau.*—The Bureau has been started this year and located at Porbandar for the time being. The equipment for the various tests are being purchased for the Bureau. The Director of Bureau has been already appointed.

(12) A post graduate training college has been estabilshed at Porbandar and Graduate teachers have been deputed from the department for training.

(13) Hindi Departments have been opened in the training colleges for Primary school teachers. A graduate with Hindi qualifications is being appointed in each training college for teaching Hindi and Hindi section opened in the library of each college.

(14) One Government Bal Mandir will be developed into an ideal pre-primary school and two non-Government Bal Mandirs will be assisted to improve their equipments etc.

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(15) The following items have been sanctioned by the Government of India this year under their programme of expansion of Basic Education.

Total approved Expenditure for 1955-56.

| | *Non-recurring* | *Recurring* |
|---|---|---|
| (1) Conversion of 1,400 schools into Basic Schools .. .. | 7,00,000 | 2,85,834 |
| (2) Opening of 200 new Basic schools .. .. .. | 2,50,000 | 1,25,000 |
| (3) Introduction of Crafts in 200 schools .. .. .. | 50,000 | 20,834 |
| (4) Training of 100 Craft teachers .. | .. | 54,000 |

All the above four items for which sanction was received in October last are being implemented this year.

(16) *Multipurpose schools.*—The Government of India has sanctioned 60 various Multipurpose courses at the total estimated expenditure of Rs. 53,91,500. These are being distributed among Government High Schools and non-Government recognised High Schools.

VIII. **Progress of Community Development Projects**

Manavadar-Vanthali-Keshod in Sorath District was the first Project allotted to Saurashtra in October, 1952. In October, 1953, one community Development Block was further allotted. In April 1955 two National Extension Service Blocks were upgraded into Community Development Blocks. Thus there are in all six Community Project and Community Development (C.P. and C.D.) type of blocks.

*N.E.S. Blocks.*—In October 1953 four National Extension Service Blocks were allotted to Saurashtra and three more were allotted in October, 1954. Out of these seven, two have been upgraded as stated above and the remaining five National Extension Service Blocks are continuing today.

Thus in all under the Government of India Community Development Programme, Saurashtra has today eleven blocks, six C. D. and five N.E.S. blocks. The coverage of these eleven blocks is an area of 4,403 square miles, 1,034 villages and a population of 7,38,806.

*T.D.S. Blocks.*—When the initial working of the Project Blocks was conducted for sometime, it occurred to the State that making concentrated effort in a limited geographical area, in an all round development of villages is a sure way of achieving concrete results but if the local non-official element could be associated more actively

in the day-to-day conduct of work, it may perhaps make for better results with more speed. On the basis of this thinking Taluka Development Schemes were started by the State from 1953 onwards. In 1953 three Taluka Development Schemes were started, in 1954, three more were started, in 1955 three more were started. Thus there are nine Taluka Development Scheme Blocks functioning at present. They cover an area of 4,036 sq. miles, 932 villages and a population of 8,70,063. The budget provision for each of these schemes is Rs. 15 lacs for three years.

*Pre-Extension Service Blocks.*—Working of all these types of blocks clearly brought out the fact that the programme being essentially revolutionary, it demands scope for mental adjustment with the people and the official machinery. For the proper reception and assimilation of new ideas, time is necessary. Government have, therefore, initiated from the year 1955, a system of pre-Extension Service Blocks, that is blocks which are to create an atmosphere by preliminary work and contact with people, so that when the National Extension Service Blocks are allotted by the C.P.A. people and the staff are both to some extent trained in making the best of it. In all 15 Pre-Extension Service Blocks have been started. Each of these blocks has a budget pattern more or less like the National Extension Service Blocks.

The Pre-Extension Service Blocks have a coverage of 5,662 square miles, 1,354 villages and a population of 11,36,745.

All these types of blocks are more or less after the C.P.A. pattern, that is covering 80 to 100 villages, and a population of 60 to 80 thousand.

The whole of Saurashtra is delimited into 52 blocks out of which 36 blocks are functioning, 11 C.P.A. Blocks and 25 State Level Blocks. Total coverage is 14,280 miles, 3,370 villages and a population of 27,75,438.

It has been found that Block Organisation has been very useful in pushing the programme of different departments connected with uplift and also various boards such as Khadi Gramudyoga Board, the Handloom Board, the Small Scale Industries Board, the Backward Class Board, etc.

*People's Contribution.*—The success of these efforts is ultimately gauged by the spirit created amongst the people to rely on themselves and to plan development of their own areas.

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Peoples' participation in cash, kind and labour is forthcoming in varying degree in varying tracts, according to economic conditions of the people.

An organised effort at voluntary community labour was made, which resulted in turning out work valued at Rs. 2·3 lakhs within a week in a small orbit of about 154 villages of Community Project.

*Panchayat and Co-operation.*—The progress that Saurashtra is making in the sphere of socio-economic development is achieved by the twin agency of Panchayats and Co-operative Societies the former looking to the administrative and developmental betterment of the villages as a whole and the latter looking after the economic sphere of village life.

In the block areas where intensive development has been undertaken, there is hardly a village without a Panchayat of its own nor a village not served by a Co-operative Society.

The shift from Government programme to people's programme would be real if institutions at village level are encouraged to think and implement the programme they consider useful, for the village. To this end, wide spread effort is made to organise Yuvak Mandals and Mahila Mandals to work as limbs of Panchayats which is the basic agency of village work.

Preparatory work for a compaign to construct 500 miles of village approach roads is being made. In-service training in various spheres is also being implemented.

The Primary Health Centres have been started in all C.D.P.C. Blocks except the Kalyanpur C.D. Block where it is to be started soon after the necessary building facilities to accommodate it will be available.

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## (7) TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

### 1. Political (Ministerial changes etc.)

The Ministry headed by Shri Panampilli Govinda Menon, leader of the Congress Party, which assumed charge in February 1955 on the resignation of the P.S.P. Ministry against which a no-confidence motion was passed in the Assembly, continued in office during the year under report.

## 2. Law and Order Situation

In furtherance of the agitation of the Anthikad Coir workers, about 500 coir workers (Communist) led by Shri K. A. Varkey obstructed the INTUC workers from retting raw coconut husks at Mampilly Canal on 2nd April 1955. The Police had to intervene. Finding that repeated warnings had not the desired effect, they had to fire 17 teargas shells and resort to a mild lathi charge for removing the obstructions. Some M.L.As took part in the agitation from 22nd to 28th November 1955. The agitation was since postponed on the assurance of the Chief Minister that he would look into the matters.

Demanding the disbandment of some labourers recruited on the advice of the Employment Exchange, the R.S.P. labourers of the Chavara Mineral Concerns started picketing on 10th October 1955. Shri Baby John, M.L.A., and some labourers started picketing by standing across the Secretariat gate, Trivandrum on 15th October 1955. Since they disobeyed the lawful directions of the Police, they were removed and proceeded against. In this connection a batch of 300 persons led by Shri K. Pankajakshan came to the Secretariat gate on the 5th October, 1955 in violation of the ban on procession through the main road and forced entry into the grounds pushing aside two cordons of policemen. When they attempted to rush into the Assembly Chamber, they were stopped and dispersed by the police using the minimum force. Some of the policemen and the processionists who sustained minor injuries were sent to hospital. Following this, Shri N. Srikantan Nair, M.P., commended satyagraha and hunger strike at the Secretariat gate on the 10th and he was arrested for violating the prohibitory order of the Additional District Magistrate directing him to desist from conducting demonstrations within 200 yards of the Secretariat gate. He continued his fast in the prison also and was released on the 15th on arriving at an amicable settlement.

## 3. Agrarian Reforms

The question of evolving a steady and well-planned land policy in keeping with the suggestions of the Planning Commission are under the active consideration of Government. Certain Bills in this connection are now at various stages of legislation. Landless persons who have put up homesteads on lands belonging to others are afforded protection under the Travancore-Cochin Prevention of Evic-

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tion of Kudikidappukara Act of 1955. The Idavagai Rights Acquisition Act, which came into force from the 1st of January 1956, marks an important agrarian reform. This Act provides for the acquisition by Government of the special rights including collection of rent and melwaram from tenants enjoyed by the Idavagai chiefs from the rent free Idavagai lands on payment of compensation. As a result of the reform the Idavagai tenants have been freed of their obligations to pay rent and melwaram to the Idavagai chiefs and their status has been raised to the same level as that of the pattadars and holders of land under Government. They will be deemed to be registered holders and pattadars under Government and the holdings will be liable only to the usual basic land tax.

**4. Integration of Services and administrative re-organisation including Police and Judiciary**

In the erstwhile Travancore State, the judiciary was not separated from the executive as was in the case of Cochin State. With effect from 1st May 1955 the reform has been introduced in the whole State.

On the basis of recommendations of a Pay Commission appointed by Government, Government have sanctioned a comprehensive revision of salary on a time scale basis to all categories of public servants including teachers in private schools. According to the revised scales of pay the lowest paid employee under the State Government would get a minimum total emolument of Rs. 50 and the highest paid officer Rs. 1,000 per mensem.

**5. Important legislation undertaken and laws extended**

A list of the laws enacted during the year under report is given below:—

ACTS OF 1955

1. The Travancore-Cochin Hindu Religious Institutions (Amendment) Act, 1955 (Act I of 1955).
2. The Travancore-Cochin Appropriation (No. 1) Act, 1955 (II of 1955).
3. The Travancore Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1955 (III of 1955).
4. The Travancore-Cochin Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1955 (IV of 1955).
5. The holdings (Stay of Execution Proceedings) Amendment Act (V of 1955).

6. The Travancore-Cochin Agricultural Income-tax (Amendment, Act 1955 (VI of 1955).
7. The Travancore-Cochin Hackney Carriage (Amendment) Act, 1955 (VII of 1955).
8. The Travancore-Cochin Stamp (Amendment) Act, 1955 (VIII of 1955).
9. The Travancore-Cochin Cinemas (Regulation) Act, 1955 (IX of 1955).
10. The Travancore-Cochin Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act, 1955 (X of 1955).
11. The Travancore-Cochin Transfer of Property (Agricultural Lands) Act, 1955 (XI of 1955).
12. The Travancore-Cochin Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies Registration Act, 1955 (XII of 1955).
13. The Travancore-Cochin Prevention of Eviction of Kudikidappukars Act, 1955 (XIII of 1955).
14. The Travancore-Cochin Electricity Supply Surcharge Act, 1955 (XIV of 1955).
15. The Travancore-Cochin Land Tax Act, 1955 (XV of 1955).
16. The Travancore-Cochin Public Health Act, 1955 (XVI of 1955).
17. The Travancore-Cochin Civil Courts (Amendment) Act, 1955 (XVII of 1955).
18. The Travancore-Cochin General Sales-tax (Amendment) Act, 1955 (XVIII of 1955).
19. The Holdings (Stay of Execution Proceedings) Second Amendment Act, 1955 (XIX of 1955).
20. The Travancore Public Servants (Inquiries) Amendment Act, 1955 (XX of 1955).
21. The Travancore-Cochin Appropriation (No. 3) Act, 1955 (XXI of 1955).
22. The Travancore-Cochin State Aid to Industries (Amendment) Act, 1955 (XXII of 1955).
23. The Municipal and Panchayats (Amendment) Act, 1955 (XXIII of 1955).
24. The Kanam Tenancy Act, 1955 (XXIV of 1955).
25. The Travancore-Cochin General Sales tax (Second Amendment) Act, 1955 (XXV of 1955).
26. The Travancore-Cochin Entertainments Tax (Validation of Levy and Collection) Act, 1955 (XXVI of 1955).
27. The Edavagai Rights Acquisition Act, 1955 (XXVII of 1955).

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### Ordinances of 1955

1. The Holdings (Stay of Execution Proceedings) Amendment Ordinance, 1955 (I of 1955).
2. The Travancore Public Servants (Inquiries) Amendment Ordinance, 1955 (II of 1955).
3. The Travancore-Cochin State Aid to Industries (Amendment) Ordinance, 1955 (III of 1955).
4. The Holdings (Stay of Execution Proceedings) Second Amendment Ordinance, 1955 (IV of 1955).
5. The Municipal Temporary Provisions (Amendment) Ordinance, 1955 (V of 1955).

### Central Acts extending to the State

1. The Medical and Toilets Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955 (16 of 1955).
2. The Untouchability Offences Act, 1955 (22 of 1955).
3. The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 (25 of 1955).
4. The Prisoners (Attendance in Courts) Act, 1955 (32 of 1955).
5. The Spirituous Preparations (Inter-State Trade and Commerce) Control Act, 1955 (39 of 1955).
6. The Indian Stamp (Amendment) Act, 1955 (43 of 1955).*
7. The Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955 (45 of 1955).
8. The Railway Stores Unlawful Possessions Act, 1955 (51 of 1955).

## DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

### Progress and Achievements

With a fast increasing population which made the pressure on the limited supply of land very acute, the *per capita* area of cultivation being about 30 cents, with a food deficit to the extent of 60 per cent. with only about 44 per cent. of the males and 17 per cent. of females above the age of 15 having regular employment, with nearly 30,000 youngsters qualifying themselves every year for white collar jobs, Travancore-Cochin, among the Indian States, presented very peculiar and difficult problems to be handled by the popular Government. The food problem caused serious drain on the State Coffers thereby limiting the scope for development activities. Excluding administrative expenses the total loss sustained on account of food subsidy for distributing rice to the people at a reasonable price level was Rs. 16·76 crores till the end of 1954 of which the Central Government have contributed Rs. 8·57 crores. Any assessment of the achievements made by the Government has, therefore, to be based on this background.

*The act applies only to the extent to which the provisions of the Act relate to rates of stamps duty in respect of documents specified in entry 91 of List I in the seventh schedulte to the constitution.

*Food and Agriculture*

As already indicated scarcity of food was the most acute problem which tried the government to a more serious extent than in any other State in India. Even though certain attempts had been made in the past to increase food production, it was only after ushering in responsible Government that a well-planned, co-ordinated and intensive programme was launched on a State-wide basis to step up food production. With a view to expanding the area of cultivation to the maximum possible extent a programme of reclamation of kayal lands and waste lands and leasing out of forest lands without detriment to the interests of conservation of forests was implemented. Out of a total area of 58·8 lakhs acres in the State 32·5 lakhs acres are available for cultivation. Of these 30·5 lakhs acres are already being cultivated. The production of paddy in the State rose to about 7,46,000 tons in 1954-55 as against 6,25,000 tons in 1950-51.

The easing of the food situation has, however, adversely affected the interests of tapioca cultivators. Tapioca occupies a very important place in the economic set up of the State, the annual production being about 16,71,000 tons. During the control years and after, tapioca fetched good prices and consequently the area under cultivation also increased. When large stocks of rice began to flow into the State the price of tapioca went down shattering the economic condition of the cultivators. As a measure of immediate relief Government adopted measures for the organisation of 200 co-operative societies of tapioca cultivators for purchasing stocks and selling them to Government. Government have also arranged for free distribution of the stocks purchased by them to people of the coastal areas. A Tapioca Market Expansion Board has been constituted to advise Government on long-term measures to be taken for the promotion of cultivation and for working out a price-support policy.

*Irrigation Projects*

At the commencement of the First Five-Year Plan the total area served with irrigation facilities including major irrigation, lift irrigation and minor irrigation was only about 2·1 lakhs acres or 6·5 per cent of the cultivable area. The target of the Plan is to irrigate 5,91,680 acres or 18·2 per cent of the total cultivable area. While formerly there was only one major irrigation scheme serving about 56,000 acres the popular Government took up six major irrigation schemes including the one for the stabilisation of the existing scheme. These are (1) The Kodayar Extension Project, (2) The Kuttanad Development Scheme, (3) The Peechi Scheme, (4) The Chalakudy Scheme, (5) The Neyyar Scheme and (6) The Vazhani Scheme. The total estimated cost of these schemes

would come to about 930 (the bulk of which is included in the Five-Year Plan) and are intended to serve about 3 lakhs acres. Of these the first has been completed. The Thottapally Spillway included in the second which would enable additional food production in the Kuttanad area comprising about 1,21,000 acres by facilitating the discharge of flood water directly into the sea, has also been completed. The Chalakudy (first stage) and the Peechi Projects have almost been completed and water let out for irrigation. The work relating to the other schemes are also progressing. A large number of lift irrigation and minor irrigation works have also been executed in aid of the Grow More Food programme.

*Electricity Development*

It has been realised that the solution of the peculiar problems of the State created by the high density of population lay in the exploiting of the water power resources with a view to providing cheap power for industrial and agricultural needs besides serving the increasing need for domestic consumption. Power schemes account for a provision of Rs. 11·85 crores in the First Five-Year Plan the total outlay on which is in the neighbourhood of Rs. 30 crores. The target is a total addition of 81,000 KW in installed capacity.

The second stage for increasing the generating capacity of the Pallivasal Station to 37,500 KW has been completed. Madupatty the first cement concrete dam in India of any magnitude (to store nearly 1,900 million cft. of water) has also been practically completed. The Sengulam Project costing Rs. 353 lakhs has been completed and 48,000 KW generating plant commissioned. Work on the Poringalkuthu Project estimated to cost Rs. 306 lakhs has registered good progress. In addition to the above projects a new scheme, viz. the Nerimangalam Scheme, estimated to cost Rs. 290 lakhs, has been taken up in 1954-55. The programme under the Five-Year Plan aimed at the distribution of electricity to 800 new centres and the linking up of 50,000 new consumers. Till the end of April 1955 not less than 560 new centres have been electrified raising the number of new consumers by 40,000. The *per capita* consumption of electricity in the State has now reached about 35 units.

*Industrial regeneration and employment potential.*

The State has sufficient resources by way of cheap water and electricity supply of efficient and intelligent labour, well-developed transport facilities and large supply of raw materials for the development of factory, small-scale and cottage industries. But finance and lack of interest on the part of the public in industrial investment being the bottle-neck, industrial advancement in this State

depends on the initiative taken by Government. Most of the major industrial concerns in the State are thus either Government-owned or Government-sponsored concerns in which the State has substantial share in the capital investment, the remaining share capital being held mostly by persons from outside the State. The Travancore-Cochin Financial Corporation has proved to be a boon to industries in the private sector.

It will be appropriate in this connection to refer to the problem of unemployment. Irrigation and other public works and the vigorous programme of electrification included in the Five Year Plan would undoubtedly solve the problem to some extent. It has been realized that a greater shift from agriculture to industry is called for if employment opportunities are to be created fast enough to keep pace with the growth of population. The Government have followed a bold policy in resuscitating industrial concerns with large employment potential which had been languishing for want of capital or other facilities. Three big industrial concerns which were defunct for some time were reopened under Government auspices. This step has been taken in the interests of the working classes.

A separate Department has been formed under the Joint Director of Industries and Commerce to be in charge of planning and coordinating the development of small-scale industries. Steps are being taken for the grant of financial assistance as provided under the state Aid to Industries Act. Schemes have been launched for encouraging the manufacture of a large number of consumer goods.

Coir and handloom weaving are the most important cottage industries in the State. Under the cooperative scheme for helping small-scale coir manufacture the target of organising 120 primary societies, 25 husk societies and two central societies has almost been achieved. Liberal financial assistance is being extended to these societies under the 64 lakh scheme.

With a view to rehabilitating the handloom industry on a co-operative basis and administering the Cess Fund Scheme, a separate Department has been created. More than 10,000 weavers have been brought under the cooperative fold and grants and loans under the scheme are being given to them. Other schemes including those for palm-gur development, development of khadi, etc. are also progressing satisfactorily.

*Housing*

Another acute problem created by the fast increasing population is the lack of housing facilities. The popular Government introduced a scheme for providing house sites and houses to the poor classes. Under the housing scheme about 700 houses have been

completed at an approximate cost of Rs. 2,000/- each. More houses are under construction. Under the Settlement Scheme, 620 families have been given 5 to 10 cents of land, also building material worth Rs. 250/- and a monetary grant of Rs. 50/-. Under the Colonisation Scheme eight colonies have been registered. Under the scheme subsidised by the Government of India for the construction of houses for industrial workers, 50 houses have been completed at an approximate cost of Rs. 2,500/ each and another 50 are nearing completion.

*Education*

There are 50 colleges in the State including a Medical College, an Engineering College, an Agricultural College and a Veterinary College. Other educational institutions (including primary and secondary schools) number 5,800. The colleges have more than 32,000 students on their rolls. School-going students number 18·6 lakhs. There is one institution each for giving training in social education and basic education. Education has now been made free up to the end of the middle school course.

The recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission are being implemented. Basic education has been introduced in 25 primary schools. The scheme introduced by Government for providing security of tenure and satisfactory conditions of service for teachers in private schools has further been strengthened by raising their salaries and allowances to the level of those of Government school teachers. The Budget grant under education that stood at Rs. 2·64 crores in 1950-51 has crossed the five-crore mark in 1955-56.

*Public Health*

Government have tried their utmost to open new medical institutions to provide better equipments in major hospitals, to construct isolation wards, to increase the bed strength in existing hospitals and to train up doctors and other medical personnel. The training institutions and hospitals under the Medical College Scheme constitute a notable achievement. On the curative side, there are under the Medical Department, 52 major hospitals including special institutions, 166 dispensaries and 35 grant-in-aid institutions. There are 410 doctors, 577 nurses, 250 midwives and 291 compounders in the Department. The total bed strength is 7,050. Considerable progress has recently been achieved in the provision of special institutions and special wards for the treatment of T.B. and other communicable diseases. No effort has been spared to encourage the indigenous system of treatment. Under the Department of Indigenous Medicines there are 16 Ayurveda Hospitals, 81 dispensaries and 320 grant-in-aid institutions.

On the preventive side attended to by the Public Health Department, schemes for the control of communicable diseases have made much headway. Under the National Malaria Control Programme, two units have been organised and protection afforded to almost the entire population inhabiting the affected areas by residual D.D.T. spraying. A similar scheme for the control of filiariasis is also being implemented. Under the mass B.C.G. vaccination programme for the control of T.B. about 12;5 lakhs of people have been vaccinated.

Under the Public health Department there are about 250 maternity and child welfare centres in the rural areas. In addition to this the panchayats have employed about 100 midwives. Under the M.C.H. Project sponsored by the WHO and UNICEF four M.C.H. centres attached to modern medicine dispensaries have been functioning in the State.

*Prohibition.*

Soon after the assumption of office, the popular Government introduced prohibition in a few taluks. The area of prohibition was progressively extended. At present 14 out of the 36 taluks are dry areas. Effective steps have been taken for the rehabilitation of ex-tappers by providing them with lands for cultivation and by permitting the tapping of sweet toddy and rendering assistance through cooperative societies for the manufacture of palm gur.

*Communications.*

In spite of the fact that the State led the rest of India in the mileage of roads per square mile (0·82 as against the All-India average of 0.16) it was felt that considerable improvement was required if progress in the development of agriculture, trade and industry were to be maintained at high level. The programme of constructing major bridges in important river crossing and special surfacing of roads has made considerable progress. As against the Five-Year Plan target of 300 miles, more than 650 miles of roads have been newly special surfaced so far. Under the Village Road Development Scheme, over 300 miles of village roads have been improved to an acceptable standard.

Of the total of 5,500 miles of first and second class roads in the State, 632 miles have been monopolised by the National Transport system. Besides providing an efficient transport service with reasonable comfort at cheap rates, the State Transport Department is contributing to the revenue of the State.

*Panchayats.*

One of the foremost achievements of the popular Government was the adoption of the Travancore-Cochin Panchayat Act providing for decentralisation of administration through local bodies. There are

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550 panchayats in the State elected on the basis of adult franchise. The most important reform effected recently is the transfer of minor irrigation and lift irrigation activities from the Public Works Department to the Panchayat Department with a view to strengthening the financial resources of the Panchayats the revenues derived from markets have been handed over to the panchayats and they have been permitted to collect entertainment taxes. In addition to the initial grant towards working expenses paid to each Panchayat Government have sanctioned a special grant of Rs. 2,750/- each for taking up urgent items of work. A scheme for local development works with contribution from the public, the panchayat and the Government has also been introduced. Some 250 panchayats have been provided with radio sets.

*Advancement of Scheduled Castes*

The population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is approximately one-tenth of the total population. Maintenance of Harijan colonies, rendering financial aid to Harijan students, provision of common buildings, burial grounds etc. encouragement to cooperative societies and other institutions doing amelioration work among Scheduled Castes, amelioration of Hill Tribes, these are the lines on which measures for advancement of Backward Class Communities are implemented by Government. There are 187 colonies with 1,947 houses maintained by the Department. The Harijans are also given poramboke lands on concessional rates for house sites.

Besides fee concession Scheduled Caste students are given lump sum grants for the purchase of books and clothes. The annual expenditure on this account is about Rs. 12 lakhs. About 1,800 college students and 16,000 secondary school students receive these benefits. Primary readers are distributed free to about 1,40,000 students. The Department is conducting 55 Pial schools and thereby imparting education to 3,730 children.

Special programmes have been implemented for the amelioration of Hill Tribes. Two mobile medical units are looking after their medical care. Two major and 13 minor welfare centres have been started. Hill Tribes are supplied with clothes, seeds, seedlings and agricultural implements. Two co-operative societies have been organised and these are encouraged with liberal grants.

*Progress of Community Development Projects*

Including the five N.E.S. Blocks started in January 1956 so far two projects, one Development Block and 14 N.E.S. Blocks have been allotted to the State bringing 27 lakhs or about 29 per cent. of the rural population under the orbit of community development. Even though the general rule is that an area consisting of

about 66,000 people is to be delimited into a Block, the State Government have, in view of the heavy density of population of the State, decided that the best administrative unit would be a Block of about one lakh of people. The State has accordingly been delimited into 100 Blocks.

The achievements under Community Programme has been very encouraging especially in regard to people's participation. Public contribution to the Community Development programme, according to the report for the period ending November 1955 has been to the value of Rs. 21·9 lakhs. This works out to nearly 29 per cent. of the total expenditure of Rs. 72,41,750 incurred by the Community Projects and N.E.S. Block upto the period mentioned above. Public contribution has been in the form of cash, labour, land and materials.

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## (8) AJMER

### Revenue Department

**Crop Position**

The year under review covered two harvests, namely 1,362 Rabi and 1,363 Kharif. The crop position in Rabi 1,362 was on the whole satisfactory.

Due to continuous heavy rains the damage in grain crops is estimated to Re. 0-6-0 to Re. 0-8-0 in a rupee.

**Land Reforms**

The Ajmer Abolition of Intermediaries and Land Reforms Bill received the assent of the President on May 29, 1955 and was brought into force with effect from June 23, 1955.

The estates of Sanadi Istimrardars have been acquired with effect from 1st August, 1955 and those of Jagirdars, Non-Sanadi Istimrardars and their Guzaredars with effect from 10th October, 1955. Certain Istimrardars, Non-Sanadi Istimrardars and Guzaredars numbering 67 filed Writ Petitions in the Supreme Court and obtained *ad-interim exparte* stay orders which were subsequently vacated on 3rd and the 17th October, 1955. The estates of such Intermediaries were acquired on 7th November, 1955.

Most of the intermediaries whose estates were acquired on the aforesaid dates have filed their claims for compensation. About twenty-five cases have finally been disposed of including one that of

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a Sanadi-Istimrardar of Sethan (Ajmer Sub-Division). The rest of the cases decided finally pertain to the Guzaredars. Certain intermediaries who have filed writ petitions in the Supreme Court, do not appear to be keen to contest their claims for compensation. Such intermediaries have submitted applications in the Court of the Compensation Commissioner to the effect that as their writ petitions are pending in the Supreme Court they are not bound by the computation done by the Compensation Officer.

The State Government have included the Scheme for consolidation of land holdings in the Second Five Year Plan involving a cost of Rs. 6,25,000. The Ajmer State Bhoodan Yagna Act has also been enacted by the State Assembly to regularise the donations of lands. A Board known as "Ajmer Bhoodan Yagna Board" has been recently appointed by the State Government in exercise of the powers conferred upon them by Section 4 of the Ajmer Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1955 (Act No. VI of 1955) in consultation with Shri Acharya Vinoba Bhave.

**Relief and Rehabilitation Branch**

So far 1,681 acres of Evacuee agricultural land and 42 houses and shops, etc., have been allotted to the Displaced Persons in the Rural Area of this State. 5 houses and shops, etc., have been allotted during the year 1955.

A sum of Rs. 90,625 on account of Rural Loans has been advanced to the Displaced Persons upto the year 1954, but no amount was advanced during the year 1955. Scheme for grant of Rural Loan to the non-claimant Displaced Persons is under consideration.

## Education Department

**University and Collegiate Education**

In 1955-56 sanction for adding Agriculture Classes in the D.A.V. College was accorded by the Government. Meanwhile, the industrial town of Beawar had been feeling the need of a Degree College for a long time. The Government, have started there degree classes in Arts and Commerce subjects this session and have provided adequate grants for building, library and laboratories for the new College, keeping in view increased enrolment in the future.

We have today 245 teachers in Colleges as against 134 in 1950-51. This Government spent Rs. 13,72,964 during 1954-55 on College Education, as against Rs. 6,62,894 spent in 1949-50.

**Secondary Education**

The Patel Middle School at Beawar, with which has been amalgamated the Government High School for Sindhis, has been raised to the standard of Multi-purpose Higher Secondary School with provision for technical and commercial studies. The Government High School at Kekri has also been made a Multi-purpose school with courses in Commerce and Agriculture besides Humanities, and that at Saradhna with Science and Agriculture. Groups were chosen in these places to meet the needs of these localities.

**Grants-in-aid**

Grants-in-aid to the recognised aided institutions in the State are given to the extent of 90 per cent. of net approved expenditure of the institutions during the year. The State Government paid total grants-in-aid of Rs. 9 lakhs (recurring) during 1954-55. Provision for Rs. 10 lakhs (recurring) exists during 1955-56. Government also pay non-recurring grants for buildings, furniture and equipments. During 1954-55, a sum of Rs. 1 lakh (non-recurring) was paid for this purpose and in the current financial year there is a provision of Rs. 2·70 lakhs for buildings, furniture, etc.

**Basic Education**

We have today 462 Junior Basic Schools with 1,154 teachers in 432 villages out of a total of 718 in the State. In 1949-50, there were 177 old type of schools with 409 teachers. All of them have been converted into the basic type and no child has to go more than two miles to attend a school.

The Ajmer Primary Education Act (1952) was enforced in all the three Sub-Divisions (Ajmer, Beawar and Kekri) of the State with effect from the 14th November, 1954, 15th December, 1954 and 1st July, 1955 respectively. Thus the entire State has been brought in the ambit of the Act, except the Municipal towns of Ajmer, Beawar, Nasirabad, Kekri, Deoli, Bijainagar and Pushkar. Budget allotment and actual expenditure on this scheme during the year 1954-55 is

| *Budget* | *Expenditure* |
|---|---|
| Rs. 70,15,930 | Rs. 37,04,482 |

**Buildings for Basic Schools**

The construction of 50 new buildings was taken up by Government in 1954-55 and all are now nearing completion.

**Social Education**

The Government called upon all the teachers working in rural areas to run Social Centres. Instead of paying them extra, their working hours in the regular school routine were reduced and they

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were asked to put in an hour's work in the Social Education Centres in the evening. The Departments, by adoption of this policy, were able to bring 41,552 adults under the benefits of Social Education upto 1954-55. Of this number 35,426 adults were awarded Literacy Certificates.

**Five Model Community Centres**

Five Community Centres were started during 1954-55 at Masuda, Kalesra, Bhawani Khera, Kharwa and Ramgarh.

**Education for Handicapped**

The State has launched a scheme for the establishment of a Home & School for the Blind. A new building at a cost of Rs. 1,09,000 has been completed in the healthy locality of Adarsh Nagar.

**Education of Displaced Persons**

The following statement gives information with regard to the financial assistance given to the education of displaced persons during 1954-55:—

| | Amount spent | No. benefited. |
|---|---|---|
| Freeships (Secondary & Primary Education) | Rs. 250 | 8 |
| Cash Grant (Secondary & Primary Education) | Rs. 14,408 | 3078 |
| Stipends (College Education) | Rs. 35,640 | 104 |

**Scholarships**

Scholarships of various categories are awarded to students. Table given below shows the number of Scholarships and amount thereof during 1954-55:—

| Type of Scholarships | No. of Scholarships | Amount of Scholarship |
|---|---|---|
| (a) Scheduled and Backward Classes | 875 to 1086 | 34,064/- |
| (b) War Scholarships | Number varies | 23,000/- |
| (c) Political Sufferers | 103 | 21,500/- |
| (d) Technical & Professional | 7 to 12 | 11,000/- |
| (e) Govt. stipend and Cash grants for displaced students | 115 plus 2200 | 60,000/- |
| (f) Research Scholarships | 2 | .. |
| (g) Government Scholarships | 60 | 180/- |
| (h) Harijan Welfare | 515 to 610 | 34,872/- |
| (i) Vernacular Final Scholarships | 1 | .. |
| (j) Scholarships to the destitute children of non-claimant displaced widows from West Pakistan. | 40 | 6,000/- |

**N.C.C. and A.C.C.**

In year 1953-54 a Girls' Sub-Unit of Senior Division was started and 2 more sub-units were added in the following years. Two sub-units of Junior Girls' Division have been started from July, 1955. Five Colleges and 11 High Schools are benefited by the scheme. Expenditure on N.C.C. in 1954-55 was Rs. 1,00,463.

HARIJAN WELFARE DEPARTMENT

**Education**

Orders have been issued to the effect that all students belonging to the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, *ex*-Criminal Tribes and other Backward Classes should be exempted from the payment of tuition fees in all Government and aided Educational Institutions in this State on 6th July, 1955. Government have also provided comparatively larger amounts for the payment of scholarships to the students under various schemes.

Four vocational Centres were started where training is being imparted in vocations such as Carpentry, Blacksmithy, Tin Sheet Metal work, Masonry, Leather Tanning and Leather Craft, Chick and Mudha making with the benefits of stipends to the trainees. These were started during January, 1955.

**Animal Husbandry**

Pure breed fowls along with fabricated cages are being distributed to members of Scheduled Castes, Tribes and Vimukta Jatis. Besides milch animals (cows) were given to them to give them some income. Bikaneri rams were also supplied to them.

**Agricultural Development**

Seeds and manure, bullocks, agricultural tools and implements required for agricultural purpose were also distributed among them.

**Better Housing**

Subsidies at the rate of Rs. 250 were granted to 150 families.

**Cottage Industries**

Rs. 20,000 were given to about 60 families of Scheduled Castes as grant-in-aid for Cottage Industries against purchase of machinery tools and improved types of Karghas.

**Sewing Machines to Widows**

Sewing machines were supplied to 24 Widows of Scheduled Castes and Rs. 6,000 were spent.

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**Grants**

A sum of Rs. 4,500 was granted to the State Depressed Class League. They organised Harijan Sammelans, meetings, Prabhat Pheries, run adult night School recreational and cultural activities and educational debates. They engaged pracharaks for their prachar work. A sum of Rs. 4,500 was granted to the Harijan Sewak Sangh. They made extensive propaganda, installed propaganda and publicity Boards containing messages of leaders on the main spots of this State. They organised dramatic performances. A sum of Rs. 4,000 was granted to the Bharat Sewak Samaj for publicity work throughout the State regarding the removal of untouchability. A sum of Rs. 2,000 was granted to the Harijan Refugee Panchayat. They are running a Narishala. A sum of Rs. 1,010 was granted to them. They have opened one adult night school, Sankar Kendra, for members of Backward Classes.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND N.E.S. BLOCKS

The following are the details of achievements in the various blocks:—

**Irrigation**

In Masuda block, work of improvement of tanks and construction of rapats have been taken up at Ratangarh, Rampura, Kushalpura, Jalia, Jalpura, Bhagwanpura, Dewas, Banotia-ka-bara, Laxmipura and many other places.

In Jawaja block also a couple of rapats have been constructed purely with the people's participation without any aid from Government since 1st April, 1955.

Regarding construction of new wells and deepening of old wells more than 400 persons in Pisangan block have been given Taccavi loans. In Masuda block also more than 250 persons have benefited in the form of loans.

Besides, a number of wells have been constructed and improved by the villagers on their own.

The additional area brought under irrigation in the various blocks is about 10,671 acres.

**Fertilizers**

The consumption in the various blocks since their inauguration is 13,485 maunds. There are a few villages where there is hardly any cultivator in the village who had not taken artificial fertilisers.

**Co-operation**

At the close of the Co-operative year which ended on 30th June, 1955, there were 600 Co-operative Societies of various types with a

membership of 14,395. The working capital of the societies in all the four blocks was of an order of Rs. 16,29,367.

**Cottage Industries**

Work in Cottage Industries is undertaken only in Community Development Blocks. This work was started very late and the first centres were opened only in May, 1954. In Masuda Block also, 5 centres have recently been started. 5 new centres are being opened there. In National Extension Service Blocks also a start is made in this behalf.

**Education**

Every school in the blocks is now a Basic School. The total number of such schools in the four blocks is 348. There is no village in the block which does not have a school within 2 miles. In these four blocks, the villagers have undertaken the construction of school buildings on voluntary basis with great speed. About 70 school buildings have already been completed and construction of 80 more is in progress.

**Social Education**

There are now in all about 700 social Education Centres working in the blocks imparting training to about 10,000 adults.

**Medical and Public Health**

There are 12 regular dispensaries in the blocks, which work as Primary Health Centres with 6 to 8 indoor beds each.

A special feature in connection with the drinking water supply is the installation of piped water supply in the villages of the blocks. This has been completed in six villages of the blocks and work in 5 other villages is in progress.

**Expenditure**

The figures of Government expenditure in the various blocks are as follows:—

| Item of work | Pisangan Block | Masuda Block. | Kekri Block. | Jawaja Block. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Govt. Expenditure upto 31-12-55 . . . . | 12·57 lacs | 4·0 lacs | 1·20 lacs | 1·29 lacs |
| Loan. . . . . | 2·13lacs | ·52 lacs | ·09 lacs | .. |
| Other than loan. . . . | 10·44 lacs | 3·48 lacs | 1·11 lacs | 1·20 lacs |

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## Co-operative Department

### Agriculture Credit Societies

The number of Agriculture Credit Societies increased from 556 to 599 and the membership increased from 13,873 to 15,757. Loans amounting to Rs. 471,294 were advanced for agricultural purposes.

### Industrial Co-operative Societies

The number of Weavers Co-operative Societies increased to 37 from 30 of the last year. Training in the arts and crafts such as Durry, Niwar, Soap making and Carpentry, Mudda and Basket making and Pottery, etc. has also been arranged.

### Societies of Refugees

The number of Societies working was same as last year, *i.e.*, 44. One society was registered and one society was cancelled during the year 1954-55.

### Harijan Societies

The number of the societies which worked for the uplift of 3,710 Harijan members during the year under report was 142 as against 117 of the last year. These societies helped Harijans by advancing them loans to the tune of Rs. 1·02 lacs for the purpose of their trades and agricultural operations.

### Non-Agricultural Societies

There were 301 Non-Agricultural Societies at the beginning of the year. 46 Societies were registered during the year and the registration of 12 Societies was cancelled. The membership increased from 18,775 to 18,950.

### Housing Co-operative Societies

There were 12 Housing Societies against 8 of the last year. The membership increased from 395 to 520. At the beginning of the year the number of houses was 190. Two more houses were constructed during the period under report. An amount of Rs. 24 lacs against Rs. 30 lacs of last year was advanced during the year.

## Medical and Public Health Department

### Hospitals and Dispensaries

The work of construction of the new wing of the victoria Hospital is in progress and it is likely to be finalised during the year 1956. It would cost nearly Rs. 6 lakhs.

*The Amrit Kaur Hospital, Beawar.*—The opening ceremony of the new building of the Civil Hospital, Beawar was performed by Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda, Union Minister for Planning in May 1955 and the Hospital was named as "Amrit Kaur Hospital. Beawar" after the

name of the Union Health Minister, who laid the foundation stone of the Hospital in April, 1954. The Cloth and Yarn Merchants of Beawar have donated a Maternity Home costing over Rs. 1½ lacs. Both the Amrit Kaur Hospital and the Maternity Home have been equipped on modern lines.

**Maternity and Child Welfare**

During the year under review, two Domiciliary Midwifery Centres were opened in Ajmer City one at the Mayo College and the other at Topdara, and steps are afoot for opening the third Centre in the city.

**Rural Medical Services**

During 1955, a new Dispensary was opened at Kadera and early in 1956, two dispensaries have been opened at Harmara and Jalia.

Construction of dispensary building including staff quarters have been started at Bijainagar, Jawaja and Srinagar. A Maternity Home and staff quarters have been constructed at Saradhana. A Health Centre with Mobile Dispensary facilities has been opened at Masuda in the National Extension Service Block.

**Ayurvedic, Unani and Homoeopathic System**

An Ayurvedic Dispensary has been opened in Sheopura Village in Beawar Tehsil.

FOREST DEPARTMENT

**Improvement of Roads**

A sum of Rs. 6,500 was spent on improvement of three roads in 1954-55 and a sum of Rs. 11,100 is being spent in 1955-56 on eight other roads in various ranges. These forest roads are being made motorable.

**Grazing**

In 1954-55 an area of 5,887 acres was deforested. The State Government have decided to allow unrestricted grazing of cattle including goats in all the new forest areas in the State on the specific condition that the villagers should plant five trees per family per year in the forest area and fence and protect them. The rate of grazing fee has also been reduced to 50 per cent. for all.

**Afforestation**

Afforestation has been done in an area of 406 acres in the various reserves during the rains of 1955.

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## Animal Husbandry Department

### Live Stock Improvement and Artificial Insemination

Three newly purchased stud bulls were posted in different villages of the State bringing the total number of bulls posted for improvement of Live Stock of the State to 52.

There were 2 Key Village-*cum*-Artificial Insemination Centres functioning in the State at Beawar and Pisangan respectively. At these Centres 269 cows and 372 Buffaloes were served naturally and 286 cows and 208 Buffaloes were inseminated artificially.

### Ram Breeding Scheme

A total of 256 better quality Bikaneri Rams imported from Rajasthan have been distributed to the flock owners in the State on 75 per cent. subsidy basis.

## Agricultural Department (Grow More Food Campaign)

### Well Sinking Scheme

438 wells were deepened by means of compressor machines of this department. A sum of Rs. 436,125 has been distributed as Taccavi for sinking and deepening of wells.

### Scheme for the Installation of Pumping Sets

4 pumping sets were distributed to the cultivators.

### Distribution of Improved Seeds

About 20,600 maunds of improved wheat, 221 maunds of improved barley and 2,247 maunds of improved maize seeds were distributed to cultivators of this State.

### Scheme for the Distribution of Chemical Fertilisers

About 8,435 maunds of Ammonium sulphate, 341 maunds of super phosphate and 1,014 maunds of Bone meal fertilisers were distributed to the cultivators.

### Scheme for the Composting of Town Refuse into Manure

About 4,789 tons of Town Compost Manure was removed to the fields of cultivators for manurial purposes.

### Scheme for the Development of Palm Gur Industry

About 478 maunds of Palm Gur, 236 maunds of Palm Sugar, 3,928 gallons of Neera were produced by the independent producers.

**Demonstration**

The number of demonstration plots laid out during 1955, is as follows:—

1. 395 Demonstration Plots in Kharif season.
2. 550 Demonstration Plots in Rabi season.

Departmental stalls were opened on the occasion of fair organised in the rural areas of the State.

JAIL DEPARTMENT

**Reforms**

The following important reforms have been carried out in the Ajmer Central Jail during the year 1955:—

1. A Harijan Day was celebrated on the 26th January, 1955. All Harijan employees were permitted entrance in Staff Temple in the Jail premises and all the Jail gates having been left wide open, the prisoners were allowed to witness the "entry". The prisoners on their part played a Kabaddi game with Harijans. The Chief Minister inaugurated the function.
2. One life prisoner who was working in the Jail garden outside under the new industrialisation scheme was released on parole for fortnight. He reported himself to the Jail on the due date.
3. One life prisoner was allowed to join the funeral ceremony of his aunt without any escort for a couple of hours. He also returned without giving any cause of complaint to the Jail authorities.
4. Some of the life prisoners were allowed to have a dip in the Pushkar Lake on the occasion of Pushkar Fair and were also allowed to see the fair.
5. One convict sentenced for various henious offences has been permitted by the Government to appear in the Intermediate Examination this year.
6. Following new industries have been introduced in the Jail Factory:—

Brass work, Iron work, Paper cutting, Basket making, Bed Sheets, and Napkins, Designed yarn durries.

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## Police Department

### Law and Order

The Communal situation remained very satisfactory. Sales Tax was imposed in Ajmer State from the 1st November, 1955. On the 31st October, 1955, when the President of India arrived in Ajmer, some irresponsible elements tried to raise slogans, and they had also planned to stage ugly demonstrations. This was thwarted through Police vigilance and 13 persons who were the chief instigators were arrested and the trouble was nipped in the bud.

Out of the two cases of dacoity reported during 1955, one of an alleged way-laying of a bullock-cart was found to be completely false. The other case was an important one of Armed dacoity in village Dabrela which occurred on the 15th April, 1955. The villagers though un-armed offered resistance and the dacoits could take away no booty. While being pursued, the dacoits fired towards the villagers killing three of the latter. Gratuitous Relief was distributed by the State Home Minister in the village to the families of the deceased and others who showed bravery against the dacoits. This gang consisting of 5-6 dacoits had come from the side of Tonk in Rajasthan.

During the year two important cases (1) Imperial Bank Burglary Case, and (2) Kekri Muneem Murder Case, pending since last year were successfully prosecuted in court and ended in convictions.

### Anti-Dacoity Measures

In the month of April, the Ajmer Armed Constabulary Platoon posted at Barakhera alongwith the ADF Jassakhera engaged a gang of dacoits in an encounter and one Moolia dacoit who was wanted in 14 cases (12 of Rajasthan and 2 of Ajmer) of dacoities, robberies, etc., was killed. Gold and Silver Ornaments pertaining to three dacoity cases of Rajasthan were also recovered.

### C.I.D. and Anti-Corruption

The Anti-Corruption Department successfully laid trap in two cases. One ended in conviction and the other is subjudice. Besides, 44 cases were entrusted for enquiries and in 17 cases departmental action was recommended. The total sum involved in these cases was Rs. 6,756-10-3.

## Legislative Assembly Department

### Legislative Business

The following Bills were passed by the Assembly during the Budget session held in March-April, 1955:—

1. The Ajmer Armed Constabulary Bill, 1955.
2. The Ajmer Sales Tax Bill, 1955.
3. The Ajmer Bhoodan Yagna Bill, 1955.

4. The Ajmer Abolition of Intermediaries and Land Reforms Bill, 1955.

5. The Ajmer Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1955.

The following Bills were passed during the Autumn session of the Assembly held in October, 1955:—

1. The Ajmer Armed Constabulary (Amendment) Bill, 1955.

2. The Ajmer Khadi and Village Industries Board Bill, 1955.

**Committees**

The following Committees and Panels were set up:—

(i) Committee on Public Accounts.

(ii) Committee on Estimates.

(iii) Committee of Privileges.

(iv) Committee on Petitions.

(v) Committee on Assurances.

(vi) Select Committee.

(vii) Panels of Presiding Members.

### Public Relations Directorate

The Directorate of Public Relations organised a Development Festival (Vikas Mahotsava) which was inaugurated by the Union Minister for Planning, Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda, from 21st to 23rd May, 1955, and publicised the Five Year Plan in its various aspects. Five Year Plan literature was also distributed during the Mahotsava. A number of performances of the Five Year Plan Play "Hamara Gaon" had also been arranged in rural and urban areas of the State in collaboration with the Five Year Plan Publicity organisation of the Government of India. Posters and folders, etc. received from the Government of India were distributed and displayed prominently in village schools.

### Local Self Government

**Village Panchayat**

There is at present no statutory Panchayat in the State. The Ajmer State Panchayat Act, 1954 has been brought into force with effect from 1st January, 1956, except the Chapter VI relating to Nyaya Panchayats. It is expected that by the end of February, 1956, about 130 Panchayats would be established.

**Ajmer Municipality**

Elections to the Ajmer Municipality which remained under supersession for 2½ years, were due to be held in September, 1956, but

on a writ petition questioning the validity of such elections having been accepted by the Judicial Commissioner, Ajmer, a nominated Municipal Committee comprising of a Chairman and 22 members came into being from 12th September, 1955. The total receipts from all sources amounted to Rs. 22,68,065 and expenditure Rs. 20,11,700 during the year 1955.

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## (9) BHOPAL

The year 1955-56 marks a definite milestone in the advancement of the State as it witnesses the accomplishment of nearly all the targets under the State's Five Year Plan. The liberal allotments made by the Government of India under the Five Year Plan as also under various other ancillary schemes enabled the State Government to further launch and complete its measures in respect of expansion of educational, medical and health facilities, increase in production of foodgrains and bringing down the impact of unemployment, all aimed at improving the material prosperity of the common man. During this year the State was covered in its entirety by Community Project and National Extension Service Blocks. What stands significant in the midst of these activities is that the people came forward to offer willing cooperation to the Government in carrying out its schemes and plans to a successful conclusion while themselves availing of from the experience a measure of self reliance to better their own lot.

It was privileged also to show part of its achievement to some of the foremost dignitaries visiting the country, such as, the King and Queen of Nepal, the Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia and the Vice Chairman of the People's Republic of China, who paid lavish compliments to the Government and people of the State for their efforts to bring about a better order.

**Finances of the State**

The sanctioned budget estimates of the State Government for 1955-56 anticipate Revenue Receipts amounting to Rs. 164 lakhs against the estimated expenditure on Revenue Account of Rs. 354 lakhs. The expenditure also includes a sum of Rs. 138·63 lakhs for the development schemes under the First Five Year Plan. The deficiency is to be made up by a lump grant-in-aid of Rs. 183 lakhs from the Central Government. A provision of Rs. 51·32 lakhs under Capital heads and Rs. 29·03 lakhs under the loan heads which include a sum of Rs. 38·18 lakhs for the development schemes under the First Five Year Plan have also been made in the sanctioned Budget Estimates for 1955-56.

The majority of shares invested by former rulers of Bhopal in commercial concerns, amounting to Rs. 39,64,592, having been mutated in the name of the President of India, the State Finance Department performed certain functions in respect of them while a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs was invested in the shares of a newly established Bank styled as 'Bhopal State Co-operative Bank'. The shares of this Bank are being got issued in the name of the President of India.

With a view to improving the tone of administration of financial and accounting matters, as also to minimise audit objections, an Internal Audit Section was set up which has so far audited the accounts of five Government offices.

The State Finance Department was also called upon to distribute as grant-in-aid a sum of Rs. 9,580 to the sufferers from outbreak of fire and damage done by floods.

The sale of National Savings Certificates was effected to the tune of Rs. 52,310 during the period from January, 1955 to June, 1955, as against Rs. 1,97,450 during the corresponding period in 1954.

Following an amendment made in the Government of Part C States Act, 1951, in 1954, the Capital and Loan expenditure is now also charged to the Consolidated Fund of the State which is financed from the Loans from the Central Government.

**Law and Order Situation**

*Crime Position.*—Crime was effectively checked and controlled during 1955, as will be evident from the following figures:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1951 | 3858 | .. |
| 1952 | 3232 | 16·2% |
| 1953 | 2365 | 38·6% |
| 1954 | 2381 | 38·2% |
| 1955 | 2484 | 35·6% |

The total number of cases registered in 1955 under I.P.C. was 2168 as against 2188 in the previous year. The incidence of total crime, including Special and Minor Acts, during this period was, per 10,000 of population, about 29·6 as compared to 28 in 1953 and 1954. While the crime under I.P.C. cases showed a downward tendency during the year under review, the total percentage of conviction showed an improvement. All the organised gangs of dacoits were completely liquidated by the close of the year.

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*Community Service.*—An outstanding achievement of the Police Force was in the field of social service. Their energies were canalised in the construction of Police Children School building, the foundation of which was laid by the Union Home Minister. The building material and technical aid was procured by the Government while the men and officers provided unskilled labour through Shramdan during their leisure hours. The School building is proposed to be constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,20,000.

Likewise, sufficient attention was paid towards developing police-public relationship and promoting a sense of co-operation between them. The opening of Sishu Vihara in the Police Lines for recreational facilities of students of Police Children's Middle School is perhaps the first instance in the country whereby the State Police has sought and won the co-operation of the general public. It has incidentally provided an effective protection for the children against undesirable elements in the society.

*Reforming Criminals.*—A Welfare Scheme prepared by the State Police Department has been approved for incorporation in the II Five Year Plan which aims at reforming the criminal tribes settled in the State. Meanwhile, members of the Tribes have been granted land for cultivation, minor cottage industries have been set up which absorb them for gainful avocations. Besides, loans and cash grants are also given and free books are supplied to their children and special medical facilities provided.

*Switch over to Hindi.*—The attempt at increased use of Hindi in Police work, particularly at Police Stations, has yielded the desirable results. The Police personnel have now acquired working knowledge of Hindi with the result that almost entire work at all Police Stations is carried on in Hindi during the year under review.

*Police Tattoo.*—A Police Tattoo was organised for the second time on May 31, 1955, which was honoured by the presence of the Union Minister for Home Affairs.

**Judiciary**

The Court of the Judicial Commissioner continued to be the High Court for this State. Shri N. V. Sathaye, the Judicial Commissioner, was succeeded by Shri D. S. Mathur, I.C.S., on 17th August, 1955. The State continued to consist of one Civil District and Sessions Judge and two Additional District and Sessions Judges. The sanctioned strength of Judicial Officers, other than District and Sessions Judges, was 9 Subordinate Judges and 7 Munsiffs enjoying Magisterial powers.

The figures of institutions and disposals in all the Subordinate Courts during the year was as under:—

| Institution | | Disposal | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arrears from 1954 . . | 4636 | Actual . . . . | 13903 |
| Actual institution in 1955 . | 14209 | By transfer . . . | 395 |
| By transfer in 1955 . . | 395 | | |
| Total . . | 19340 | | 14298 |

The documents registered in the State in the year 1954 and 1955 were 4263 and 4152 respectively. There has been a decrease of 111 documents registered during the year under report. The Judicial Commissioner is also the Inspector General of Registration of the State of Bhopal.

The Scheme of the separation of Judiciary from the Executive operated in the State and the Judicial Officers tried all criminal cases except those falling under chapters VIII, IX and XI of the Code of Criminal Procedure which were hitherto being tried by the Executive Magistrates.

**Services**

During the year under report the combined cadre comprising all Secretariat Departments continued as in the previous year. No new rules were enforced. For recruitment to ministerial services for the administrative departments of the Government the names of suitable candidates are obtained from the Employment Exchange. The selected candidates are subsequently interviewed and examined by the Home Department before formal appointments are made. Use of Hindi is being encouraged and is made a condition for all Government appointments.

**Passports**

In 1955, 393 Pakistan Passports were issued. 24 Pakistani nationals were granted long term visas with sanctions of the Government of India. A renewal of 190 Indo-Pakistan passports issued by the State Government was made. In addition, 61 International passports were also issued.

**Issue of Arms Licenses**

During 1955 licenses for arms were issued in the order as given below:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Revolver . . . | 4 |
| Pistols . . . | 5 |
| Rifles . . . . | 13 |
| Guns (B.L. ) . . | 67 |

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**Legislation**

During the course of the year the State Legislative Assembly remained preoccupied with important legislations in its two sessions —the first extending from 14 to 31 March, 1955, and the other taking place in the months of September, October and November, 1955. The following Bills were introduced and passed in the two sessions:—

First Session:

1. Bhopal State Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
2. Bhopal State Sub-Tenants (of Occupants) Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
3. Bhopal State Repealing Bill, 1955.
4. Bhopal State Appropriation Bill, 1955.
5. Bhopal State Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1955.
6. Bhopal Abolition of Jagirs and Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1955.

Second Session:

1. The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Bhopal Amendment) Bill, 1955.
2. Bhopal State Debt Redemption Bill, 1955.
3. Bhopal State Land Revenue (2nd Amendment) Bill, 1955.
4. Bhopal State Pathology and Anatomy Bill, 1955.
5. Bhopal Excise Bill, 1955.
6. Bhopal State Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1955.
7. Bhopal State Sub-Tenants (of Occupants) (2nd Amendment) Bill, 1955.
8. Bhopal State Municipalities Bill, 1955.

All the Bills as introduced and passed in the last session of the Legislative Assembly have received the assent of the President with the exception of the following Bills which are pending for the assent of the President.

1. The Bhopal State Excise Bill, 1955.
2. The Bhopal State Debt Redemption Bill, 1955.
3. The Bhopal State Municipalities Bill, 1955.

**Education**

A steady progress has been maintained in expansion of educational facilities in the State. The target originally set under the Five Year Plan has been exceeded in respect of establishment of primary, middle and High Schools. While it was hoped earlier to

provide each of the 532 Patwari Circles, 42 Girdawar Circles and the 14 Tahsil headquarters with a primary, a middle and a High School respectively, the enthusiasm shown by the people necessitated a drastic modification of the targets with the result that by now the number of primary schools started all over the State has gone up to 1600, that of middle schools to 84 and of High Schools to 20. Similarly, the number of scholars has multiplied to 51,500 as against 31,541 in 1954. And, it lay with the State Government to meet the urgent demand for teachers the number of which has risen to 3218 as compared to 2065 last year. With a view to meet alround development the expenditure on Education has touched the figure of Rs. 68,43,700 under Revised Estimates this year. This figure which is exclusive of University Education represents more than half of the total income of the State before its integration in 1949.

Free education was announced by the State Government upto X Class except in High Schools in the urban areas where, too, a nominal fee is charged from students whose guardians' income is above Rs. 100/- p.m. Irrespective of this a sum of Rs. 1,60,000 is set apart for sholarships to needy students. Besides two Middle and three primary schools, the educational requirements of children of displaced persons is met by construction of a High School building at a cost of Rs. 1 lakh.

The increase in the number of Social Education Centres to 65 has considerably helped in eradicating illiteracy among adults. 32 male and 45 female teachers have completed training in Social Education at Allahabad Literacy House besides 30 female teachers who received training at Balkanji Bari, Bombay.

The following schemes sponsored by the Union Ministry of Education were launched in the State and continued in operation during this year:—

(a) Post Graduate Basic Training College.

(b) Basic Training College for Primary School Teachers.

(c) Five Model Community Centres.

(d) Integrated Library Service.

(e) Janta College Sanchi.

(f) Women Basic Training College.

(g) Development of selected Primary Schools-*cum*-Community Centres.

(h) Development of selected Secondary Schools-*cum*-Community Centres.

(i) Improvement of Library Services.

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(j) Establishment of Multi-purpose Schools.

(k) Introduction of crafts in Middle Schools.

The Scheme of medical inspection of schools was extended so as to cover the entire State. The Schools were supplied with dry milk, paludrine and vitamins for distribution amongst students.

Eleven units of A.C.C. and three units of N.C.C. were raised.

In the sphere of higher education, the Government Hamidia College was enabled to enlarge its scope of subjects so as to include Hindi and English in M.A. Classes, Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Zoology in M.Sc. and Statistics in B.A. Classes. The College admitted the highest number of students this year—the admissions being 926.

The new hostel of the College, formally opened by the King of Nepal, was occupied by the hostellers. The State Government has also provided accommodation in the newly constructed quarters to 50% of the total number of the teaching staff of the College.

Varied achievements were obtained by the Students community through Sharmdan drives while about 1000 primary school buildings alone were built all over the State through village participation, during the period of the Five Year Plan.

**Medical and Health**

The work in connection with providing medical aid in rural areas and that of expansion of city hospitals was carried with added tempo during the year. A 20-bed hospital at District headquarter of Raisen and a 10-bed Hospital at Silwani were thrown open for aid of the residents of the areas concerned. At Deori, a 10-bed dispensary was also completed and a female wing was added to the Bareli Hospital. Three Subsidiary Dispensaries, built on basis of Shramdan and which form part of a chain of 84 such Dispensaries, were opened during the year under review. These raised the total number of Allopathic Dispensaries in the State to 33 besides 26 Unani and 10 Ayurvedic Dispensaries.

In addition to the above, the work of construction of 4 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in the city of Bhopal and 9 Maternity Blocks at Tahsil Head-quarters was stepped up while 6 Rural Dispensaries, each with a strength of 12 beds, are about to reach the stage of completion. The bed strength of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the State has thus increased by 281 from 685 in 1954-55 to 966 in 1955-56. Wards with accommodation for 480 beds at Hamidia Hospital and 100 beds at Sultania Zanana Hospital were under construction at the end of the year.

In the sphere of providing medical education in the State, a notable event during the year was the inauguration of Gandhi Medical

College in August when a batch of 50 students, including 10 girl students, were admitted in the I Year M.B.B.S. course.

In order to provide specialised treatment to the patients, Eye Camps were held at four Tahsil Head-quarters under the auspices of Gandhi Eye Hospital, Aligarh. The entire State was protected against malaria through spraying of D.D.T. with the result that the incidence of the disease fell greatly during the year.

**Agriculture**

Apart from its normal functions relating to propagation of improved methods of agriculture and offering help and guidance to Extension staff in carrying out intensive agricultural programme of N.E.S. and Community Development Blocks, the State Agriculture Department worked on various research and other schemes a few of which were, (1) Manurial Trials, (2) Weed Control, (3) Fodder Research, (4) Soil Conservation, (5) Survey of indigenous agricultural implements, (6) Oil Seed Multiplication, (7) Ghee Grading, (8) Sugarcane Development and Research, (9) Horticulture and Fruit Production, and (10) Sericulture. In the field of Plant Protection, the most notable work was done to control Pyrilla through aerial spraying. This was the first successful experiment of the kind in India.

1955 was the sixth operational season of land Reclamation in the State. Besides the usual reclamation of occupied and unoccupied land which involved clearance of 8110 acres in the pre-harvest season in ploughing of 26800 acres in post-harvest season, a new experiment was conducted to stop soil erosion by getting the field boundaries raised with the help of Bhopal Tractor Organisation.

The rainfall in the State was satisfactory and food situation, too, gave rise to no problems worthy of serious attention. The work of census of land holdings and cultivation, on the lines suggested by the Government of India, was taken up in 1954 and completed in June, 1955.

The total demand of land revenue of District Raisen which covers 1543 villages was Rs. 20,40,630 and that of District Sehore which consists of 1708 villages was Rs. 35,88,169/-.

**Irrigation**

Irrigation which has been given a priority showed further increase in area. While minor irrigation projects were in execution under the supervision of the State Development Department, the State Public Works Department undertook the execution of major schemes. The Development Department distributed during the period under review Taccavi loans for the construction 379 wells

and purchase of 22 pumping sets besides completing 26 barrages and repairing 24 derelict tanks in various Community Project, Community Development and N.E.S. Blocks in the State. This helped to bring an additional land of 6,350 acres under irrigation.

The State Public Works Department, on the other hand, finished work of Gorakhpur Tank which commands an area of 1,200 acres and Rajpura Tank Project which was taken up in 1954-55. In addition work on S/R to Palakmati (command area 6,000 acres) is in progress while Bund and other works of Dahod Tank were completed leaving the channels to be drawn which are in progress. Similarly, Bund work was completed in respect of Bhojsarvar (Command area 2,000 acres) where construction of its sluices, channels etc. is in progress.

### Panchayat Raj

During the year under review, 264 Gaon Panchayats were established which, with 255 established in the previous year, covered the whole of the State. 600 primary school teachers have already completed their training to act as Secretaries of Gaon Panchayats. The Bhopal State Cooperative Bank, started this year, has solved the problem of financing the cooperative institutions and has so far financed 27 Cooperative Societies to the extent of Rs. 1,62,619.

### Amelioration of Backward Classes

Backward Classes in the State number 3,09,161 out of the total population of the State that is 8,38,474. A number of schemes have since the start of the Five Year Plan period are enforced to bring about an improvement in their condition. A total of 65,024·15 acres of land and Rs. 10,35,189 by way of Taccavi have been distributed among them during the Plan period upto June, 1955. About 30 Cooperative Societies have been formed and a sum of Rs. 4,75,000 given as financial assistance. Six model Harijan Colonies, with 184 tenements and at a cost of Rs. 4,19,000, have been built by way of providing decent habitation. During the year under report a sum of Rs. 64,334 has been awarded as scholarship to the students belonging to Harijan and Backward Class communities. 100 Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe families were settled on Central Mechanised Farm Sultanpur, who have been given 16 acres of tractorised land per family and Rs. 450 as subsidy for residential houses, as also Rs. 750 as Taccavi loan for bullocks and agricultural implements.

### Community Project and National Extension Service

During 1955, three N.E.S. Blocks were converted into Community Development Blocks and, with the inauguration of two new N.E.S. Blocks, the entire State was covered by Community Development and N.E.S. programme of the type of varying intensity. Out

of the total 12 Blocks, 3 are on the Community Project pattern, 4 are Community Development Blocks and 5 are N.E.S. Blocks. An encouraging progress was maintained throughout the year in the various spheres of development. The people's participation in the implementation of Community Development programme, building of schools, hospitals and roads resulted in an outstanding success. During the year about a dozen Youth Camps were organised besides those held for children, women and family camps. Their contribution in the field of social education was noteworthy inasmuch as it awakened enthusiasm among village people.

In addition, medical aid was provided in about 1,000 villages covered by C.P. Blocks and 157 hygienic drinking water wells were constructed and 121 old wells repaired and improved. Bore pumps were also installed and 'Keep Your Village Clean' weeks organised in 1,500 villages. 900 yard drains and 1,332 soak pits were constructed. With a view to spread education in as far off areas as possible, 241, primary schools were opened and 25 such schools converted into Basic Schools. The percentage of school going children accordingly rose by 25 per cent. 32 new school buildings were erected and 41 repaired and improved. 355 night classes were attended by 2,865 villagers. About 2,000 villagers were made literate. 133 recreation centres were set up and 204 youth Clubs were organised. In addition, 5½ miles pucca and 7 miles Katcha roads were constructed besides repairing done to 8 miles of pucca and 200 miles of Katcha roads. Pavement was done to about 500 yards of streets in the villages.

The Extension Training Centre, established in 1952, was expanded further by addition of a Home Economics Wing which is imparting training to 14 Gram Sevikas.

### Veterinary

In addition to performing its normal duties, the State Veterinary Department also started a Poultry Pilot Development scheme during the year under review. A Halwi Bull belonging to the Department won many a prize in Western Regional Cattle Show at Gwalior including Scindia Challenge Cup. Two more Artificial Insemination Centres were started while the Department continued to manage 12 Veterinary Hospitals and 44 outlying dispensaries.

### F.A.O. Extension Development Centre

The Food and Agriculture Organisation Extension Development Centre was held at Bhopal in December, 1955, and the Government of India had nominated the State Development Commissioner to serve on the Organising Committee as Indian Co-Director. All

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arrangements connected with the holding of the Seminar were made by the State Development Department to the satisfaction of F.A.O., Government of India and delegates from foreign countries.

### Agricultural Education

Sehore—situated in the centre of predominently agricultural area, was chosen for the location of a fullfledged Degree College in Agriculture. Named after the late Shri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, the College started functioning from 1955. This Institute to which an extensive Farm is attached for practical training of students is also being equipped for purposes of conducting and coordinating research in different branches of Agriculture. This will impart the additional benefit of continuously feeding the Extension staff with results of a well planned research.

### Forests

The area under Reserved Forests during the year was 8,43,210·14 acres while that of Protected Forests 4,97,018·6 acres or 2,093·82 sq. miles when taken up together. This comes to 32·8 per cent. of the total land area of the State.

The State Forest Department carried on cultural operations over an area of 3,890 acres at a cost of Rs. 41,667 and new plantations were created covering 751 acres. As part of Van Mahotsava drive, 2,00,192 saplings and cuttings were planted during the rainy season. 3,325 Khankar trees were infected with local brood lac. 84 coupes were auctioned which fetched to the State Treasury Rs. 20,35,900.

### Industries

Among the major industries, a big roller Flour Mill, with a grinding capacity of 3,500 maunds of cereals, is expected to go in operation as from the next wheat harvest season. The Mill has been allotted an area in the proposed industrial region on the outskirts of the city of Bhopal. In addition, the establishment of a Hard Board Factory, Cotton Textile Mill and Steel Re-Rolling mills are under active consideration of the State Government. The existing Straw Products Ltd., Bhopal, has been granted license for the expansion of their concern which will enable them to manufacture 450 tons of Filling Boards; Manilla and Wrappings, Duplex, Triplex and Corrugation Boards per month.

The installation of additional 10,000 spindles to the New Bhopal Textiles Ltd. and manufacture of tanned leather by the Bhopal Glues and Chemicals Ltd. are also expected shortly.

The State Commerce and Industries Department continued to manage the five Training Centres which have helped in producing

artisans and craftsmen who have either been absorbed in Government Departments or enabled to start their own independent business. The Training-*cum*-Production Centre in Bhopal City was also able to produce goods ranging from ordinary furniture to high class embroidery work. Under Khadi Development Schemes, Khadi Centres have been established where yarn has been produced to the extent of 63 mds., valued at Rs. 25,000. Khadi weaving has also been started and 2,983 yards have thus been produced. Khadi Hundies worth Rs. 1,502 were sold this year.

An Apex Society was organised to cater the needs of Primary Weaver's Societies for helping the latter to produce and market their handloom products. It has so far supplied Rs. 54,000 worth of cloth for the use in Government Departments. The State Government has also donated Rs. 4,000 to the Society to start sale Depots for the sale of handloom cloth.

As State Aid to Industries, a loan of Rs. 19,150 and a subsidy of Rs. 9,357 was given to small scale and cottage industries during the year under review.

Under its scheme of 'Village Oil Industry' a Model Oil Centre was, this year, established at a cost of Rs. 6,500.

## Public Works

During the year under report, the State P.W.D. carried on its normal work of construction and maintenance of roads, buildings, and irrigation works while executing varied schemes under the Five Year Plan. Its work-load this year was to the extent of Rs. 1,39,28,000, the breakup being as shown hereunder:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Civil Works | 39,91,000 |
| Irrigation | 7,31,000 |
| Works of other Departments | 49,93,000 |
| Capital Outlay on Civil Works | 21,72,000 |
| G.M.F. Works | 20,41,000 |

## Power

By initiating its programme of rural electrification the State Government embarked on a scheme of vital importance for rural population. By far the first target that was accomplished under the Five Year Plan was the switching on of the newly set 2,500 KW Plant of Bhopal Electric Supply, a Government concern run on purely commercial basis. This was achieved in 1953 since when Bhopal city and surrounding areas have been provided with liberal supply of electrical energy, both, for domestic consumption and industrial purposes. This year again orders were placed for a 2,500 KW Turbo-Generating set with a Swedish manufacturing concern and the consignment is expected to arrive in India by the end of April this year.

This is meant to meet our requirements of rural electrification which will link Ashta with Bhopal on one side, Obaidullaganj, Intkheri and Bhadbhanda on the other.

The following statistics speak of the existing state of affairs of Bhopal Electric Supply:—

| Installed capacity | Maximum Demand in K. W. | Coal consumption per year in tons | Units Generated | Cost per Unit |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Old Plant 1100 KW | 840 | 16,000 | 50,00,000 | As.-/2/- |
| New Plant 2500 KW | 2,100 | 14,000 | 82,50,000 | As.-/1/3 |

| | |
|---|---|
| (1) Cost of new Plant and Building | Rs. 22,50,000 |
| (2) Amount provided for expansion of Electricity Schemes in Bhopal | |
| (*a*) I Five Year Plan | 57,85,000 |
| (*b*) II Five Year Plan | 2,07,10,600 |
| (3) No. of domestic consumers | 5,000 |
| (4) No. of industrial consumers | 250 |
| (5) No. of Municipal Water Pump Stations | 2 |
| (6) No. of Street Light Lamps | 1,625 |
| (7) Length of lines : | |
| (*i*) Transmission | 29 1/2 miles. |
| (*ii*) Distribution | 60 1/2 miles. |

## (10) COORG

### 1. General

Lt. Col. D. S. Bedi, I.P.S. continued as Chief Commissioner of Coorg till 26th July, 1955, and Shri T. G. N. Iyer, I.C.S., took over charge as Chief Commissioner of Coorg with effect from 27th July, 1955. M/s. C. M. Poonacha and K. Mallappa, B.A., B.L., continued as Chief Minister, and Minister for Law and Order, respectively. Shri I. C. Subbiah, M.A., B.L., continued as Chief Secretary to the Government of Coorg.

### 2. Economic Condition

There was an appreciable improvement in the economic condition of the people as a result of better yield of all agricultural produce due to favourable monsoon and agricultural development.

### 3. Legislative Assembly

Three Sessions, namely the Budget Session in March, the Autumn Session in September and the special session in December to consider the States' Reorganization Commission Report were held during the year under report. The new Chief Commissioner addressed the Assembly at the commencement of the Autumn Session.

### 4. Relations with adjoining States

Mysore and Madras States adjoin Coorg and relations with them continued to be satisfactory.

*Police.*—The post of a Deputy Superintendent of Police was created with effect from 11th April, 1955 to be in charge of the Special Branch.

The strength of the Police Force in the permanent establishment increased by 2 Assistant Sub-Inspectors and 27 Constables with effect from 1st March, 1955.

The general health of the force was satisfactory during the year.

The number of cognizable offences reported during the year was 516 as against 416 in the previous year. Of these, 480 cases were offences under the Indian Penal Code as against 330 in the previous year.

Out of 353 persons arrested during the year, 243 were convicted. six murder cases were reported during the year besides 3 pending at the close of the previous year. Of these 4 cases ended in conviction, 2 were acquitted and 3 were referred. During the year, 36 suicides and 68 accidental deaths were reported as against 29 suicides and 63 accidental deaths respectively of previous year. The Co-operation of the Public was on the whole satisfactory and 57 private individuals were rewarded as against 32 during the previous year.

*Civil Justice.*—There were the following Civil Courts during the year 1955—High Court of Mysore, Bangalore, the Court of District Judge of Coorg, Mercara, Additional District Judge, Coorg, Mercara, from 21st March, 1955 to 31st October, 1955, the Munsiff, North Coorg, Mercara, and Munsiff, South Coorg, Virajpet.

*Criminal Justice.*—Shri M. N. Gundu Rao, B.A., B.L., held the Office of the District Magistrate of Coorg throughout the year.

There were in all three Civil Courts attending to the Magisterial work as well, four courts of stipendiary magistrates and four courts of Honorary Bench Magistrates excluding the High Court.

*Jails.*—The accommodation available in this jail was for 129 prisoners of all classes as in the previous year. There was no overcrowding except in the undertrial ward for some time and the convict ward was used to relieve the congestion as far as possible. The

daily average number of prisoners confined was 71·75 as against 49·35 in the previous year.

The following jail Industries introduced during the previous years were maintained:

(1) Carpentry;
(2) Tailoring; and
(3) Smithy.

Hand spinning was introduced in November, 1955.

*Veterinary*

*Cattle Mortality.*—The general condition of the livestock in the State continued to be satisfactory during the year under report. The mortality due to contagious diseases and other causes were less than that of last year.

*Preventive Inoculation.*—During the year under report, 211 out breaks of contagious diseases among cattle and 72 among birds were attended. A total number of 54,044 cattle and 5,787 birds were protected.

*Artificial Insemination.*—In addition to the existing full fledged Artificial Insemination Centres at Kudige and Poonampet, one more full fledged centre covering 4 key villages was established in the beginning of the year at Somwarpet with a view to extend the Artificial Insemination Technique upto northern border of the State. Three more Artificial Insemination Sub-Centres were added this year to the already existing 4 Sub-Centres.

In addition to the utilization of Sindhi and Murrah semen collected at these three Artificial Insemination Centres, arrangements were made to collect 'Jerosy' semen from the semen Bank newly established at the Southern Regional National Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore. The growth rate and the general condition of the test tube calves born so far also have been found satisfactory, even in village conditions. During the year instead of Russian Pattern artificial vagina, Danish Pattern was tried for collection and it was recommended for use in all centres.

*Poultry Farm.*—The Government Poultry Farm at Somwarpet maintained white leghorns. Rohde Island, and Barred Plymouth Rocks. The average number of laying hens increased from 58 to 68 during the year and the average egg yield per hen increased from 130·5 to 147·3.

*Gosadan Scheme.*—In addition to the existing Gosadan Centre at Hudugur, one more centre was established in Devamachi during the

year. Gosadan Centre at Hudugur continued to function satisfactorily during the year. There were 58 animals at the beginning of the year and 52 old and infirm cattle were admitted during the year, out of which 83 died due to old age leaving a balance of 27 at the end of the year. The Gosadan Centre was established at Devamanchi in South Coorg in September, 1955. Necessary staff quarters were put up and centre has just begun functioning.

*Forests.*—Out of the total area of 1,586 square miles of Coorg State, the area of the Reserved Forest is 517 sq. miles. There are three main forest types. (1) Tropical wet ever green forest (2) Moist Deciduous Forest and (3) Sandal (dry deciduous) forests.

*Tropical wet ever green Forests.*—The total area of these forests is 303 sq. miles. The forests are worked under selection system. The average annual area proposed for working is about 750 acres and the average annual estimated yield is 6,00,000 c. ft. of timber. The exploitation is generally done through contractors. During the year 1955, 320 acres containing about 3,39,941 c. ft. of timber were leased out to contractors, for Rs. 3,15,000. With a view to open cashew and matchwood plantations, 189 acres of these forests containing about 79,376 c. ft. of timber were leased out to contractors for extraction, realising a revenue of Rs. 57,452.

*Moist deciduous forests.*—These are most valuable timber forests, where the main operation is clear felling followed by artificial regeneration with teak. During the year 1955, 749 acres were taken up for extraction and the total output was 8,52,110 c. ft. comprising of teak, rosewood, Pterocarpus, Marsupum, Lagestroemia, Lanceolata and other saleable species. The extraction of timber was done departmentally and most of the timber was transported to the sale depot at Hunsur. During the year under report, 5,13,220 c.ft. of timber and 3,799 teak poles were sold by public auction at the depot and sum of Rs. 21,68,126 has been realised. 5,232 c. ft. of buruga was sold for a sum of Rs. 7,521-2-0. An area of 733 acres felled in 1954 was planted with teak during the year 1955.

*Sandal Forests.*—Sandal both from the Government as well as from private lands were extracted and sold by the Department. During the year out of 120 tons of sandalwood put up for sale, only 28 tons of sandalwood was sold by auction for Rs. 1,24,838. Sandal plants were raised on periphery of teak plantations opened during the year.

*Saw Mills.*—The saw mill at Murkal was working satisfactorily throughout the year. A furniture factory was attached to the Mill and furniture required by various departments were manufactured and supplied. During the year a sum of Rs. 1,14,765 was spent for the purchase and installation of machineries.

*Elephants.*—The total strength of elephants in the department at the end of the year was 46. During the year 13 elephants were captured. Two elephant calves were born during the year and two calves were sold for Rs. 6,000.

The period of working plan for the eastern deciduous forests expired on 31st March, 1955. The revision of this working plan taken up since 1st November, 1954 was continued during the year. The field work has been completed and compilation of volume figures and mapping work was in progress. The expenditure on this work during the year was Rs. 24,952.

The crop of an allotted lease expired cardamom was sold for Rs. 14,760. The total cardamom revenue realised was Rs. 49,505.

*Revenue and Expenditure.*—The gross revenue from forests was Rs. 40,21,806 and expenditure Rs. 14,43,186 thus giving a net income of Rs. 25,78,620.

This department exhibited some of its produce and furniture prepared at Murkal Saw Mill at the exhibition held at Mercara in connection with the Second All India Malnad Conference and won Gold Medal Certificate.

*Agriculture.*—On account of the failure of South West Monsoon in June and July, the ryots could not carry out their preparatory cultivations properly but fortunately sufficient rains in the month of August helped them. The standing crop has been satisfactory.

One thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight practical demonstrations on the usage of improved implements were carried out and 1,170 lectures were given by the field staff of the Community Project Administration at different centres. One hundred and thirty-five improved implements were sold to the cultivators. A sum of Rs. 30,296-12-9 was spent out of the allotment of Rs. 40,000 during the year under report.

The State Government made a special effort to take up Japanese method of Rice Cultivation during the year. 29,539 acres were brought under cultivation though only 25,000 acres was the target fixed. The Government Farm at Ponnampet was mainly used for carrying out experiments and evolving suitable types of improved seed paddy for the State. Other crops like bananas, papayas, pine apple, cashewnut, cocoanut seedings, seyateans, perennial grass etc., were grown during the period.

The Government Farm at Kudige comprising of 476 acres was mostly used for raising fodder crops. During the year, about 60 acres were under perennial grasses and the rest of the area was used for

growing lucerne, maize, oats, jowar, mulberry, bengal grain, vegetables etc.

A crop competition scheme was launched under the State enterprise and 5,070 competitors were enrolled during the year. In addition to this, 2,406 student competitors were also enrolled during the year. As a result of this scheme, the campaign on Japanese method of rice cultivation and the aids given to ryots under Grow More Food Scheme, the average yields of the State have gone up considerably.

A scheme for the multiplication of promising strains of rice selected at the rice breeding station, Ponnampet was formulated during the year in order to replace the undesirable varieties of this State by the promising strains.

Ninety-five Registered Grass Growers Farms were opened in the State in the farmers' holding during the year in order to develop perennial grass in the villages. Goods results have been reported from the ryots through the concerned officials of their zone.

During the year under report the rotational grazing scheme was implemented at three centres in this State namely (1) Kithoor in Somwarpet Nad (2) Aruvathoklu in Ponnampet Nad (3) Sannapulikotu in Bhagamandala Nad.

A mulberry nursery has been established at Government Farm, Kudige. The progress achieved in the development of sericulture in the State during the year was satisfactory. A sum of Rs. 7,495-4-0 was spent for the scheme.

During the year a quantity of 1,12,295 tons of rural compost was prepared. 35½ tons of urban compost was conserved till the end of the year. Under Grow More Food Scheme, 528·13 acres of new lands were reclaimed under Grow More Food Scheme. A sum of Rs. 1,00,084 has been spent for various items under the scheme including pisciculture, out of the budget provision of Rs. 4,30,790. Five pump sets were issued to ryots on loan programme in addition to sales of 2 sets on cash payments. Fifty tons of improved seed paddy were distributed among the cultivators during the year. 3,909·1 acres of food crops and 16,367 acres of fruit and commercial crops were treated against pests and diseases. Chemicals and plant protection materials were sold to ryots at subsidised rates. 400 tons of seed paddy were treated against seed borne diseases free of cost. Nearly 1,144 acres were brought under control against hairy caterpillar pest on cardamom.

*Births and Deaths.*—The number of births registered during the year was 4,643 as against 4,196 in the previous year. There were

2,063 deaths as against 1,871 in the previous year. The apparent increase in death over that of previous year is only due to better check exercised over the system of recording deaths.

The Maternity Centres of Mercara, Virajpet and Somwarpet Hospitals continued to receive patients as hitherto, from the villages. Many of the moffusil hospitals have non-Maternity wards attached to them.

The school children in the Rural and Urban Areas were examined by the Medical Officers of the respective hospitals and dispensaries, as before.

There were 34 hospitals and dispensaries including the touring dispensaries.

The number of in-patients treated in the 17 hospitals was 22,791 as against 20,158 in the previous year. The total number including out-patients treated during the year was 3,40,856 as against 4,68,198 in the previous year. Accommodation was available for 622 in-patients in the 17 hospitals where in-patient accommodations are available.

The total expenditure on Medical Relief during the year was 7,13,202 as against Rs. 7,58,213 in the previous year. The expenditure includes travelling allowance, repairs to buildings, diet and other miscellaneous items.

The State Medical Officer, Coorg, visited all the hospitals and dispensaries.

Out of 33,222 persons who were tuberculine tested, 11,642 persons were positive and 18,251 negative cases were inoculated with B.C.G. Vaccine.

Family Planning Clinics were started at Mercara, Virajpet and Somwarpet but the response from the public has been extremely poor.

*Public Health.*—The State was free from any epedemic disease during the year under report. During the year ninety-five attacks of small-pox resulting in thirty deaths were reported. Most of these were imported cases. Immediate steps were taken by isolation and mass vaccination of the surrounding population. In all, 45,950 vaccinations were done which include 15,320 primary vaccinations. During the year under report only a very few places reported cases of Typhoid fever. The contacts were protected and the water supply chlorinated. One thousand two hundred anti-typhoid fever inoculations were done in the State. Free treatment for veneral diseases is provided in all the hospitals and dispensaries in the State.

Educating the public in the care of their health was done by lectures in all important gatherings.

185 Rural latrines, 241 Soakage pits and 3,850 yards of drain were constructed in the rural and urban areas. New wells were constructed. Hotels that were maintained in insanitory conditions were ordered to be closed. Thirty prosecutions were lodged for various offences under Pure Food Act and the culprits were fined.

Advices were given to improve the housing conditions in the villages and towns. New house sites which were granted in towns were inspected by the Health Officer, before approving the plan and site.

The Coorg Malaria Unit continued residual spraying with 2½ per cent. of D.D.T. suspension. During the year, 28,955 houses and 15,920 out houses have been sprayed and population of 1,84,800 have been protected.

*Community Projects and National Extension Service Scheme.*— The work turned out by the Community Project Administration under the immediate charge of Project Executive Officer under the overall guidance of the Development Commissioner has been appreciated by all visitors to the State. Various works undertaken under the scheme have been successfully completed. The two Community Development Blocks and the one converted Community Block continued to function during the year and good progress was achieved in all spheres of activities. A sum of Rs. 6,62,593 has been spent for the implementation of the above scheme in three blocks during the year under report in this State.

In the field of Agriculture, fruit plants worth Rs. 4,420 were supplied to the ryots. Grass slips were supplied free of cost to intending growers. 4,072 practical demonstrations on important items like compost making, green leaf application etc. were held in all the villages. 3,125 compost pits were dug during the year. The target fixed for bringing wet-lands under the Japanese Method of Rice Cultivation was achieved. Inter culture implements and iron ploughs were supplied to the ryots. Fertilizers were also sold. Crop competition was organized.

One Artificial Insemination Sub-centre at Mercara was opened. In addition, two Rural Veterinary Dispensaries at Hudikeri and Kadanga respectively were opened.

Thirty-three anicuts were constructed. Eighty-one miles of channels were dug out and 103 old tanks were got repaired. About 5,000 acres of wetland have been assured of adequate water supply by these irrigation works.

During the year, 205 rural latrines and 40 wells were constructed. Construction of Group Hospitals at Madapur and Kutta have been completed. Equipments worth Rs. 16,000 were supplied to these two Hospitals from Community Project Funds. Quarters for Doctors, Nurses and Compounders are under construction. Improvements to market stalls at Fraserpet, Siddapur and Hudikeri have been taken up.

*Communication.*—Repairs to all the village communication roads were got done with the assistance of the villagers. Forty-six miles of pucca and 274 miles of katcha roads were constructed. In addition, 25 bridges, 5 causeways and 43 culverts were also constructed on important village communications.

The development of apiculture, pisciculture and handloom industry was continued. Two new bee-keeping sub-centres were opened during the year at Galibeedu and Birunani respectively. Pottery Centre at Madikebeedu continued to work during the year.

Improvements to 12 senior and junior Basic Schools and other 31 schools have been carried out. Ninety adult schools were opened. Thirty radio sets were installed at various centres. Nine see-saw-sets were installed in different schools for the development of youth welfare. Cultural development activities like Kirthana, Bhajans, Dances, etc., were also conducted in many places.

*Co-operative Department.*—There were 427 Societies of all type at work as on 31st December, 1955. Out of these, 12 societies having State-wide jurisdiction and 415 serve specified local areas.

*Rural Credit Societies.*—There were 214 Rural Credit Societies in the State. The Societies had 24,370 members with a paid up share capital of Rs. 4,18,299 working capital of Rs. 26,30,002 and a reserve fund of Rs. 4,85,200. Loans were advanced under Rural Housing, construction of godowns, Fruit Development and Irrigation Schemes.

*Multi-Purpose Activities.*—With a view to make every village society render service in all spheres of activities of rural life, better farming, better business and better living, has been laid down as motto for every village society. Towards this end, a programme for integrating credit with production, processing and marketing has been introduced.

*Rural Grain Societies.*—One hundred and three societies were dealing in foodgrains. They have a membership of 10,010, a share capital of Rs. 1,76,280 and a reserve fund of Rs. 2,48,825. A sum of Rs. 85,000 was advanced by Government for the purpose of constructing storage godowns. These societies serve a useful purpose by advancing paddy loans to the agriculturists at the time of need.

*Rural-cum-Urban Banks.*—There are 11 banks in the State. They have membership of 7,208 with a share capital of Rs. 3,12,905 and working capital of Rs. 23,10,750. These Banks are playing an important part in mobilising rural savings.

*Marketing Societies.*—There were 16 Regional Marketing Societies and one Marketing Federation in the State. Besides paddy, they deal in cloths and agricultural implements. Of these, one society deals in areca.

*The Coorg Orange Growers' Co-operative Society.*—The Society is having branches in Mysore, Bangalore and Tellichery. The turn-over was Rs. 6,52,180.

*The Coorg Honey and Wax Products Co-operative Society.*—This society did a business of Rs. 78,120 in processed honey and wax.

*State Industrial Society.*—The Society took contract for supply of wooden materials under the Harijan Housing Programme and has been manufacturing iron and wooden articles. Government have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 5,000 to this society.

*Mahila Co-operative Samajas.*—Eight Mahila Samajas are functioning in Coorg. In the scheme of reorganisation, it is proposed that these Samajas should take up social welfare work for the betterment of the more unfortunate women folk. Nursery class, knitting and tailoring work are being done, the expenditure of which is met by Government Grant. Eight Samajas were supplied with embroidery machines, knitting and embroidery materials of the value of Rs. 11,200—50 per cent. cost of which was met by the Centre. Nursery School equipments to the value of Rs. 4,000 were supplied by the Government. Three Samajas at Kodlipet, Sanivarsanthe and Fraserpet were given Government grant of Rs. 8,000 each for putting up buildings while the peoples' contribution in each case was Rs. 7,000.

*Farming Societies.*—Two collective farming societies and three better farming societies were at work during the year. Pump-set costing Rs. 24,000 has been supplied to the society free of cost by the Government for irrigation purpose.

*Cottage Industry.*—A loan of Rs. 40,000 was given for handloom cloth printing smithy, carpentry, soap-making, bamboo-work, tailoring and automobile industry as detailed below:

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| State Industrial Co-operative Societies | 5,000 |
| Handloom cloth printing | 500 |
| Smithy and Carpentry | 3,000 |
| Tailoring | 25,000 |
| Bamboo Works | 200 |
| Motor Works | 4,300 |
| Soap Factory | 2,000 |

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*Multi-purposes Co-operative Society.*—A Bone Digesting Scheme was implemented by this Society with a Government grant of Rs. 6,400. One scheduled caste candidate has been sent for training in this industry to Kora Gramodyog Kendra, Bombay.

*Weaving Schools.*—The Handloom Weaving Industry which had almost died out is now being revived. Two weaving schools have been started for the development of handloom industry which imparts training in weaving to 23 children and a stipend of Rs. 15 each per month is given. The State Weavers' Society sells the finished produces of the two primary weavers societies, through its emporium at Mercara.

A pottery centre has been opened at Madikebeedu, Poonampet Nad for the development of ceramic industry.

With a view to encourage hand pounding of paddy, two supervisors were got trained at Nandiad under the auspices of All India Village Industries and Khadi Board.

Pump-set loans to the tune of Rs. 18,130 were given to agriculturists through co-operative societies.

A Co-operative Training Institute for subordinate Co-operative personnel was started during the year. Training is imparted to 40 candidates.

*Rural Electrification Scheme.*—Electrification works of Virajpet and Somwarpet Towns in Coorg was started during the year under the above scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 7·41 lakhs allotted as loan by the Government of India.

*Civil Supplies.*—Food position all over the State was satisfactory. The production of rice during the year 1954-55 was 70,211 tons as against 72,487 tons estimated previous year. The slight decrease was due to unfavourable rains in certain parts. The production of ragi was 582·80 tons as against 604·25 tons during the previous year. The price of paddy was not encouraging and in order to stabilise the price and as a price support policy about 3,000 tons of rice were purchased and stocked in various grain Banks and paddy Marketing Societies which helped to maintain the price at a reasonable level.

*Textile.*—The mill cloth was freely available at reasonable rates and there was no dearth for any variety.

*Handlooms.*—There were 250 looms in the State which manufactured 2,05,000 yards of handloom. A cloth emporium was established at Mercara for the sale of handloom cloths.

*Education.*—Shri M. A. Chengappa, B.A., L.T., continued to be the State Educational Officer during the year under report.

The schools in this State were managed by the Government, Municipalities and Private Bodies. The Inspectorate consists of one State Educational Officer, one Special Officer and 3 Sub-Divisional Inspectors. These Sub-Divisional Inspectors are posted in three ranges; Mercara, Somwarpet and Virajpet. They inspect the Middle and Primary Schools.

There are five Government High Schools and six Private High Schools aided by the Government of which one is in urban areas and six in rural areas. In addition, there are 49 Senior Basic Schools and Sixty-nine Junior Basic Schools. There are 189 teachers in Government High Schools and 501 teachers in Senior Basic Schools and 184 teachers in Junior Basic Schools. There are 5,535 students in High Schools, 17,400 students in Government Senior Basic Schools and 6,332 in Junior Basic Schools. There are 44 Feeder Schools under Education Department and 51 Feeder Schools under Community Project. There are 4,355 pupils in Feeder Schools.

A grant of Rs. 30 per month is given to each Feeder School whose strength is not more than 30 and an additional grant of Rs. 20 per month is given to those whose strength is more than 30. A sum of Rs. 28,69,600 has been provided under Education during the year 1955-56 and a sum of Rs. 1,80,000 is the anticipated income under education out of which a sum of Rs. 79,259-4-6 has already been realised. The expenditure during the calendar year was 14,93,564-14-6.

*National Cadet Corps and Auxiliary Cadet Corps Units.*—There are Junior Division N.C.C. Units in Government High Schools. There are 390 Cadets and 12 Officers in Junior Division N.C.C. Units. Two Cadets from the Junior Division were sent to Delhi to take part in the Republic Day Celebration during the year 1955. These units have done appreciable amount of manual work.

All the students in High Schools and Middle Schools who were above 12 were enrolled in the A.C.C. Units.

Annual Labour Welfare Camps were organised in all High Schools. Only pupils who could stand the strain of hardship were taken into the Camp. Works like reconditioning of old roads, construction of new roads, clearence of rank vegetation were undertaken. A sum of Rs. 10,803 was spent during the year.

All the Government Elementary Schools have been converted into Basic Schools. Basic Education has been incorporated as regular curriculam of study. In all Basic Schools the pupils cultivate paddy and competitions are held under "Yuvak Krishik Sabha". The students of Junior Basic Schools have taken up gardening as a craft. Lands have been acquired for some of the Basic Schools, and lands are

being acquired for other Basic Schools. Garden implements, furniture and teaching materials were supplied to the Schools. A sum of Rs. 96,088 was spent during the year.

Action has been taken to start two Multi-purpose High Schools. One at Mercara and the other at Ponnampet and action is also being taken for purchase of equipments apparatus etc. and to put up building for the purpose.

It has also been decided to introduce spinning as subsidiary craft in Basic Schools and Spinning Sheds are being put up in seven Schools and Spinning Equipments will be provided. A sum of Rs. 6,083-8-0 has been spent during the year.

*Basic Training College.*—The Basic Training College which was at Mercara has been shifted to the New-Building at Government Agricultural Farm at Kudige, where facilities for various types of practical work exist. This institution offers a training course for 2 years. There are 80 trainees and 7 teachers including the Principal.

*Janatha College.*—The Janatha College commenced functioning at Kudige and 40 teachers were given training. A sum of Rs. 2,240-8-0 was spent during the year.

*Nursery School.*—There are eight Nursery Schools. Five schools were supplied with Swings, Merry-go-round, See-saw outfit, sliding boards with ladder for children to climb etc., during the year. A sum of Rs. 6,151-15-0 was spent during the year.

*Promotion of Hindi.*—Hindi Department for the Basic Training College, Kudige has been opened and in addition to this, the Coorg Hindi Prachar Sabha conducted classes in various centres. Hindi books were supplied to all Government Senior Basic Schools and High Schools. A sum of Rs. 7,387-6-0 was spent during the year. Every effort is being taken by Government to popularise Hindi in this State.

*Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.*—There are 2,294 Scheduled Caste Pupils and 882 Scheduled Tribe pupils studying in various schools. They are given midday meals, books, 2 sets of dresses every year and scholarships are also granted.

During the year 10 Adult Literacy Classes were opened and 1,130 illiterate adults were enrolled into these classes.

*College.*—The First-Grade College affiliated to the University of Madras imparted course in English under Part I, Kannada or Hindi under Part II, Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Natural Science, Ancient History, Modern History, Indian History and Logic under Part III for Intermediate; and English under Part I, Kannada or

Hindi under Part II, History, Mathematics, Physics and Botany under Part III in Degree Classes. The medium of instructions continued to be in English. There are 323 students on the roll of which 57 are women students for the academic year—1955-56 as against 258 boys and 42 girls in the previous year.

There was one Principal, six Professors, fifteen Lecturers, nine Tutors, two Physical Directors and one Librarian.

*Hostel.*—The College Hostel provides accommodation for 100 boys and the strength remained at 100. New hostel building for girl students of the College is under construction. This building will provide accommodation for 60 girl students.

*Library.*—The College has got a well equipped library with books of various sections the total number being 9,065 volumes. During the year, 1,313 books have been added. In addition to this, College is getting various kinds of magazines.

*National Cadet Corps.*—The College has a Senior Division of the N.C.C. with 154 cadets and three Officers.

*Factories.*—Four Factories have been re-registered during the year and 18 factories stand registered at the end of the year. (There was a cancellation of registration of one factory during the period). Half yearly inspections were conducted on all the factories during the year 1955.

*Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Tribes.*—The welfare of Scheduled Castes and Tribes was taken up on a planned scale during the year under report. The welfare of Scheduled Castes and Tribes in Coorg, whose combined population is about 46,000 were looked into by paying house to house visits and giving them advice on bettering their economic and social conditions. The help of other departments was also taken in this respect. Propaganda meetings were held in sixty-six places apart from holding one Harijan Conference and five Tribal Meets. In all, about 1,500 Harijan families and equal number of Tribal families were visited all over the State by the staff of the Labour Welfare Department during the year under report.

Three hundred and forty Harijans were given tiles for houses and seventy-two houses were sanctioned for tribes. During the year, wells were sanctioned to 15 Harijans Colonies and 10 Tribal Colonies. Besides this, wells in 18 Harijan Colonies and 6 in Tribal Colonies sanctioned in the previous year were taken up for completion. Two Tribal Colonies were built to accommodate 38 families in all—one in South Coorg and another in North Coorg.

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Six tribals who were exploited by the unscrupulous money lenders were helped by taking immediate steps. Medical aid and health services were given within the Harijan and Tribal Colonies, with the help of the medical and health departments. The co-operation of Legislators and Social Workers were taken in all matters concerning the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

Lands to the extent of 500 acres were granted to the Tribals and Scheduled Castes. With a view to help the Harijans and Tribes in agriculture, agricultural implements, manures, seed paddy were given to them.

Vegetable seeds worth Rs. 500 was distributed to about 800 Harijans and 200 Tribal families with a view to encourage the habit of growing vegetables.

100 bee-hive boxes to tribals and 25 boxes to Harijans were distributed free of cost. 62 cockerels to Harijans and 6 pullets and 3 cocks to tribals were also distributed during the year.

Cloths at the rate of 3 yards per head have been distributed to Harijans and Tribals at a cost of Rs. 1,000. Loraxine to destroy lice has been distributed to many Harijans and Tribals and a sum of Rs. 1,000 has been spent on this through the Public Health Department. Milk powder has also been distributed.

Health advice was given to about 1,000 Harijan families with the help of Public Health Department.

Encouragement to cultural activities were also given under the auspices of the Labour Welfare Department. Ten such activities in Harijan colonies and 7 in Tribal Colonies were organised. Two sets of Musical instruments to Harijan colonies and 5 sets of Musical instruments to Tribal colonies were supplied free of cost.

The department paid stipends to one Harijan Girl undergoing training in Midwifery at the rate of Rs. 25 per mensem and to two Harijan boys undergoing training in the Industrial Training Institute, Mercara at the rate of Rs. 35 per mensem each.

During the year under report, intensive tour was made by Officials of the Labour Welfare Department and all the areas inhabited by the Scheduled Castes and Tribes were visited. Social Workers and Members of the Legislature visited many of the colonies with the Labour Welfare Officer and his Assistants during their itinerary in the Harijan and Tribal areas.

*Excise.*—The gross receipt under '8—Excise for the year 1955 amounted to Rs. 12,65,302. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,71,269 for the year including the cost of arrack imported to

this State. There were 10 licensed shops and 2 reputed clubs for the sale of foreign and Indian made Foreign Liquors including beer and arrack depots for the sale of country liquors during the year. The quantity of country liquor sold during the year was 20,247 gallons against 20,674 gallons in the previous year.

Total number of cases detected during the year was 414. Out of these, 184 of illicit distillation, 184 of toddy, 43 of blackmarketing of illicit arrack and 3 of Ganja.

*Land Revenue.*—Land Revenue demand was Rs. 6,51,558-9-0. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 6,41,222-11-0 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 10,335-14-0 at the close of the year. There was an increase of Rs. 23,715-2-0 in the demand. This was due to expiry of concession and new cultivation and also due to the lease of cardamom malais under the new rules and recovery of arrear of tax on encroachment of lands detected by the Settlement Department. The total value of assignment was Rs. 97,612-3-0.

The area under rice, coffee, pepper, tea, cardamom was 1,03,388, 51,521, 14,964, 1,222, 10,786 acres respectively.

The price of paddy having fallen considerably during the harvest season, the ryots were unable to dispose of the paddy and pay the Government dues in time. Consequently, the ryots were advised to deposit their paddy in the Co-operative Stores and Gram Banks till better price was secured. They were granted time till the disposal of their paddy deposited by them in the Societies. This agreement benefited the ryots considerably as the price level improved after a couple of months. The Government dues also were paid after disposal of paddy.

During the year, 172 surveys were conducted.

*Minor Irrigation Department.*—During the year, the department was under the guidance of the Irrigation Officer, Sri Visweswariah, B.E., till June, 1955 who reverted to the parent department in Mysore State in June, 1955 and Sri S. Neelakantappa, B.E., was appointed as Irrigation Officer, Coorg, and completed many important works. In addition to the Irrigation works, works coming under the purview of the two blocks under Community Development Projects and one block of National Extension Service Scheme which together cover the whole State of Coorg were executed by this Department. Apart from Inter-village communication works, water works, sanitary work, wells, school buildings and other miscellaneous buildings were also executed by this Department. During the year, estimates for 278 works were prepared and got sanctioned by the Government at an aggregate cost of Rs. 28,26,280.

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Nearly 62 miles of roads have been newly formed and the old ones repaired.

Forty-three bridges and foot bridges were under execution during the year out of which 32 were completed. Fifty-eight causeways and culverts were taken up including some of the incomplete works of the previous years, out of which 33 have been completed. Ninety-four school buildings including newly sanctioned works and the old ones of the previous years were taken up, 57 of which have been completed and the rest are in good progress.

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## (11) Delhi

*General.*—The year under review has been one of progress in many spheres but it was marred by two calamities. During the month of October, a sudden and abnormal rise in the Yamuna river caused much hardship and dislocation of normal life both in the urban and the rural areas. Fortunately, there was no loss of life. As a few days warning about the possibility of floods was available, most of the population in vulnerable areas was evacuated, and thus, when the floods actually came, confusion and panic were avoided. The Prime Minister placed a sum of Rs. 80,000 from his Relief Fund at the disposal of the State Government and other voluntary contributions in cash totalling Rs. 32,000 were received for flood relief work. The State Government spent Rs. 25,000 on gratuitous relief and advanced taccavi loans to the extent of Rs. 2,80,000 for fodder and seed. A gift of 300 tons of wheat was received from the United States Government for free distribution among the victims of the flood. A sum of Rs. 4,20,000 has been sanctioned as loans to small scale industries in Shahdara, which suffered damage due to floods.

Local bodies, social and political organisations and officials of all departments worked together as a team in relieving the distress of those citizens, whose homes were either engulfed or threatened by the floods.

The other calamity was a widespread epidemic of Hepatitis of which, it is estimated, there were several thousand cases. The epidemic is believed to have had some connection with the contamination of the drinking-water supply during the early part of November, consequent on the receding of the floods. The Government appointed a Committee, presided over by a retired High Court Judge and consisting of three Public Health experts, to enquire into the causes of the disease, and also to suggest remedial measures. The report of the Committee is under the consideration of the Government.

2. *Land Reforms.*—Soon after the preliminary steps for the implementation of the Delhi Land Reforms Act were taken, some proprietors filed writ petitions before the High Court, challenging the validity of the Act. Further action on the Act had to be stayed in compliance with the orders issued by the High Court.

The Panchayat Raj Bill also received the assent of the President, but, being closely linked with the Land Reforms Act, cannot be given effect to, until the fate of the former has been decided. Some of the functions of the Panchayats are, however, not connected with the management of land and examination of the Panchayat Raj Act is being made, with a view to putting into effect as many of its provisions as would not be hit by the stay order issued in respect of the Land Reforms Act.

The Land Revenue Act will be brought into force, as soon as the necessary rules under the Act and Land Records Manual are ready.

The Bhoodan Yajna Bill has received the assent of the President and will be promulgated in the near future.

Another piece of legislation on the anvil is a Bill to place ceiling on land holdings. These measures will complete the scheme for the reform of land tenure to put it on a socialistic basis.

The consolidation of holdings is complete, except for 72 villages. It is proposed to take up the remaining villages in the coming year.

3. *Development Schemes.*—(i) The State Government have generally succeeded in implementing the various schemes included in the First Five Year Plan. The Second Five Year Plan for which the provisional figure of 13 crores has been accepted by the Planning Commission, was drawn up in consultation with representatives from rural and urban areas. The Plan provides for an expenditure of Rs. 37·5 lakhs on irrigation; Rs. 10·5 lakhs on agriculture and animal husbandry; Rs. 54 lakhs on National Extension Service and Rs. 37 lakhs on co-operation.

(ii) There has been a further increase in the number of co-operative societies. 38 Industrial Societies, 26 Housing Societies and 7 Consumers' Stores have been registered during the last year.

(iii) The Najafgarh National Extension Service Block was converted into a Community Project and N.E.S. Block at Shahdara was allotted. (The villages around Mehrauli will be covered by an additional N.E.S. Block, which has already been allotted. Thus every village in the State will enjoy the benefit of the Community Project and N.E.S. Programmes). The voluntary response to these programmes has been encouraging and several voluntary works were completed by villagers during the year and several others are under execution.

(iv) The Second Five Year Plan provides for an outlay of Rs. 342·5 lakhs on Education. There is an urgent need to provide new school buildings or renovate some of the existing ones. Rs. 145 lakhs will be spent on capital works. 150 new junior basic schools will be opened as well as 10 nursery schools, 10 middle schools will be raised to higher secondary standard, and 10 higher secondary schools converted into Multi-purpose Higher Secondary Schools. It is also proposed to open a public school. Facilities in existing technical institutes will be improved. Open air theatres will be provided in three schools, and a small stadium will be constructed for the use of schools.

(v) The plan for medical and public health expansion provides, among other things, for addition of beds to the Irwin, Hindu Rao and Shahdara Hospitals, a new hospital with 100 beds in Kishanganj, a 25 bedded leprosy hospital at Shahdara, and opening of 3 health centres and 6 T.B. clinics.

Medical and health facilities, although still inadequate for the needs of the population, have steadily expanded during the last year. Two health centres at Ujhwa and Alipur have started functioning and 220 beds have been added to the existing hospitals in the city. But for the epidemic of Hepatitis mentioned above, disease was kept under control. During the jaundice epidemic, full resources of the State were mobilized to provide both out-door and in-door treatment. Even high priced medicines are now being supplied free to all in-door patients of T.B. and it is proposed to supply free medicines even to out-door patients, whose income is less than Rs. 100 p.m.

The segregation of lepers from the rest of the population is an urgent problem. A beginning has been made with a Leper's Home for 150 persons. It will, however, be necessary to take measures to prevent the influx of more lepers into Delhi, as it is evident that we cannot make arrangements to house all the lepers who migrate to Delhi from different States.

4. *Rehabilitation of displaced persons.*—The work of the rehabilitation of displaced persons and moving them from their temporary quarters on road sides, parks and other public places to permanent homes made good progress. Accommodation was provided in 3,135 tenements, 616 shops and 1,624 plots. Thus many congested areas of the city and roads were cleared.

The Committee on Allotment of Accommodation has been reconstituted and work of allotment is being expedited.

Rehabilitation loans to the extent of Rs. 8·5 lakhs are being disbursed to displaced persons during the year under review. An emporium for the sale of refugee handicrafts has been opened.

5. *Welfare of Backward Classes.*—The State Harijan and Backward Classes Welfare Board has been reorganised. There are now three separate bodies to deal with Harijans, backward classes and members of the tribes, formerly known as criminal tribes. A welfare centre for Harijans has been started in Lajpat Nagar, which is providing training in tailoring and imparts literacy to women and children. Extensive assistance was given to Harijans for repairs of their houses, which were damaged during the last rains and the floods. It is proposed to appoint a wholetime officer to look after the welfare of the Harijans and Backward Classes.

6. *Industries.*—Considerable importance has been given to small scale and cottage industries in the Second Five Year Plan. The Industries Plan of the State provides for an outlay of Rs. 225 lakhs. An Industrial Estate will provide industrial premises, power and other facilities to about 76 cottage and small scale units, providing direct and indirect employment to about 5,000 workers. Training will be provided in the making of hand-made paper, tanning and leather goods manufacture. An Industrial Emporium has been set up with a Sales Section for providing a market for small scale industries. An amount of Rs. 6·5 lakhs in loans will be distributed during the current year to small scale industries and Rs. 40,000 in loans and subsidies to handloom and Khadi industries. A joint Industrial Finance Corporation with Punjab will be set up to give financial assistance to medium scale industries. A Khadi Printing Centre will be established and improved tools, interest-free loans, technical assistance and marketing facilities will be provided to a large number of weavers. Training in improved methods of oil crushing and nim seed crushing will also be given to those engaged in this cottage industry.

A Trade Enquiry Committee was set up to enquire into the trading conditions of the State. The Committee is expected to submit its report shortly. Another committee has been appointed for proposing suitable amendments to the Delhi Shops and Commercial Establishments Act and Rules.

7. *Labour.*—In the field of labour welfare, significant progress was recorded. Four new Labour Welfare Centres are going to be started soon and 1376 quarters for industrial labour are under construction.

The conciliation machinery continued to help in the settlement of Labour disputes, but the number and frequency of such disputes will soon necessitate an increase in the number of officers for the purpose of conciliation as well as adjudication. An additional Conciliation Officer is being appointed and the question of setting up a whole time Industrial Tribunal is also under consideration.

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8. *Control of Building operations.*—One of the serious problems in recent years has been the sudden and haphazard growth of the city, and the appearance of many colonies with sub-standard amenities. Many of these colonies have been set up in places, where it would not be possible to provide modern sanitation and filtered-water-supply. The Delhi Control of Building Operations Ordinance was promulgated on the 22nd October 1955 with wide powers to control future building activities in undeveloped areas in the State of Delhi. A provisional Development Authority was constituted to administer the provisions of the ordinance, assisted by a town planning organization, which has been entrusted with the task of preparing a master plan, according to which further expansion of the city should take place. The provisional Authority is at present scrutinising the layout plans of various colonies in and around Delhi, with a view to enforce adequate standards of sanitation and other civic amenities.

9. *Clearance of slums.*—The existence of slums is unfortunately a common feature in most cities. The problem of slums was examined by the Birla Committee, which was set up to review the working of the Improvement Trust in 1951. Unfortunately, for several reasons, it has not been possible so far to tackle it in a satisfactory manner. The cost of acquisition of slums, which are near the heart of the city, is heavy, and only a small portion of the land acquired can be utilised for re-housing purposes. Slum-dwellers are reluctant to move to distant localities, which have per force to be chosen for re-housing purposes. When houses are built by Government and let out to the former slum dwellers, heavy capital subsidies are necessary to enable them to bridge the gap between the economic rent and their paying capacity. The Government of India have provided Rs. 50 lakhs for building about 1600 quarters for re-housing slum dwellers, in healthy environments. The Government also propose to acquire evacuee katras or compounds containing sub-standard houses with a view to utilising them for construction of suitable dwellings with adequate open spaces.

10. *Civil Works.*—The Civil works programme continued to make progress according to schedule. The Central Jail at Tihar, the court buildings at Tis Hazari and residential and barrack accommodation in the New Police Lines are all expected to be completed during the coming financial year. The work on the marginal bund on the left bank of the Yamuna, which will afford protection to the town of Shahdara, has commenced and is expected to be completed before the next monsoon. The work is being done by the Bharat Sewak Samaj of Delhi under the technical supervision of the Punjab Irrigation Department.

11. *Low Income Group Housing Scheme.*—One of the most important problems in this city is the provision of housing for persons with low income. The Low Income Group Housing Scheme has not made as much progress as was desired, on account of the shortage of developed land. However, loans totalling Rs. 35 lakhs were sanctioned to 500 individuals under that scheme, and another Rs. 23·8 lakhs were paid to local bodies, to enable them to provide cheap housing for their employees.

12. *Electricity.*—The addition of 10,000 kwts. from the Nangal Project afforded a welcome relief from the shortage of power, which was being experienced for some years. A further instalment is expected in July 1956. The estimated requirements are much in excess of the estimated additions to the generating capacity. It may be necessary to set up an additional thermal station to tide over the period, until adequate power is available from the Bhakra Scheme.

13. *Transport.*—Transport facilities have failed to catch up with the rapid expansion of the urban area of the State. The leeway is, however, now being made up. 134 new buses have been added to the fleet of the D.T.S. and, in the Second Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs. 2·8 crores has been provided for expansion of the D.T.S. With this expansion, the number of buses will increase to 589. There will be 5 depots, 560 staff quarters attached to the various depots and workshops, and two big central work-shops as also 140 passenger queue-shelters. This will enable the frequency of bus services to be increased and will also provide adequate reserves for breakdowns and other emergencies.

A scheme for a circular railway is under the consideration of the Railway Board, which will provide cheap transport to outlying colonies.

14. *Prohibition.*—The Government have been considering for some time as to how best the directive principle of State policy in the Constitution regarding prohibition of intoxicating liquor and harmful drugs could be implemented. A Committee was appointed to recommend measures to introduce prohibition in stages. Its report is under consideration and the decisions taken by the Government thereon will be announced early.

15. *Water-supply and Drainage.*—To meet the requirements of a rapidly growing city, the water-supply and sewerage have to be rapidly expanded. The construction of an additional filtration plant of ten million gallon capacity has been taken in hand by the Joint Water and Sewage Board. An additional reservoir at Jhandewalan

has been completed for supply of water to Rajinder Nagar and Patel Nagar areas. A reservoir being constructed on the Ramjas Hill will cater for the Industrial Area and the colonies on the Najafgarh Road. Another reservoir, which has recently been constructed, will supply water to the Chanakyapuri and the Cantonment. In the Second Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs. 10·91 crores has been provided for expansion of water works and sewage disposal plants as well as for the expansion of the water distribution mains and branch sewers of the various local bodies. The works plan during the Second Five Year plan would eliminate the existing heavy pollution of the Yamuna River at various points in the city.

16. *Law and Order.*—There has been a welcome reduction in the number of heinous crimes. Action was taken under the Preventive Detention Act against notorious and habitual bad characters. Several gangs of burglars, car and cycle thieves were tracked. The complaints against the Police were much fewer and there was evidence of increasing co-operation between the police and the public, as well as of a growing realization among the men of the Force of their role in a democracy.

Several distinguished foreign visitors paid a visit to the Capital during the past twelve months and large crowds assembled to welcome these visitors. The Indian Industries Fair attracted visitors from all over India. The control of these crowds on such occasions required the exercise of the utmost patience and tact, which the police displayed in adequate measure.

17. *Judiciary.*—There have been complaints of delay in the disposal of criminal work. A detailed scrutiny revealed that the number of magistrates was inadequate to deal with the large volume of criminal case work under the Indian Penal Code and various local laws. Four magistrates' posts have been sanctioned, two on a permanent basis, and two temporarily for the disposal of arrears. A new system of appointment of honorary magistrates, which will ensure selection of men of integrity and ability has also been devised.

The work of the Sessions Court will increase considerably with the amendment of the Code of Criminal Procedure. It is proposed to create three more posts of Assistant Sessions Judges and one court of Additional District & Sessions Judge, to cope with the expected increase. Two courts of subordinate judges were created in the middle of the year to dispose of arrears on the civil side.

18. *Jail administration.*—The jail administration has been satisfactory during the year. The new Jail at Tihar will provide much needed accommodation for different types of prisoners in different

enclosures. The jail industries produced goods worth Rs. 1,21,257 and yielded a profit of Rs. 15,688/-. Whipping as a jail punishment is being abolished. It has already been abolished as a punishment for criminal offences by a Central Act. Two Welfare Officers are being appointed to look after the rehabilitation of discharged prisoners.

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## (12) HIMACHAL PRADESH

### Development Department

The main activities carried out under the different programmes during the year 1955-56, are as under:—

**1. Community Development Project.**—Bhattiyat and Pachhad Blocks were converted into Community Development Blocks only in September, 1955, from N.E.S. Blocks.

During the year under report Rs. 5,56,200 have been spent on the following activities uptil December, 1955:—

(i) *Agriculture*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Seeds distributed | 2832 Mds. |
| 2. | Fertilizer distributed | 3332 Mds. |
| 3. | Implements distributed | 308 Nos. |
| 4. | Compost pits dug | 3363 ,, |
| 5. | Demonstrations held | 3857 ,, |
| 6. | Area brought under Veg. | 417 Acres. |
| 7. | Area brought under fruits. | 234 ,, |
| 8. | Fruit plants planted | 1964 Nos. |

(ii) *Animal Husbandry*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Vety. dispensary/Hospital started. | Nil ,, |
| 2. | Artificial Insemination Centres started. | 3 ,, |
| 3. | Animals castrated. | 8330 ,, |
| 4. | Pedigree animal supplied. | 50 ,, |
| 5. | Cattle treated | 116738 ,, |
| 6. | Cattle vaccinated/inoculated. | 2225 ,, |

(iii) *Co-operation*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | New Co-operatives started | 12 ,, |
| 2. | New members enrolled - | 895 ,, |
| 3. | Capital of Socities increased | 4,461 Rs. |

(iv) *Social Education*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Adult literacy centres started. | 139 Nos. |
| 2. | Adults trained | 2409 ,, |
| 3. | Recreation centres started | 42 ,, |
| 4. | Community entertainments organised | 1798 ,, |

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(v) *Irrigation*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Kuhls constructed | 24½ Miles. |
| 2. | Kuhls repaired. | 56½ Miles |

(*vi*) *Communication*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Kucha Roads constructed | 28¾ Miles |
| 2. | Kucha Roads repaired | 243½ ,, |

(*vii*) *Health and Rural Sanitation*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Rural latrines constructed. | 73 Nos. |
| 2. | Drains constructed | 4502 Yds. |
| 3. | Baolies constructed. | 109 Nos. |
| 4. | Water sources repaired | 316 Nos. |
| 5. | Maternity Centres started. | 4 Nos. |
| 6. | Persons inoculated | 3582 ,, |
| 7. | Persons vaccinated | 1879 ,, |
| 8. | Houses cleaned | 12069 ,, |
| 9. | Persons treated | 37668 ,, |
| 10. | Sokage pits constructed | 209 ,, |

(*viii*) *Education*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | New schools started | 9 Nos. |
| 2. | Ordinary schools cinverted into Basic type. | 4 ,, |

(*ix*) *Reclamation*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Area reclaimed. | 138 Acrs. |

(*x*) *Peoples Contribution*

Towards the above programme . . . . . 213486 Rs.

2. **National Extension Service.**—During the year under report four more N.E.S. Blocks *viz.*, Rampur, Kersog, Rohru and Chamba were started in July, 1955. In all a sum of Rs. 2,58,936 have been spent in all the N.E.S. Blocks and main activities carried out therein are summarized below:—

(*i*) *Agriculture*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Compost pits dug. | 3053 Nos. |
| 2. | Fertilizer distributed | 965 Mds. |
| 3. | Improved seeds distributed | 2068 ,, |
| 4. | Improved implements distributed | 45 Nos. |
| 5. | Demonstration started and held | 1655 ,, |
| 6. | Area brought under fruit. | 199 Acrs. |
| 7. | Area brought under Veg. | 163 ,, |
| | (Nurseries). | 358 Nos. |

(*ii*) *Health and Rural Sanitation*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Sokage pits dug | 281 Nos. |
| 2. | Rural latrines constructed | 15 ,, |
| 3. | Drains constructed | 7 Miles and 711 Yds. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4. Wells constructed | 5 | Nos. |
| 5. Baolies constructed | 43 | „ |
| 6. Water sources repaired | 765 | „ and 98 miles Khul. |
| 7. Persons inoculated/vaccinated | 8893 | Nos. |
| 8. Village water sources cleaned | 2509 | „ |
| 9. M. & C.W. Centres started | 1 | No. |
| 10. Dispensary started | 1 | „ |

*(iii) Animal Husbandry*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Breeding Centres started | 6 | Nos. |
| 2. Animals castrated | 1173 | „ |
| 3. Cattle treated | 65705 | „ |
| 4. Poultry farms started | 4 | „ |

*(iv) Irrigation*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Kuhls constructed | 11¼ | M. |
| 2. Kuhls repaired (45 miles) | 6 | Nos. |

*(v) Education and social Education*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. New Schools started | 19 | Nos. |
| 2. Adult Education Centres started | 96 | „ |
| 3. Adults trained | 1799 | „ |
| 4. Community entertainments organised | 552 | „ |
| 5. Reading rooms started | 40 | „ |
| 6. Recreation Centres started | 126 | „ |

*(vi) Communication*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Kucha Roads constructed. | 161 | M. |
| 2. Kucha Roads repaired | 650 | Nos. |
| 3. Culverts constructed | 11 | „ |
| 4. Bridle paths repaired | 102 | M. |
| 5. New paths constructed | 20 | M. |

*(vii) Co-operation*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. New Societies started | 37 | Nos. |
| 2. New members enrolled | 635 | „ |
| 3. Capital of societies increased | 4186 | Rs. |

*(viii) Area Reclaimed*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Area reclaimed | 46 | Acrs. |

*(ix) Peoples Contribution*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Towards irrigation Education and Health etc. | 76270 | Rs. |

3. **E. T. C. Mashobra.**—In the 1st Session, held during 1955-56, this Centre trained 75 Gram Sevaks in extension methods. The next Session commenced with effect from 15th October, 1955 and 39 candidates are under training.

4. **Home Economic Wing.**—This department is attached to the Extension Training Centre, Mashobra and started functioning from

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July, 1955. It imparts training to the Gram Savikas in Home Science. At present, 20 candidates are receiving this training and will complete the course after a period of 12 months. The capacity of this centre is to train 20 candidates annually in one session of 12 months.

5. **Low Income Group Housing Scheme.**—This is also a new programme started in 1955-56. Under this programme, Rs. 5 lakhs have been allocated by the Government of India and Rs. 1 lakh are being made available by this State.

6. **First Five Year Plan.**—Out of the total ceiling of Rs. 564·40 lakhs, Rs. 282·31 lakhs have been spent under the plan upto 31st 1955.

### Important Laws Extended

During the year under report the following important Bills were passed:—

(i) Himachal Pradesh Bhoodan Yagna Bill (Act No. 2 of 1955).

(ii) Himachal Pradesh Live Stock Improvement Bill, 1954, (Act No. 3 of 1955).

(iii) Himachal Pradesh Private Forests Bill, 1954 (Act No. 6, 1955).

(iv) Himachal Pradesh Minor Canals Bill, 1955 (Act No. 14, 1955).

(v) Himachal Pradesh Ex-Communications Bill, 1955 (Act No. 8, 1955).

(vi) Himachal Pradesh Passengers & Goods Taxation Bill, 1955 (Act No. 15 of 1955).

### Education Department

3 Middle Schools were raised to High School Standard, and 8 boys Lower Middle Schools and 6 Private Schools were raised to Middle Standard. One new Middle School was also opened.

2. A new kindergarten school originally proposed to be opened at Bhumarwin (Bilaspur District) has been opened at Mandi. 25 Primary Schools have been opened this year. To give relief to Educated Un-employed, 100 single-teachers schools have also been opened.

3. **Welfare of Scheduled Castes/Tribes.**—A sum of Rs. 65,420 has been earmarked for opening of Primary Schools, giving stipends and other financial assistance to students of the above mentioned communities.

4. **Community Project Development Programme.**—During the year under review one middle school was raised to High standard and 5 new Basic Primary Schools were opened. In addition 15 ordinary Primary Schools have been converted to Basic type.

## Medical Department

During the year under report, 2 Allopathic and 10 A.V. dispensaries were started in rural areas and at the same time an allopathic dispensary was upgraded to the status of a full-fledged hospital.

The number of Health Centres was also further increased by the addition of 3 such centres in rural areas. This increase brings the up-to-date number of institutions in the State as below:—

Hospitals 29.

A. V. Dispensaries 71.

M. & C. W. Centres 22.

Civil Dispensaries 45.

V. D. Clinics 4.

Dental Clinics 4.

In order to overcome the difficulty due to the population being scattered the State Government extended the Key Village Visit System to 17 dispensaries. According to this scheme the Doctors visit patients in the villages within a radius of 5 miles from the dispensaries in which they are working.

Further Motor Mobile Dispensaries have been started in each of the five Districts of the State and Mule Mobile Dispensaries have also been provided in the Districts of Mahasu, Mandi, Sirmur and Chamba in order to cover these areas which are not approachable by motorable roads.

An A. V. Pharmacy which has already been functioning at Jogindernagar (Mandi District) has been further equipped with machinery and apparatus so as to accelerate the speed of production of Ayurvedic medicines.

In the Public Health field, the operations under the anti-malaria programme have shown remarkable results bringing the malaria morbidity figures from 38 to 52 per cent.

In order to carry out an intensive programme of leprosy survey and treatment of patients, a Leprosy Subsidiary Unit has been sanctioned by the Government of India. This Unit has started functioning in Mahasu District.

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Some of the serving personnel have also been got trained in Leprosy, V. D., Malaria and Maternity and Child Welfare. Besides, a full fledged Nurses Training School at the Provincial Hospital started during this year and classes have been started for training Midwives, Auxiliary Nurse-Midwives and Dais at District Hospitals.

Besides all this the Government have not only raised the number of Hospitals and Dispensaries, providing Mobile Units wherever necessary, but have also brought into field some ambitious plans in order to raise the general sanitation of the rural areas, eradication of malaria, reducing the incidence of V. D. and Leprosy providing beds for T.B. patients, carrying out nutritional surveys and stepping up of family planning Centres. An extensive B.C.G. campaign has also been executed all over the State.

In order to meet the ever-increasing demand of the rural areas, Indigenous Dais are also being trained in all Health Centres under the charge of qualified Health Visitors.

**Transport Department**

**Fleet Position.**—The fleet strength at the end of the year 1954 was 205. 47 vehicles have been added to the fleet during the year under report. As against this 17 old vehicles have been condemned. The number of effective vehicles at the end of the year thus was 235.

**Operation.**—Three new routes, named below, were taken up for operation during the year, raising the total number of routes operated upon to 48, with a total road mileage of 1001 and daily route mileage of 4360.

1. Simla-Soni, 32 miles, 25th March, 1955.
2. Banikhet-Chowari, 26 miles, 9th June, 1955.
3. Mandi-Jai Devi, 27 miles, 9th December, 1955.

Besides this the requirements of the public for goods transport were efficiently met throughout the year. In Solan-Sanjauli region alone 2,00,832 bags of potatoes were transported within a short period of 8 weeks.

The capital at the end of the year 1954-55 was Rs. 34,90,777. The total income of the Department for the year under report was Rs. 32,40,055 as compared to Rs. 27,69,554 during the previous year. The total expenditure was Rs. 29,65,532 as against Rs. 26,02,761 of the previous year. The Department earned a net profit of Rs. 2,86,694 during the last financial year as against Rs. 1,22,459 during the preceding year.

## Veterinary Department

**1. Veterinary Hospitals.**—During the year under report 5 more Veterinary Hospitals have been opened at the following places in addition to the 28 Hospitals existing in the State already:—

1. Kedi in Chopal Tehsil, Distt. Mahasu.
2. Janjehli in Chachiot Tehsil, Distt. Mandi.
3. Karsog in Mandi District.
4. Sihunta in Chamba District.
5. Kehar in Chamba District.

**2. Veterinary Education.**—In order to train local candidates in the art and technique of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry, a number of candidates were sent for training in various institutions in Pepsu, Punjab, and U.P.

**3. Sheep Breeding Scheme.**—A Sheep Breeding Farm under the first Five Year Plan was opened at Sarahan, Mahasu District w.e.f. 30-9-55.

**4. Hill Regional Cattle Show.**—An All India Regional Hill Cattle and Sheep Show was held at Rampur from 7th to 10th of November, 1955 in collaboration with the All India Cattle Show Committee. The show attracted 476 entries of cattle, 257 of sheep and goats, 135 of poultry and 116 for horses, donkeys and mules. The show was declared open by the Lt. Governor, Himachal Pradesh and prizes amounting to Rs. 15,000/- were given away by Rani Sahiba of Bhadri.

**5. Cattle Breeding.**—One more Key Village Centre was opened in Ghumarwin, Bilaspur District under the Key Village Scheme sanctioned by the Government of India. Regular breeding operations were carried out in the other 3 Key Village Centres of Solan, Kotgarh, and Bilaspur.

## Jail Department

Efforts have been made by the Department to effect overall improvements in the condition of the jails. Some of the steps taken by the Department are as under:—

**1. Improvement in Buildings.**—Efforts were made to bring about possible changes in the buildings. The outer walls were got repaired and efforts are being made to raise them to the standard height. Possible ventilation facilities were provided.

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**2. Prisoners.**—Adequate special attention was paid towards the welfare of the prisoners.

**3. Education of the prisoners.**—A part-time teacher has been engaged in each jail and the convicts have been receiving instructions in 3-Rs and religious prayers are being held in the morning and evening.

**4. Diet.**—Prisoners are getting nutritious food and parched grams have been added in their daily diet and the prisoners are given rice once a week.

**5. Health and Medical facilities.**—Each jail has got a dispensary fully equipped with medicines. The prisoners were examined periodically and necessary steps were taken to safe-guard their health.

**6. Jail Industries.**—With a view to enabling the convicts to rehabilitate themselves in honourable profession after their release cottage industries have been started in each jail and qualified instructors have been appointed for imparting training to the prisoners. Arrangements for imparting vocational training in carpentary etc. have also been made. One warder for the Poultry Farm, Rampur was also got trained at Azamnagar in Lucknow.

## Agriculture Department

Some of the major achievements in different spheres of activities are particularly reported below:—

**1. Potato.**—New disease-free varieties of potatoes were introduced and multiplied. The new varieties give about hundred per cent. increase in yield.

A scientific system of crop inspection and seed certification which is new to the country has been introduced. During the year under report 1,00,000 maunds of disease-free stocks were produced for export.

**2. Horticulture.**—A large and varied collection of fruit varieties have been imported from foreign countries, for research work.

The prices of quality fruit plants have been substantially lowered. The price of apple graft has been brought down to Rs. 1/- during the year.

**3. Paddy.**—New varieties of paddy have been introduced. China 1039 has proved very successful and is under field study over a large area. The benefits of Japanese method of Rice cultivation have been demonstrated.

**4. Vegetables.**—Research scheme to study and select high yielding varieties were established. Intensive campaign on vegetable

production was organised and large quantities of seed were supplied to the growers on concessional rates.

**5. Bee Keeping.**—Bee keeping station was opened at Chamba and training is being imparted to staff and cultivators in this respect.

**6. Seed Multiplication Farms.**—7 Seed Multiplication Farms were opened/enlarged during the year.

**7. Plant Protection.**—(1) 1,000 acres were controlled from potato beetle and Epilechna, (2) In an area of 1,000 acres 10,000 trees were sprayed for the control of Sanjose Scale and Wooly Aphis.

**8. Fertilizers and Manures.**—During the year under report 308 and 160 tons of Ammonia Sulphate and Superphosphate respectively were distributed to make the use of Fertilizers popular.

**9. Compost.**—The use of compost is being popularized and extensive campaign has brought outstanding results as would be apparent from the following figures:—

| Year | Volume of compost made | | Volume of compost put on land | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural |
| 1955-56 | 30,00 | 3,00,0000 | 15,000 | 2,50,000 |

Basic School for agricultural education has been established wherein 120 candidates are trained annually. Besides, Agricultural Publicity and Propaganda section has also been established and has been provided with a Davidson Printing Press.

Advisory and Research Sections for Botanical, Agronomical, Chemical, Plant Pathological and Entomological work have been established.

### Police Organisation

The law and order position has been satisfactory. Only 1,549 cases were registered during the year as against 1,918 in the corresponding period of the previous year. The number of murder cases, however, increased from 8 to 15.

The Government having felt the necessity of a C.I.D. organization for collection and dissemination of criminal intelligence, have now brought such an organization into being. Proper arrangements for the training of Police Officers of different ranks were also made. A second Recruit Training Centre was opened at Bilaspur and a P.T.S. was opened at Junga. In order to associate the people of the State with working of the Police, a scheme for the formation of village Defence Societies was launched and about 600 village Defence

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Societies have been established and are proving a definite aid in the prevention of crime and are leading to better and greater understanding between the Police and the people.

The Police Department have also started the scheme for children's Club in Police Stations and Police Lines. 23 such Clubs have already been opened in all Districts of the State and the initiative of the Police for taking part in social service in this manner has been much appreciated. The Government have arranged for a State-wide net work of wireless stations for the Police Department. The headquarters of all Districts are now connected by wireless. Wireless stations have also been provided in the remote and inaccessible areas of Chini and Pangi which have proved of immense help to the people when they were cut off due to the early snowfall this winter.

## Public Works Department

**1. Roads.**—During the year 1955 approximately 100 miles of motorable roads, 250 miles of Jeepable roads and 100 miles of 6 ft. tracks have been constructed besides widening and improving the roads constructed during the previous year.

**2. Irrigation.**—Schemes for 45,000 acres have been worked out in detail and are in hand. 10,000 acres have started receiving irrigation benefits. Besides, investigations for one lac of acres are in different stages of preparation. The progress during 1955 on investigation of various Schemes formed a part of the development works to be carried out in the next 10 to 15 years.

**3. Power.**—The following Schemes have been undertaken and some of them particularly in Mandi City, Bahl valley and Sundernagar area are already complete whereas the remaining are at various stages of development:—

1. Distribution system in Mandi City.
2. Transmission and distribution in Bahl Valley.
3. Distribution system in Sundernagar.
4. Replacement of the existing D.C. set by larger A.C. Unit at Chamba.
5. Transmission and distribution of Jogindernagar power in rural areas of Chamba and Ahju.
6. Transmission and distribution in Nahan Town.

7. Replacement of existing D.C. Supply by A.C. diesel supply till Bhakra Nangal Power becomes available at Solan.
8. Hydro-Electric power Station on the Nogli near Rampur.
9. Transmission and distribution in Rampur Town.
10. Transmission and distribution in Kotgarh area.
11. Installation of temporary A.C. unit at Theog including its distribution.
12. Detailed surveys for the power station near Rohru.
13. Detailed surveys for the power station near Karcham in Chini area.
14. Detailed surveys for the power station near Tissa.
15. Detailed surveys for the power station near Bharmour.

4. **Public Health.**—During the year 1956, schemes for about 10 towns and 50 set of villages have been investigated and sanctioned and materials for them have been collected. Work on 10 schemes has also been completed and the remaining are at various stages of completion.

### Agrarian Reforms

1. **Himachal Pradesh Land Revenue Act.**—This Act was enforced in Himachal Pradesh with effect from 1st March, 1955. This replaces the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887. Under this Act, the old provision authorising a Revenue Officer to arrest a defaulter for non-payment of arrears of land revenue, has been done away with. The Revenue Officer has also been associated in the determination of disputes pertaining to possession of land with the Gram Panchayats.

2. **Himachal Pradesh Bhoodan Yanga Act, 1954.**—This bill was passed by the Legislative Assembly in its session held in November, 1954 and was assented to by the President on 28-1-1955. The aim of this act is to facilitate the donation of land in connection with Bhoodan Yagna movement.

3. The Himachal Pradesh Abolition of Big Landed Estates and Land Reforms Act, 1933, which came into force from the 26th January 1955, is being implemented.

4. **Consolidation of Holdings.**—Consolidation operations are being carried out in 43 villages of Community Project Blocks. The work in 9 villages covering an area of 1,452 acres has been completed. The operations in 12 villages covering an area of 4,348 acres are nearing completion. 10 villages covering an area of 2,247 acres have been taken afresh for operations.

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**5. Census of Land Holdings.**—Census of land holidings and cultivation was carried out in this State.

**6. Settlement Operations.**—The settlement operations were started in the Chamba District during November, 1951, under a scheme approved by the Government of India, extending over a period of 5 years. These operations have been finished in Bhattiyat Tehsil of the said district. New rates of assessment on equitable basis replacing the very old rates of assessment which were partly assessed in cash and kind, takes effect from Kharif, 1955 in that Tehsil. The work of Settlement is in progress in the remaining tehsils of the Chamba District.

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## Forest Department

The main feature of the Department's activities have been the carrying out of works of soil conservation-cum-afforestation of the denuded area, where, besides trenching, gully plugging, check daming, etc., works of plantation have been carried out on a large scale. In addition, the works of artificial regeneration have been carried out.

The Department is maintaining large numbers of nurseries at various suitable places, which cater for the needs of the Department and also meet requirements of the public during Van-Mahotsava, when plants are distributed free.

A total length of 46 miles of inspection and bridle paths in the forests has so far been constructed during the year.

The main activity of the Department in the work of construction of buildings is centred at Raj Garh, where a Forest colony at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,84,600 is under construction by the Forest Department.

## Co-operative Department

In furtherance of the Plan of the Department during the last Co-operative year, 92 co-operative societies were registered, of which 69 were agricultural multipurpose societies and 7 were Tehsil Unions. One Provincial Industrial Society with its name "Himachal Pradesh Khadi and Gramudyog Mandal Ltd., Simla" for promotion of Khadi and village industries was organised and registered during the year. Besides, 3 Non-agricultural multipurpose, 3 Industrial, 1 Thrift and Credit, 2 Dairy Farming, 3 Sheep breeding, 1 Thrift and Savings and 2 Labour & Artisans societies were also registered during the year.

80 thrift and credit societies of Sirmur District were amalgamated into 7 multipurpose societies according to the Plan.

During the year under report the Co-operatives marketed 4,25,884 maunds of potatoes valuing Rs. 56 lacs. A sum of Rs. 5,19,910 was granted to the Co-operative societies as subsidies.

**Panchayats.**—Under H. P. Panchayat Raj Act 466 Gram Panchayats have been formed out of which 426 are functioning. In addition to this 102 Nayaya Panchayats have also been established in the State. The Panchayats have so far constructed one motorable road, 34 village roads about 75 miles long, cleaned 200 Bawlies, constructed 4 tanks and 13 Khuls, dug 1820 manure pits and planted about 1,500 trees. They have also constructed 8 school Buildings, 3 Ayurvedic Dispensaries and one Serai besides cleaning village roads and streets.

Library Books worth Rs. 40,000 is proposed to be supplied to the Panchayats.

Appointment of 380 Secretaries and 3 overseers have been made.

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## Industries and Supplies Department

**Industries.**

1. **Himachal Rosin & Turpentine Factory, Nahan.**—The Factory processed 58,301 maunds of Rosin yielding 43,133, 71,220, maunds and gallons of Rosin and Turpentine respectively.

2. **Weaving Training Cum Production Centres.**—The Centres at Chamba and Chini started production during the year and trained 61 students besides producing woollen and cotton cloth for liveries for Class IV Government servants in Himachal Pradesh.

3. **Sericulture.**—During the year 10,165 plants of Mulberry were produced in the nurseries and 2431 plants were distributed. 384 ozs. of silk seed and 15 maunds 6 srs. 3 chh. of cocoons were purchased and 3 mds. 10 srs. 3 chh. of cocoons were realed and 2 mds. 20 srs. of raw silk were produced. 4 ladies were trained in realing.

1. **Iron and Steel.**—During the year the department handled 780 tons of steel under various heads. The supply position remained satisfactory.

2. **Cement.**—During the year the department handled 3270 tons of cement for public and P.W.D. and 609 tons for agricultural purposes.

3. **Salt.**—The supply position remained satisfactory.

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4. **Coal.**—The following allotments have been made:—

1. Dyer Meakin Brewery, 46 wagons per quarter.
2. Nahan Foundry, 14 wagons per quarter.
3. Rosin & Turpentine Factory, 15 wagons per quarter.
4. Public Quota, 15 wagons per quarter.

### Local Self Government Department

The average revenue and expenditure of the Local Bodies of the State was:

Revenue Rs. 8,37,650. Expenditure Rs. 10,40,253.

Grant-in-aid to the extent of Rs. 70,000 has been granted for Municipal Works and Rs. 3,50,000 are being given as loans to the local bodies.

The Second Five Year Plan for development works within the Local Bodies envisages an expenditure of 11 lacs.

During the year under report the Nahan Municipal Committee was superseded.

### Publicity Department

1. **Field Publicity.**—(a) Film Shows. The District Public Relation officers carried out the work of field Publicity by showing educative and informative films to the people. Documentaries on various educative and informative subjects as also Indian News Reviews were shown to the people. The department also arranged Radio talks by Ministers, Officers and non-officials for enlightening the people about the developmental activities of the State.

(b) 65 more community receivers were installed under the Community Listening Scheme in addition to the 70 sets already installed.

2. **Tourism.**—Steps have been taken for providing more facilities to the tourists visiting this Pradesh. All Rest Houses under the charge of the P.W.D. and Forest Departments have been well equipped with furniture, beddings, crockery, stores etc., and have also been thrown open to the tourists without permits.

Boats have been provided for the use of the tourists in the lake area of Renuka, Riwalsar and Khajiar.

3. **Winter Sports.**—The festival has been a great success this year. This attracted enthusiasts from all over the country. A poster and a folder entitled "Winter Sports in Himachal Pradesh" and "Visit Kufri Himachal Pradesh Winter Sports" have been brought out.

## Finance Department

**1. General.**—Upto the financial year 1953-54, the State Consolidated Fund consisted of only revenue receipts and revenue expenditure. With effect from the 1st October, 1954, the Consolidated Fund of the State also embraces receipts and disbursements on Capital account and Loans and Advances.

A Contingency Fund has also been allowed to this State with effect from the date mentioned above. The Himachal Pradesh State has, however, no public account of its own.

**2. Estimates of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure.**—The budgetted revenue receipts for 1955-56 (inclusive of the Central subsidy of Rs. 1·37 lakhs) are Rs. 3,39,89,000 against which the expenditure on revenue account is Rs. 3,49,03,000 leaving a small deficit of Rs. 9·14 lakhs. The total new expenditure on Five Year Plan Development Schemes amounts to Rs. 140·93 lakhs and 49·68 lakhs on Schemes outside the Plan, apart from Rs. 123·4 lakhs in the Capital account and Rs. 13·62 lakhs under Loans and Advances.

**3. Estimates on Capital Accounts.**—The State was allowed to have its Capital Outlay budget with effect from the 1st October, 1954. The significant items of Capital expenditure provided for in the Budget Estimates 1955-56 are:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Construction of Departmental Buildings | Rs. 12,61,000 |
| 2. Construction of Roads | Rs. 45,00,000 |
| 3. Electricity Schemes | Rs. 6,85,000 |
| 4. Road Transport Schemes | Rs. 8,85,000 |
| 5. Purchase of Foodgrains, Fertilizers | Rs. 25,28,000 |

**4. Borrowings 1955-56.**—Under the provisions of the Government of Part 'C' States Act, 1951 the State is authorised to obtain loans from the Government of India to finance the Capital outlay Schemes, and for granting loans and advances to third parties. The budget estimates for 1955-56 takes credit for such loans to the extent of Rs. 90·21 lakhs against Rs. 67·03 lakhs borrowed during the preceding year.

**5. Nation Building Services.**—The budget estimate for 1955-56 takes credit for loans to the extent of Rs. 90·21 lakhs from the Government of India, against Rs. 71·82 lakhs proposed to be borrowed during the preceding year.

## Welfare Department

**1. Removal of Untouchability.**—The Government of India have placed a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 as grant-in-aid for implementation of

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various schemes in regard to eradication of the evils of untouchability at the disposal of the Department. The details of allocation of this sum for the various schemes is as under:—

(a) *Public Relations Department*—Out of the total allotment of Rs. 24,000 in this behalf, Rs. 13,000 have been spent so far the purchase of trailors, films, public address equipment, gramophones, issue of posters, observance of Harijan days, purchase of community receiving sets and maintenance thereof, pay and allowances of projector operator-cum-drivers and for the maintenance of van projector.

(b) *Cottage Industries*—A sum of Rs. 16,500 has been allotted for the purpose.

(c) *Water Supply Schemes*—A sum of Rs. 40,000 has been earmarked and proportionately allotted to each district have been sanctioned for distribution of subsidy in cash or kind to the deserving scheduled castes persons.

(d) *Subsidy for Construction of Houses.*—Out of the total sum of Rs. 24,000 earmarked for the purpose Rs. 20,000 have been sanctioned for distribution of subsidy in cash or kind to the deserving scheduled castes persons.

(e) *Improvement of sanitation.*—Out of the sum of Rs. 7,000 earmarked for the purpose, sanctions to the tune of Rs. 1,500 have already been accorded for carrying out necessary hygenic improvements in Harijan colonies.

(f) *Supply of Medicines.*—Out of Rs. 3,000 earmarked for the purpose, Rs. 1,000 have already been given to the Medical Officers for supply of medicines etc. to the Scheduled Castes persons in the interior.

(g) *Training in Medical Line.*—Out of the total provision of Rs. 3,000 sanction to give stipends to two candidates totalling to Rs. 1,000 for training as Dais, has already been accorded.

(h) Out of the total sum of Rs. 15,000 sanctioned for linking up of inaccessible places with main road-heads and improvement of villages predominated by scheduled caste persons, sanctions to the tune of Rs. 4,000 have been accorded.

(i) A sum of Rs. 400 out of the total sum of Rs. 2,000 has been sanctioned for boarding and lodging schemes to scheduled caste persons.

(j) A sum of Rs. 5,000 out of the total sum of Rs. 10,000 has also been sanctioned for giving aid to voluntary agencies for doing welfare work for the uplift of scheduled castes.

(k) A sum of Rs. 3,000 has been sanctioned by the Government for Inter-caste social functions for the removal of untouchability. A sum of Rs. 500 has already been spent.

(l) With a view to looking after the interest of the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and backward classes, a separate administrative machinery has been set up at the State Headquarters.

**2. Welfare of Tribal People.**—During the current year, 1955-56, the Government of India, have sanctioned a sum of Rs. two lakhs as grant-in-aid for the welfare of tribal people and the development of our Scheduled Areas. The amounts sanctioned by the Government of India have been allocated as follows:—

(a) *Education.*—A sum of Rs. 40,420 for giving stipends and opening of new Primary Schools and also for subsidy to Hostels.

(b) *Agriculture.*—A sum of Rs. 5,000 for supply of fruit plants and seeds etc. to the Tribal Areas.

(c) *Veterinary.*—A sum of Rs. 37,400 for sheep breeding and other developmental activities connected with Animal Husbandry in the tribal areas.

(d) *Cottage Industries.*—A sum of Rs. 8,600 for the purchase of spinning wheels and other material for distribution to people of Tribal Areas.

(e) *Public Health.*—A sum of Rs. 2,400 for award of stipends.

(f) A sum of Rs. 5,000 for construction of Shongtong Bridge.

(g) A sum of Rs. 73,000 for expenditure in connection with the construction of bridle paths, nurseries, Serais, Irrigation channel and construction of Purbani-Skibba road.

(h) A sum of Rs. 1,000 for aid to voluntary agencies.

(i) A sum of Rs. 36,680/- for miscellaneous items.

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## (13) VINDHYA PRADESH

### 1. Political (Ministerial Changes etc.)

The State of Vindhya Pradesh continued as a Part 'C' State with Shri K. Santhanam and, subsequently from 15th January 1956, with Shri M. Thirumala Rao, as Lt. Governors.

Shri Lalaram Bajpai, Home Minister tendered his resignation on 31st October 1955, which was accepted, and he was succeeded by Shri Dashrath Jain. This did not involve any change in the distribution of portfolios among the Ministers.

### 2. Law and Order Situation

The year recorded a marked fall in the incidence of offences of robbery, burglary, theft and miscellaneous offences; heinous crimes remained under control.

*Dacoity.*—Efforts on the part of the Police in combating the dacoity menace resulted in liquidation of 11 notorious dacoits during the year. In addition, 151 dacoits were arrested and prosecuted. Altogether, 99 dacoity cases were reported during 1955-56. Twenty-six cases were challaned, 48 finally reported and 25 cases are pending. As usual, the incidence of dacoity in the Bundelkhand Division comprising Districts Panna, Chhatarpur, Tikamgarh and Datia remained high. The question of establishing a unified command comprising Vindhya Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh was taken up during the year with the sole object of liquidating the gang of Devi Singh.

### 3. Agrarian Reforms

The Vindhya Pradesh Land Revenue and Tenancy Act, 1953 (III of 1955) received the assent of the President and came into force from 1st April 1955. Detailed rules were framed under the Act and enforced throughout the State with effect from 1st July 1955. The Act imposes effective check on rack-renting and confers adequate security of holdings on sub-tenants, who can now acquire tenancy rights over them.

In order to ensure that the sub-tenants derive the full benefit provided in the Act, the State Government organised a drive for checking *Khasra* entries according to the actual possession of land. The drive, which lasted from 1st June 1955 to 15th July 1955 proved a great success.

### 4. Settlement Operations

Revision of settlement in most parts of the State has become due. A settlement officer has been appointed to undertake these operations. The Revenue Secretary to Government functions as *Ex-Officio* Settlement Commissioner. To begin with, these operations

have been taken up in Panna District. During January, 1954, survey and Settlement Operations were also initiated under the supervision of the Director Land Records in Nagod Tahsil of Satna District in 143 villages. The survey and record operations and soil classification in respect of all these 143 villages have been finished and work relating to assessment of rent is in progress.

*Census of Holdings.*—In pursuance of the Government of India Scheme, the Land Records Department has carried out and completed the census of holdings.

*National Sample Survey.*—The economic survey was conducted under the F.A.O. World Agricultural Census programme in 80 villages through the agency of the Land Records Department and in 20 villages by the Central Government staff. The survey started in October, 1954 has been completed in March, 1955.

*Livestock Census.*—The Government of India have decided to hold the 8th All India Livestock Census throughout the country. The Census work will be started from 15th April 1956. All preliminary arrangements for appointment and training of staff, as also the printing of forms etc., have been completed.

5. Integration of Services and Administrative Reorganisation including Police and Judiciary.

Reorganisation of services sanctioned with retrospective effect from 1st April 1950 by the Government of India has been completed.

*Recruitment Rules.*—Recruitment Rules in respect of Class I and II posts which were so far under the consideration of the Government of India have been kept in abeyance pending the implementation States Reorganisation Commission's report. Classification of posts as Class I of the education, the judicial, the medical and the veterinary departments has been decided. Departmental Promotion Committees were constituted for all departments to consider cases of promotion from Class III to II posts.

*Recruitment Board.*—Since the opening of Employment Exchange in the State from September, 1955, the function of registration of candidates was transferred to the Employment Exchange, Rewa, who recommend candidates against requisition. The Recruitment Board adopts one of the following methods for selection of candidates to various posts:—

1. Competitive examination or interview or both;
2. Selection by interview or on merit.

The system of written examination was introduced in cases of recruitment to non-technical posts in which it was practicable. The Departmental examinations were also conducted by the Board.

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*Competitive Examination.*—Six competitive examinations were conducted by the Recruitment Board during the year. In all 437 candidates appeared at these examinations.

*Advertisements and selection made.*—Seventy advertisements were issued for recruitment to 1071 Class III posts of different categories. Three thousand five hundred eighty applications were received and 1061 candidates selected.

*Promotion cases.*—Five promotion cases involving supersession were examined by the Recruitment Board during the year under report.

*Departmental Examinations.*—A departmental examination of gazetted officers of Police Department was conducted by the Recruitment Board in the month of November, 1955. Seven Police Officers took the examination.

*Accounts Training and Test.*—Training classes were held from 15th April 1955 to 31st July 1955, as a result of which proficiency certificates were issued to 5 gazetted officers and 19 non-gazetted officials. In the test held in December, 1954 and June, 1955, 346 candidates appeared out of whom 16 gazetted officers and 62 non-gazetted officials were declared successful. Another test held was in December, 1955, in which 107 candidates appeared. The results have not yet been announced.

*Union Public Service Commission.*—A meeting of the Select Committee with the Chairman of U.P.S.C. as its Chairman was held in October, 1955, to consider the promotion of the State Civil and Police Service Officers to I.A.S. and I.P.S. respectively against the 25 per cent quota. The recommendations of the Committee to promote 5 State Civil Service and one Police Service, Officers were approved by Government of India in consultation with U.P.S.C.

6. Important legislation undertaken and laws extended

The Vindhya Pradesh Land Revenue and Tenancy Bill, 1955, received the assent of the President on 14th March 1955, and was enforced in the whole of Vindhya Pradesh.

7. General Financial Position and Taxation Measures.

The financial year 1954-55 opened with a balance of Rs. 50·11 lakhs as the grant-in-aid of Rs. 72 lakhs for the year 1952-53 was actually accounted for during the year 1953-54. Estimated revenue receipt and expenditure on revenue account for 1954-55 were Rs. 305·82 lakhs and Rs. 482·68 lakhs respectively, as against the estimate of Rs. 272 and 446 lakhs respectively for the year 1953-54.

The estimate for 1954-55 thus showed a gap of Rs. 177 lakhs. Actual revenue receipt and expenditure during the year 1954-55, however, turned out to Rs. 306 and 472 lakhs as against Rs. 246 and 370 lakhs respectively for the year 1953-54. Therefore, in fact, there was a gap of Rs. 166 lakhs only, which was covered substantially by a subvention of Rs. 124·50 lakhs from the Central Government. The remaining gap of Rs. 41·50 lakhs was, however, met from the opening balance of Rs. 50·11 lakhs.

As compared to the financial year 1953-54, the financial year 1954-55 recorded increased revenue receipt and expenditure to the extent of Rs. 60 and 102 lakhs respectively. The rise in the revenue was mainly due to all round efforts of the Government to reduce the gap between the revenue receipts and expenditure. The steep-rise in expenditure was mainly on account of increased activities of the State Government in connection with the implementation of the development schemes.

The budget estimates for 1955-56 provide for revenue receipts and expenditure of the order of Rs. 391·66 lakhs and Rs. 589·19 lakhs respectively. These estimates record an increase of Rs. 85·84 lakhs and Rs. 106·51 lakhs respectively for receipts and expenditure over the estimate of 1954-55. The estimated Central Grants-in-aid for 1955-56 is Rs. 190 lakhs as against the estimates of Rs. 177 lakhs for 1954-55.

The budget estimates for 1955-56 also include a provision of Rs. 1,43,72,900 for capital expenditure and Rs. 44,33,200 for third party loans. This expenditure is financed out of loans from the Union Government for which there is a provision of Rs. 1,83,75,300 in the receipt budget under Major Head 'N-Public Debt'.

*Consolidated Fund.*—As stated above, the year 1954-55 opened with a balance of Rs. 50·11 lakhs. The total receipts and expenditure during the year were Rs. 490·16 lakhs and 555·31 lakhs respectively. The financial year 1954-55, therefore, closed with a minus balance of Rs. 15·04 lakhs.

*Small Savings Scheme.*—The Small Savings Scheme, which forms an important source through which the State Government can contribute its mite in financing the Second Five Year Plan, was launched in right earnest. The net collections under Small Savings Scheme in the previous years amounted to Rs. 1,93,831, 5,46,169 and 16,26,937 at the end of the financial year 1952-53, 1953-54 and 1954-55 respectively. In addition to the Small Savings drive Rs. 36,40,700 was also collected in the 3½ per cent. National Plan Loan during the year 1954-55. The efforts made by the State Government in the current year accounted for the total investment of Rs. 21,41,358/12/- for period ending September, 1955.

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8. Progress and Implementation of Development Projects.

Vindhya Pradesh continued its efforts to implement the Schemes under the First Five Year Plan. This year was remarkable on two accounts. It was the last year of the First Five Year Plan as well as the year of preparation of the Second Five Year Plan. The outlay of the First Five Year Plan was originally estimated at Rs. 6·39 crores which was subsequently increased to Rs. 6·91 crores by either amending the original schemes or including the new ones. The two most important additions have been the Schemes of Rural Water Supply (cost Rs. 15·17 lakhs) and development of Power Project (cost Rs. 72·50 lakhs). The State Plan was further supplemented by certain additional schemes sponsored and financed by the Central Government through loans and grants. The important schemes taken up are (i) Community Development Projects and National Extension Service Blocks, (ii) Water Supply and Drainage Schemes, (iii) Major and Minor Irrigation Schemes. The progress of expenditure under the State Plan has been increasing steadfastly and by the end of October, 1955, it amounted to Rs. 399·122 lakhs. The Plan provision of Rs. 6·91 crores is expected to be utilised in full. The expenditure under additional schemes was Rs. 140·619 lakhs. In the Second Five Year Plan, most of the centrally sponsored schemes will be incorporated in the State Second Five Year Plan. Vindhya Pradesh is a predominantly agricultural State and a very large percentage of population lives in villages, and in the same proportion provision in the Plan has been earmarked for development of agriculture and irrigation. Next in order comes communications with 18·22 per cent. education with 14·32 per cent. and other social services with 37·71 per cent. The budget provision for 1955-56 under the Plan and Additional Schemes is Rs. 263·00 and Rs. 159·811 lakhs respectively.

*Grow More Food Scheme.*—The important programme under the Five Year Plan is of Grow More Food Schemes. During the year under review about Rs. 10·30 lakhs have been distributed as Taccavi loans and Rs. 1·24 lakhs as recoverable grants on these schemes. The main heads of expenditure are construction of new wells, installation of Rahats, construction of paddy bundhs, embankment of rabi area and taccavi loans for purchase of bullock, tractors and pumps etc.

The areas bunded for paddy and rabi cultivation are 1047 and 4409 acres respectively. Purchase of tractors by private individuals numbered 40. The area reclaimed by the tractor unit was 1038 acres. One hundred thirty-one tons of ammonium sulphate, 59 tons Superphosphate, 53 tons of fertilizer mixture and 568 tons of town compost were distributed. An area of 5601 acres was reclaimed out

of the taccavi distributed during the year. The cultivators purchased 1576 pairs of bullocks out of the taccavi loan. Forty-three irrigation wells were constructed. The quantity of improved seeds distributed was 2774 mds. of paddy seeds. 5308 mds. of wheat seeds and 1482 mds. of potato seeds.

*Development of Communications.*—Thirty-eight miles of metalled road and 61 miles of fairweather roads were constructed. Further, the metalling of 75 miles of roads is progressing in full swing. Eight bridges and 14 culverts were completed and the work on 26 bridges is in progress. The construction of major bridge across Ken River is nearing completion. Painting work on some of the town roads has been completed The work of upgrading surface of the roads from Rewa to Shahdol and Rewa to Sidhi has also been undertaken.

*Irrigation.*—Rs. 60·66 lakhs including 30·00 lakhs sanctioned by the Central Government are provided for minor irrigation works. Twenty-four minor schemes at the cost of 60·65 lakhs were sanctioned by the State Government. Besides, 7 major schemes estimated to cost Rs. 392·00 lakhs were taken up and a token provision of Rs. 9·00 lakhs was sanctioned out of the minor irrigation schemes. The Lorri Reservoir has been completed. It will irrigate about 15000 acres in the beginning and about 39000 acres when all the canals have been completed. Two other schemes are almost complete and some are expected to be completed by the close of the financial year.

*Improvement of Medical Facilities.*—One first class hospital at Tikamgarh, 8 dispensaries one in each district, and one hospital at Amarkantak have been constructed. One first class hospital was proposed for Panna Town. Construction of 4 hospitals and augmentation of better medical facilities in Gandhi Memorial Hospital by construction of outdoor departments, infectious diseases ward, additional ward of 60 beds and improvement of existing T. B Ward etc., were sanctioned by the State Government. Six Mobile dispensaries are proposed to be started besides the 8 units already functioning. X-Ray Plants and modern equipments are being proposed for all the important hospitals. Till the end of the year under review 18 A Grade and 4 B Grade Aushadhalayas were sanctioned. in addition to 15 already working.

An Antimalaria Unit was started at Shahdol. One Filaria Unit started functioning in Panna District. One more Filaria Unit has been sanctioned. Four Leprosy clinics, 1 Leprosy Pilot Project and 4 V. D. Clinics were started. Six Maternity and Child Welfare Centres have started functioning. Further twenty Maternity and

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Child Welfare Centres for tehsils have been sanctioned. Two Health Centres are functioning. The T. B. Hospital at Nowgong is being further expanded by an additional ward of 40 beds. The general equipment of this hospital is being improved upon.

*Education.*—During the year under review 1283 single teacher primary schools to relieve unemployment were opened. Seven hundred and ten Compulsory Education Centres were started in National Extension Service Blocks, raising the number of these centres to 838. Forty Primary Schools were upgraded to Junior High Schools, increasing their number to 236. Eight new High Schools were opened raising their number to 44. B. T. Classes were started at Maharaja College, Chhatarpur to train 40 teachers. Candidates were deputed by the State Government in the Colleges situated in the neighbouring States to receive training in various technical subjects.

*Public Health Engineering.*—Schemes for water supply were taken up in 5 districts headquarters and towns namely, Rewa, Satna, Chhatarpur, Tikamgarh and Panna. Under Rural Water Supply Programme, two Projects were taken up at Bijawar and Teonthar (Cost Rs. 3,47,900). Besides, construction of Drinking Water Wells numbering 996 was also taken up.

*Electricity.*—The work on Thermal Station and power house building at Satna is progressing rapidly. The work on transmission lines from Thermal Station, Satna to the neighbouring towns of Maihar, Unchehra, Nagod, Kethi, Jaitwara and Rewa was almost completed. The distribution system and erection of overhead mains in the town is also proceeding. The electrification in Umaria Town was completed. The augmentation of electric supply at Panna, Chhatarpur, Datia and Tikamgarh towns has made good progress. New Power House buildings were almost completed. The generating sets have arrived and laying of overhead mains is under completion. Supply of energy is expected to be made available to the people by June, 1956.

*Welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes.*—All the Harijan and Adivasi students were provided free education and were granted a number of stipends and such other concessions as free supply of text books, lodging and boarding with necessary stationery for their use. School fees amounting to Rs. 5,510 and Rs. 5,525 were paid to the various educational institutions on behalf of 11,000 Scheduled Caste students and 9,376 Scheduled Tribes students respectively. Books and stationery worth

Rs. 25,324 were distributed among scheduled caste and scheduled tribes students. Scholarships amounting to Rs. 5,656 were sanctioned to 180 Scheduled Tribes students and Rs. 16,325 to Scheduled Caste students. Four Balika Ashrams each catering for 25 inmates were maintained departmentally. Five non-official ashrams were maintained through the V. P. Harijan and Adimjati Sewak Sangh by payment of grant-in-aid to the nominees of the Sanghs through the respective Collectors. Besides, grant-in-aid of Rs. 6,000 was sanctioned for maintenance of Gandhi Smarak Bhawan, Chhatarpur. During the year under review an expenditure of Rs. 32,909 was incurred on the maintenance of the Ashrams. Five Adivasi Ashrams were maintained departmentally and an expenditure of Rs. 18,730 was incurred on their maintenance. Five Vocational Ashrams at a cost of Rs. 44,361 were maintained departmentally.

Scholarships worth Rs. 1,218 were paid to 11 Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes students for learning handicrafts.

Two Forest Schools were maintained at a cost of Rs. 2,557 and about 50 students received education therein.

Five thousand two hundred twenty-seven uniforms to Scheduled Castes and 4205 to Scheduled Tribes students were distributed in which expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 47,161.

Hostels for Harijan students were constructed in the district headquarters towns of Rewa, Satna, Panna, Chhatarpur, Tikamgarh and Datia at a cost of Rs. 24,000.

Thirty-seven Economic Cooperative Societies for Scheduled Castes were maintained. Expenditure incurred on the payment of grant-in-aid to the V. P. Harijan Sewak Sangh and Adimjati Sewak Sangh to help them in fighting social evils, superstitions etc., amounted to Rs. 22,500. Grant-in-aid was paid to 100 landless Scheduled Castes for their settlement in agriculture, in which the expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 80,000. Three existing model villages were extended at a cost of Rs. 13,607. A sum of Rs. 30,000 was sanctioned for giving subsidies to tribal people at the rate of Rs. 100 per family for the purposes of construction of new houses or improving the existing ones.

Propaganda and publicity work to eliminate untouchability, superstitions, magic, sorcery, magic cure and the like was carried out in all the 8 districts of the State by giving cinema shows.

A Tribunal Research Bureau was maintained at Shahdol departmentally in which the expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 5,593

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During the year 1954-55 and 1955-56 sums of Rs. 1,74,500 and Rs. 1,75,000 were sanctioned and placed at the disposal of the Director of Medical and Health Services for maintenance of the hospitals and Aushadhalayas in Scheduled Tribe areas and purchase of medicine chests.

Thirty wells were sunk and 15 repaired at a cost of Rs. 39,950.

An expenditure of Rs. 14,200 was incurred on construction of, or addition, alterations and repairs to, Ashram buildings.

9. Progress of Community Development Projects.

The State has so far 14 Development Blocks, 6 Community Development Blocks and 8 National Extension Service Blocks. 3497 villages with an area of 6385 sq. miles and population of 10·78 lakhs have been covered so far, which is more than ¼ of the area and the total population of the State, thereby achieving the target set for the First Plan Period. Under the Second Five Year Plan it is proposed to start 40 blocks between 1956-57 to 1960-61, the phasing being 5, 7, 8 and 10 each year for inaugurating N.E.S. Blocks and 2,2,3,3,4,(4) for conversion into C.D. Blocks.

*Progress of Expenditure.*—As for the progress of expenditure out of the total expenditure of Rs. 36·61 lakhs, Rs. 19·60 lakhs or over 50 per cent. was spent during the year under report. Against the prorate target of Rs. 71·51 lakhs, this gives an over-all expenditure of 51·2 per cent., since the inception of the blocks and of 27·1 per cent. for the year under report.

*Progress of works.*—As in the last year highest priority was accorded to the expansion of food and other agricultural production. This objective was pursued through intensive cultivation methods by supply of improved implements, provision of fertilizers and manures such as green manuring, promotion of improved agricultural practices etc. Material progress has been made in the execution of the programme. Twenty seven thousand six hundred one mds. of improved seeds and 6025 mds. of fertilisers were distributed. Nine hundred thirty two improved implements were distributed and 7721 demonstrations held. Fruits and vegetables were popularised. Japanese method of paddy cultivation was introduced. Eleven thousand eight hundred acres of land was reclaimed. In the Second Five Year Plan, provision has been made for the establishment of a Research Station and also for the location of Agriculture farms in the blocks.

On the irrigation side, 4123 acres of area was brought under irrigation.

On the Animal Husbandry side, 6878 bulls were castrated, 81253 heads of cattle vaccinated and 94773 heads of cattle treated. By supplying 15,000 fingerlings in one of the blocks, pisciculture has been given a start.

In the field of education, efforts were made to raise the standard of primary and basic education in the blocks. One hundred twelve new schools were started and 17 schools converted into basic and manned with fully trained teachers. Compulsory education was introduced in 616 centres. People have contributed in the construction and repairs of school buildings.

In the field of Health and Rural sanitation, 246 wells were constructed, 154 repaired and 5532 disinfected. Three thousand six hundred ninety six soakage pits were dug. Sixteen Primary Health Centres and dispensaries including Aushdhalayas and Maternity and Child Welfare Centres were set up in the block areas. A start was made with construction of 73 Rural latrines.

To extend communication facilities, 348 miles of kachcha road was constructed and 83 miles improved. Ten miles of pucca road was also constructed.

Towards the improvement of rural arts and crafts, 4 demonstration-*cum*-training centres were opened. Existing industries are being improved upon through provision of loan to craftsman. Six cottage industries were functioning in the development blocks. A Pilot Project (industries) was started at Sohawal with an I.A.S. Officer as a Project Officer.

In the sphere of Social Education, 1 model information-*cum*-community centre was set up in Nowgong Block and 7 others are to be located at block headquarters of community development and N.E.S. blocks. One hundred sixty four Community centres were started and 8,307 Community entertainments organised. Recreation and cultural activities were done. Programmes of Youth, Women and Child Welfare were taken up and physical welfare activities such as games and sports planned. Two hundred twenty eight Adult Education Centres were started and 3541 adults trained and 8457 adults are under training. Full liaison was maintained with the convenors and organisers of the Bharat Sewak Samaj and National Cadet Corps and their camps were located in the block areas. Village leaders' seminars were held.

In the sphere of cooperation, 146 new societies were started and 2621 new members enrolled. A Pilot Project was located in Sohawal Block. Another Project was started in Hanumana Block. A seminar of cooperative workers was held in Sohawal.

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*People's partipation.*—The Peoples' contribution secured in cash, and kind during the year under report was to the tune of Rs. 4·98 lakhs against Government expenditure of Rs. 19·60 lakhs, which works out a ratio of 25 : 4 per cent.

*Administrative Organisation.*—The State Cabinet presided over by the Lt. Governor is *Ex-officio* State Development Committee of which Chief Secretary is its *Ex-officio* Secretary.

A State Development Advisory Board consisting of the Chief Minister as Chairman and all the Secretaries to the Government and Heads of Development Department as members and the Development Commissioner as its member-Secretary was set up to watch the progress of implementation of the programme in the State. Three meetings of the Board were held.

The District Advisory bodies presided over by the Collectors, of which all the district heads of Development Departments, M.L.As., selected non-officials and Project Executive Officers/Block Development Officers are members, act as *Ex-officio* District Development Committee for similar work at the district level. Meetings of the Committee were regularly held.

The departments tended to locate their schemes under the Five Year Plan in the blocks areas *e.g.* Pilot Project in Soil Conservation, Cooperation, Veterinary and Medical Dispensaries, Agricultural Farm and seed forests were located in the block areas.

Enhanced powers were delegated to the Development Commissioner, Collectors, Principal Engineering Officer and Block Development Officers which has contributed in a large measure to the considerable increase in the tempo of expenditure and physical progress in the blocks.

*Training.*—To meet the needs of the expansion of the programme in the first and Second Plan periods, the capacity of existing Extension Training Centre at Nowgong, and the feeder Basic Agricultural Wing in so far as the training of Gram Sewaks is concerned, was doubled. Similarly the period of training was also revised to 12 months instead of six months. During the year under report 105 candidates passed the training.

Home Economics Wing was set up with a capacity to train 20 Gram Sewaks, the course of which is of 9 months duration.

A workshop with capacity to train 20 village Crafts-men was set up.

In order to supplement the institutional training received by the Gram Sewak 'In Service Training' particularly in Agriculture,

Animal Husbandry, and Rural Health and Sanitation was organised at Blocks or District Headquarters with the participation of the districts Head of Development Departments. 'In Service Training' of Principal Engineering Officers/Block Development Officers and Extension Officers was carried out by informal instructions during the inspection of the Development Commissioner.

The orientation of the district heads of Development Departments was brought about by regular contacts in meetings of District Development Committees called by the Collectors and also by the Development Commissioner.

The orientation of Vikas Mandals and the people was secured by intensive touring and night halts in the rural areas by the Principal Engineering Officers/Block Development Officers and Extension Officers and also by Seminars of village leaders.

Two meetings of Principal Engineering Officers/Block Development Officers were held at State level. One conference of Collectors addressed by Lt. Governor and Chief Minister was also held in which all Secretaries to Government and the Heads of Departments participated.

*Local Development Works.*—A separate Housing Department having in its charge all forms of housing, local development works and town development works was established from 1-8-55. The total amount available in the current year for local development works was 17 lacs. The cost of works undertaken is about Rs. 25 lacs. Details of works undertaken are construction of schools, wells, tanks, libraries, panchayat houses, village roads, Mahila Bhawan, Childrens' Parks etc. etc. People's contribution is estimated at Rs. 7·5 lacs. Under the head housing there are several detailed items like subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, Middle Income Group Housing Scheme, Low Income Group Housing Scheme, Village Housing, Sweeper's Housing, Town and country Planning, slum clearance and all legislation pertaining to the acquisition of land etc. In the First Five Year Plan only the first and third form of housing was undertaken and the rest will be started in the Second Five Year Plan. In the current year a sum of Rs. 7 lakhs is provided for construction of houses and Rs. 1 lakh for the development of areas. It is expected that by the end of the current financial year about 150 houses will be either completed or nearing completion. One small area is being developed in each of the 8 district headquarters in the form of Master-Plan. The full money is expected to be utilized in the current year. The repayment of loan with interest is expected to be about Rs. 65,000.

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In the next year there is regular budget provision, and it is hoped that works to the extent of about Rs. 12 lakhs would be executed in the different towns.

10. Local Self Government

The total budget provision for the Local Bodies and Gram Panchayats for the year 1955-56 was Rs. 5,26,900 (including Rs. 5,00,000 as grant to local bodies), besides Rs. 4,97,300 in the development scheme.

*Gram Panchayats and Nyaya Panchayats.*—Six hundred new Gram Panchayats and 200 Nyaya Panchayats were established during the year thus raising the number of Gram Panchayats to 1806 and that of Nyaya Panchayats to 600. A sum of Rs. 1,50,690 was paid by the Government as subsidy to the Panchayats already functioning, besides Rs. 72,000 which will be paid shortly to the newly established Gram Panchayats. A Bill to amend certain sections of the Vindhya Pradesh Gram Panchayat Ordinance, 1949, was introduced in the State Legislature. One of the clauses of the Bill seeks to make provision to exact compulsory labour contribution from the people by the Panchayats for local development work. The following works were done by the Panchayats mostly through voluntary Shramdan of the people:—

(1) Setting up of eleven Night Schools,

(2) Construction of eight panchayat Bhawans, 237 new wells, 7 tanks (Nistar), 136 miles of Kachcha roads, 122 village schools, 2 miles of pucca road, 12 village Aushdhalayas, 8,362 compost pits, 25 children parks, and 51 Gandhi Chabutras,

(3) Repairs of six hundred fifty old wells. 87 tanks, and 50 village schools,

(4) Maintenance of sixty nine Gram Panchayats medicine chest from the funds for free distribution of essential medicines in their jurisdictions,

(5) Organisation of thirty two village libraries and purchase of 6 radio sets,

(6) Plantation of 9,278 trees,

(7) All fairs and markets except those maintained by Revenue Department were organised and maintained by Panchayats in their respective jurisdiction,

(8) Organisation of Village Volunteer Force in 32 Gram Panchayats,

(9) Maintaining village sanitation. Help extended to Health Department in Anti-Malaria Campaign and in checking outbreak of epidemics,

(10) Helped organisation of 60 cooperative societies.

Nyaya Panchayats disposed of 9,731 cases as against 12,920 instituted during the year.

*Municipalities.*—Election of Municipal Board, Rewa which was superseded last year was conducted during the year. Fresh elections of some Municipal Boards whose terms expired were also held during the year. A total sum of Rs. 3,11,615-6-3 was given as general purposes grant to the Municipalities, besides Rs. 77,915-2 as grant for specific purpose. Bill to amend certain sections of the Rewa Municipal Act 1946, which is in force in the whole of the Vindhya Pradesh is pending before the State Legislature.

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## (14) KUTCH

### Law and Order Situation

Kutch has a land frontier of about 514 miles common with Pakistan. There is also an open sea coast line of about 210 miles from Jakhau to Kandla and Jangi in the South of Kutch. In the year under report, one dacoity at village Mota Ratadia (Taluka Mandvi) involving loss of property valued at about Rs. 5,624 was committed by dacoits from Pakistan as against three dacoits, involving loss of property valued at about Rs. 65,902 and one M. I. Gun, committed in the year 1954.

With a view to strengthening the security arrangements on the land border of Kutch, the Kutch Land Border Security Scheme has already been put into operation, as a result of which the security arrangements on the land border of Kutch have been tightened up.

For operating against the raiders from Pakistan coming by sea route, another Coastal Security Scheme has also been put into operation.

Steps are afoot to organise the village defence parties in Kutch.

### Taxation Measures undertaken

The Central Provinces and Berar Sales Tax Act, 1947, was forced in Kutch with some modifications from the 1st January

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1955. On the eve of its enforcement, some tax concessions were granted to certain categories of dealers in order to give them relief from the operation of the Sales Tax Law. These concessions, even though created administrative complications and entailed a reduction in revenue, made the Sales Tax more acceptable to the mercantile community of Kutch.

**Development of Communications**

*Roads.*—The total expenditure on the development of roads during the year under report amounted to Rs. 13,35,000 which included the completion of the following works that were started during the last year:—

(1) Construction of cross-drainage works between miles 52/0 to 58/3 of the Manjal-Lakhpat Road.

(2) Construction of a causeway across the Jhura River on the Rudrani-Nirona Road.

(3) Construction of a causeway across the Lakadia River on the Samakhiali Chitrod Road.

The following new works were carried out during the year:—

(1) Construction of cross-drainage works between miles 16/2 to 29/7 on the Kukma-Dudhai Road.

(2) Construction of two causeways on the Rudrani-Nirona Road.

(3) Construction of cross-drainage works on the Roha-Bitta, Bitta-Naliya and Naliya-Jakhau Roads.

(4) Construction of major bridges across the Bhavanipur and Naliya rivers on the Roha-Bitta and Bitta-Naliya Roads.

(5) Earthwork and murrumming on Talwana-Pragpur, Anjar-Mundra and Samakhiali-Khirai Roads.

(6) Approach road and bridge for the new Kandla Air Port.

The following works were started during the last year and are being continued during the current year:—

(1) Construction of Chandrani River causeway on the Kukma-Dudhai Road.

(2) Construction of a River causeway on the Samakhiali-Khirai Road.

(3) Construction of cross-drainage works on the Naliya-Baeth Road from Mile 0/0 to 15/0.

(4) Earthwork and murrumming on the Mandvi-Gadhashisha Road and Gadhashisha-Jakh Sections of the Mandvi-Jakh Road.

(5) Construction of seven minor bridges between miles 52/0 to 58/3 of the Manjal-Lakhpat Road.

(6) Construction of cross-drainage works between miles 58/3 to 82/0 of the Manjal-Lakhpat Road.

Besides, earthwork and murrumming on the following roads were carried out from the Central Road Fund (ordinary) Reserve at a total cost of Rs. 2,84,137/-:—

(1) Naliya-Vayor,
(2) Bharapur-Reha,
(3) Rahpar-Fategadh,
(4) Kothara-Mothala,
(5) Wanku-Kothara,
(6) Vinjhan-Hajapur,
(7) Sandhan-Tutra,
(8) Samakhiali-Janghi.

The total mileage of roads under the Kutch P.W. Department under different categories at the end of the year 1955 were:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (1) Water Bound Macadam | .. | 228 miles. |
| (2) Black-topped. | .. | 38 miles. |
| (3) Murrum. | .. | 317 miles. |
| Total | .. | 583 miles. |

*National Highway.*—The works on the construction of the Gandhidham-Chirai section of the Kandla Ahmedabad National Highway No. 8-A as well as the construction of cross drainage works on this section are in progress and the expenditure incurred upto the end of the year 1955 was Rs. 2,51,317.

*Kutch State Road Transport Corporation.*—The Kutch State Transport Corporation established in 1954 have opened the following new service lines during the year under review:—

(1) Gandhidham-Kandla—86 miles running per day.
(2) Anjar-Tuna—28 miles running per day.
(3) Bhuj-Gandhidham via Anjar—90 miles running per day.
(4) Bhachau-Anjar—50 miles running per day.
(5) Naliya-Vayor—10 miles running per day.
(6) One extra fast service between Bhuj and Mandvi has also been introduced.

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*Minor Ports.*—The year under report was the last year of the First Five Year Plan and hence there was an all round increase in the development of the Minor Ports. Most of the development works for the improvement of the Minor Ports included in the First Five Year Plan are either nearing completion or are under execution. An additional provision of Rs. 6,00,000 (six Lakhs) for additional schemes for the improvements of the Minor Ports has been sanctioned.

During the year under report, one tug and six timber barges each of 100 tons capacity were constructed and put into commission. This fleet has helped the loading of salt at the Mundra and Jakhau Ports.

In order to meet the increased demand of salt traffic which is likely to develop during the next three years, sanction for additional fleet of two tugs and nine barges was obtained during the year and orders for all these crafts, excepting a 300 H.P. tug, have already been placed and the works are in progress.

The progress of the development works at the following minor ports during the year was as under :—

*Jakhau Port.*—The link road from the town to the new port was provided with the necessary cross drainages. The work of reclamation was completed. The work of Jetty has been started. Enclosure of the port area was also completed.

*Mandvi.*—Repairs to the break water was carried out. The work on hand dredging of the channel has been sanctioned and will be started soon. A work shop was set up at the port. A second class observatory was set up by the Meteorological Department of the Government of India and a small culvert is being constructed on the road leading to the timber yard.

*Mundra.*—The tidal Gauge Observatory was constructed. An automatic tide gauge was fitted in the observatory to study the tidal ranges of the port. Enclosure to the port area, with a gate road, was completed during the year.

*Koteshwar.*—Sanction for the development works *viz.*, a link road, reclamation of the port and extension and improvement of landing ground at the port was received.

*Traffic.*—The trend of traffic at the Minor Ports has been on the increase. Another salient feature of traffic was that the exports far exceeded the imports. As against the total imports of 36,000 tons, the exports were 51,000 tons.

**Irrigation and Power Projects**

*Irrigation.*—The works on the Kaila irrigation tank and canal were completed during the year. The works on Gajod, Sanandhro

and Kankawati dams were also completed and works on their canals are in progress. The works on minor irrigation projects *viz.* Balapur-Budadro, Vengdi, Sarguala and Badargadh were also completed during the year.

*Power Projects.*—During the year, 1,759 and 1,242 new electric connections at Bhuj and Mandvi respectively were given, and 254 and 449 street lights at Bhuj and Mandvi respectively were fitted. An important addition to the equipment on the technical side was the installation of a testing laboratory for testing the meters and transformer oil samples. The electric line was extended to Shirva, a village in the Mandvi taluka from Mandvi Power House during the year. The aerodrome at Bhuj was also given H.T. connection. The survey of 33 K.W. line from Kandla to Bhuj was completed during the year. A new power house of 200 K.W. at Mundra was opened and the construction work of a power house at Nakhatrana is in progress. To ease the difficulty in getting trained technical staff in Kutch, a training scheme has been implemented to train engine drivers, sub-line inspectors, linemen, wiremen etc. from the month of November 1955.

**Agrarian Reforms**

A rebate of Rs. 0-4-0 throughout all the talukas and mahals of Kutch (except in Rahpar taluka at Rs. 0-6-0) in the *ad-hoc* vighoti (rates of assessment) was given during the year in view of the prolonged monsoon and fall in the agricultural prices. The recovery of *ad-hoc* vighoti had been suspended during the year on account of prolonged monsoon throughout Kutch, including in the Jagir Villages. Schools and dispensaries in the religious Jagirs were taken over by the Government.

**Settlement Operations**

The traverse survey is in progress in Nakhatrana, Mandvi, Abdasa and Mundra talukas. Detailed survey is in progress in Mundra, Mandvi and Nakhatrana talukas. The survey of the remaining talukas in Kutch is proposed to be undertaken in the Second Five Year Plan period.

**Laws Extended**

The Punjab Security of the State Act, 1953 and the Bombay Prohibition Act, 1949, have been extended to Kutch.

**G. M. F. Works**

During the month of December 1954 sanction was received for the construction of 15 G.M.F. tanks estimated to cost Rs. 55,82,897.

**Education**

*University Education.*—During the current year Senior B.A. Classes and Junior B.Sc. classes have been started in the Ramji Ravji Lalan Intermediate College, Bhuj. The Senior B.Sc. class will be opened from June 1956.

Plans and estimate for the construction of the college building have been sent to the Ministry of Education for administrative approval and technical sanction.

*Secondary Education.*—During the year, Middle schools at Bhachau and Naliya were made into full fledged High Schools.

The school at Nakhatrana has been upgraded to class IX during the year. Thus under the First Five Year Plan, three composite schools have been upgraded into full-fledged high schools and one composite school into Middle School.

One High School building at Naliya has been constructed out of a private donation of Rs. 50,000. A high school building at Bhachau will be constructed out of the Government funds. A new building for the Middle School for girls will also be constructed during the year at Anjar.

*Primary Education.*—During the year, 11 primary schools have been opened under the First Five Year Plan and 12 more single teacher primary schools have been opened under the scheme of relieving unemployment amongst educated persons.

4 new primary school buildings are under construction during the year.

*N.C.C. & A.C.C. activities.*—One Independent Company with 66 cadets has been started at the R.R. Lalan College, Bhuj. Two more N.C.C. Junior Division troops for boys have been started one at Bhuj and the other at Anjar.

A.C.C. activities have further been expanded in all High Schools and the present strength of the A.C.C. Cadets is about 1,500.

*General.*—Two more community centres—one at Kedoi and the other at Bhadreshwar—have been opened during the year. They are working satisfactorily.

The Primary Teachers' Training School has now been fully expanded into two years' Basic Training School for primary teachers.

The revised scales of pay on Bombay lines have been sanctioned for all the posts in the Education Department. The Education Department has also been strengthened by additional Inspectors, clerks etc.

A new building for the Education Office has also been constructed during the year.

The Education Department is taking steps to have the present Alfred High School, Bhuj, converted into a multi-purpose school, and also to introduce Home Science course in the Indrabai Girls High School, Bhuj in the year 1956-57.

Grant-in-aid to recognised private educational institutions have also been given during the year 1955-56. The total amount given to them was Rs. 1,11,347.

To popularise Hindi, Government has sanctioned Rs. 2,000 as grant to the two Hindi teaching Institutions in Kutch. Government of India have also sanctioned a special grant of Rs. 15,000 for the same.

**Medical**

(a) *Hospitals.*—A new General Hospital is under construction at Bhuj from a private donation of Rs. 3,00,000 (three lakhs). The construction work is nearing completion. Necessary equipment etc., for the hospital is being purchased and the hospital will start functioning early next year.

A new eye hospital at Mandvi is also under construction from the donation of Rs. 1,00,000 (one lakh). This hospital will also be started early next year.

A new general hospital at Anjar is also under construction by a private trust. They will construct the building and hand it over to the Government. This hospital will also start functioning next year.

(b) *Dispensaries.*—During the current year 3 new rural dispensaries at Dhori, Manfara and Vayor have been started. Three new dispensaries will also be started by the end of the current year.

Two mobile dispensaries will be started as soon as the vans required for them are received.

(c) *T.B. Sanatorium.*—Seth V. K. Natha T. B. Sanatorium at Bharapur, which has been taken over by Government last year, has further been expanded by additional 18 beds. The present capacity of the sanatorium is 55 beds. Construction of building for further expansion will be started shortly.

A new T.B. Clinic at Bhuj was opened during the current year.

(d) *Medical training.*—At present 8 scholarships for M.B.B.S. course and 8 for ayurvedic course are given to the students from Kutch.

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A training course of midwives has also been started at the Jubilee Hospital, Bhuj.

(e) *General.*—A new mental hospital at Bhuj will also be opened shortly. The building for it is under construction.

The Government of India have recently sanctioned 3 primary health centres to be started at Rahpar, Naliya and Mandvi. The centres will be started by the end of this year.

During the year 13 private dispensaries were given grants-in-aid. The total amount so sanctioned was Rs. 37,914.

**Public Health**

A new department called Public Health Department has been established from the year 1953.

This State has been allotted one small malaria control unit and the activities have now spread all over Kutch. D.D.T. is being sprayed regularly and the paludrine tablets are supplied to public free of charge. During the year 600 villages have been sprayed with D.D.T.

B.C.G. Vaccination campaign has also been started and necessary publicity, propaganda to check T. B. cases is being made by this section. Posters and pamphlets are also issued and posted at various places. So far 54,990 students have been tested, out of whom 22,026 were negative. Of them, 19,349 negative cases have been vaccinated.

**Agriculture**

2,000 acres of land of private cultivators was surveyed for contour bunding. Five subsidised minor irrigation tanks were surveyed. The cultivators concerned have completed the works. The estimates for construction of wells in the villages of Anjar taluka and Banni area for improving rural water supply have been prepared.

Agricultural extension work during the year has increased considerably. The sales of chemical fertilisers and of improved varieties of seeds has gone up very high. At the suggestion of the Government of India to demonstrate the advantages of chemical fertilizers and to let the cultivators see for themselves the difference between the yields of treated and untreated plots, about 355 free fertilizer trials were laid on cultivators fields during the Kharif season. Thus the actuals exceeded the target of 305 trials fixed previously. During Rabi season, 408 such trials were laid which exceeded the targets fixed by 105. Besides, free demonstration trials on castor, cotton, groundnut and Til were also laid on cultivators' fields. The dissemination of agricultural information by way of holding exhibitions at important fairs and

festivals and through the medium of leaflets published in local language had continued during the year.

Steady progress was maintained at the agriculture farms of Vandhay, Bachau and Nakhatrana during the year. All arrangements have been made for opening the two ghee grading laboratories—one at Mandvi and one at Bhuj.

**Animal Husbandry.**—During the year 7 Rural Veterinary Dispensaries were started one each at Dhori, Dhaneti, Godhara, Vayor, Gaduli, Lakadia and Bela. One more building for the veterinary hospital was constructed at Nakhatrana. 57,674 animals were treated for various non-contagious diseases and 291 scrub bulls were castrated during the year.

*Co-operative Movement.*—The total number of the co-operative societies of different types increased to 105 during the year. The new societies organised were as under:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Resource Societies | ... | 33. |
| Producer Societies | ... | 12. |
| Housing Societies | ... | 2. |

*Fishery.*—The Fishery Department was separated from the Forest Department during the year. The equipment for developing fisheries in Kutch allotted under the T.C.M. Programme by the Government of India has been partly received *viz.*, six out board motors, one 88 H.P. Kelvin Engine for a carrier launch; the equipment for ice plant of 12 tons capacity has also been received in part. During the year, the Fishery Department was equipped with two motor launches "Zari" and "Tuna". A Fish Curing Yard at Tuna is practically completed and it will start functioning soon.

### Community Project & N.E.S. Blocks

Kutch was allotted one more Block under the N.E.S. Scheme during this year. This Block was located in the Mandvi Taluka and it started functioning from the 1st of April. The N.E.S. Block in the Rahpar Taluka was converted into the Community Development Block from the month of April. Development works in all the blocks are progressing well.

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## (15) MANIPUR

### 1. Notable Events

The Council of Advisers which was constituted from the 6th of May, 1953 under the Government of Part C States Act, 1951 continued

to function during the year. The political disturbance started in November, 1954 by Praja Socialist Party demanding the immediate formation of a Legislative Assembly died down towards the end of April. His Highness Bodhchandra Singh, the Maharajah of Manipur, died on the 9th of December, 1955. The Home Minister visited the State in November, 1955.

**2. Law and Order**

Since the enforcement of law and order was hampered by the fact that the Cr. P.C. had not been formally extended to the State, the Code was extended to this State by the Government of India under a notification with effect from 26th April, 1955. The political disturbances both in the hill areas and in the valley, however, died down from May 1955 and during the remaining period of the year there has been no disturbance of peace or public order. In fact there has been a general decrease in the over-all crime position. The number of cases registered during the year 1955 is 808 only as against 989 cases registered during the year 1954 at the various Police Stations of the State.

**3. Agrarian Reforms**

Legislation is under consideration in the valley to ensure security of land tenure, regulation of rent and consolidation of holdings.

**4. Reorganisation of Services**

The proper organisation of Government into various administrative departments is still far from complete. This is mainly due to the want of necessary executive and technical personnel particularly in the Medical, P.W.D., Forest, Education and Industries departments. Every attempt is made to depute local people to technical institutions and establishments to acquire the necessary qualifications and experience but for some time to come suitable persons will not be available locally to organise and manage technical departments at the higher levels. Proposals for the extension of administrative services are under consideration of the Government of India.

**5. Police**

In addition to the general branch, the Police Department includes the Manipur Rifles which is the Armed Branch of the Civil Police. The strength of the Manipur Rifles is 1 Commandant, 12 J.C.Os., 80 N.C.Os. and 303 Rifle-men. The services of the Commandant are obtained from the Central Reserve Police. The Civil Police consists of 2 (two) D.S.Ps., 6 Inspectors, 28 Sub-Inspectors, 34 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 16 Head Constables and 288 Constables. The whole organisation is controlled by a Superintendent of Police who is also designated as Inspector General of Police under the Police Act, 1861.

At present the number of Police Stations and Out Posts are 9 and 10 respectively out of which 2 Police Stations and 7 Out Posts are in the hills. Proposals are under consideration for the recruitment and training of the staff required for opening of more Police Stations and Outposts in the hill areas, proper organisation of the Intelligence and Wireless branches and organisation of a Fire Service Branch. The morale of the police force was excellent and they did good work in detecting and preventing crime and preserving Law and Order. A large amount of unlicensed fire-arms were also recovered during the year.

**6. Taxation**

Inter-State Sales-tax has been abolished from the 1st September, 1955 consequent on the decision of the Supreme Court of India on the constitutional question involved. Cycle-tax which was being collected from pre-merger period has recently been abolished under the orders of the Government of India. Orders have also been issued by the Government giving up certain items of income on account of minor forest produce.

**7. Local Self Government**

The extension of the Assam Panchayat Act to this State is under the consideration of the Government of India. When the said Act is extended it would be possible to constitute village panchayats. The Assam Municipality Act, 1923 has been extended to the State already. The Imphal Town Fund Committee which discharge some of the functions of a Municipality in the town of Imphal will be replaced by a properly constituted Municipality and the election of the proposed Municipality will take place sometime in March, 1956.

For the Hill areas the Hill Peoples' Regulation 1947 amendments to which are under the consideration of the Government of India, provide for the creation of village authorities as the basis of Local Self Government.

**8. State Trading & Rice Policy**

The main produce in the valley is rice in respect of which the State has in a normal year an appreciable surplus. Owing to lack of economic staying power of the people and their general backwardness, a few merchants who had established themselves in the trade used to buy up the paddy immediately after harvest at comparatively cheap prices and export them outside the State and even sell them locally to non-producers after a few months at exorbitant prices. The actual cultivators did not thus get a reasonable portion of the value paid for it by the ultimate consumers. This was a legitimate cause for discontent by the local agriculturists and in

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some years of low harvest even led to grain riots. To remedy this state of affairs and to reduce the disparity in the prices of rice before and after harvest, the State Government with the approval of the Government of India imposed a ban on the export of rice and it has also commenced a scheme of State purchase of rice at a minimum price of Rs. 9 per maund (at Imphal) of first class rice from the cultivators so that the actual producer gets an economic price for his produce. The scheme has been working satisfactorily so far and in recent years the lowest price was recorded before harvest and the highest price after harvest in the course of the year under report.

**9. Implementation of Development Schemes Excluding the Community Projects and the NES Blocks**

(i) *Agriculture.*—Plant protection work was carried out in the hill areas of Tamenglong and Jiribam Sub-Divisions where rate menace was reported. Crop competition in paddy crop was held at both village and State levels. The highest yield is 5,600 lbs. of paddy per acre. 56 demonstrations were conducted on paddy crop and 27 on potato and wheat in areas outside the Community Project. The Department carried out a survey of the area under fruit cultivation. A new farm has been opened at Churachandpur, 38 miles away from Imphal, in the tribal area. The number of students under agriculture training are 1 for post-graduate course, 4 for degree course and 9 for Basic agriculture course.

(ii) *Forests.*—The areas under Reserved, Protected and unclassified Forests are 388,857 and 1,385 sq. miles respectively. 400 acres of land have been brought under plantation, 4,000 acres of reserved forests and Grass Mahals have been surveyed and 350 stone pillars have been erected. 3½ miles of new forest roads have been constructed and 1½ miles of the Khuga river has been drained to facilitate floating of timbers.

(iii) *Education.*—Higher Education—The only Government College called the Dhanamanjuri College still continues to impart higher education upto the Degree course both in Arts and Science. The enrolment in the College has arisen from 572 in the last year to 807 in the year under report. The College needs further extension in buildings and proposals for these are under consideration.

*Secondary & Primary Education.*—One more Government High School was established at Moirang 26 miles to the south of Imphal. In addition to this 6 middle Schools and 22 Primary Schools were

also established. The number of Government and Aided and Private Institutions in the State in 1955 are as follows:—

| Type of Institution | Govt. | | Aided | | Private | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1954-55 | 1955-56 | 1954-55 | 1955-56 | 1954-55 | 1955-56 |
| College | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| High Schools | 5 | 6 | 16 | 16 | 4 | 3 |
| Middle Schools | 29 | 34 | 28 | 24 | 21 | 21 |
| Primary Schools | 211 | 233 | 210 | 228 | 114 | 135 |
| Urban Basic | 1 | 1 | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Polytechnic | Nil | Nil | 1 | 1 | Nil | Nil |
| Arts School | Nil | Nil | 1 | 1 | Nil | Nil |

The Number of Students in all schools in 1954 and 1955 are given below:—

| | 1954 | | | 1955 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total |
| 1. High School | 7357 | 1266 | 8623 | 8100 | 1419 | 9519 |
| 2. Middle School | 4639 | 778 | 5417 | 5522 | 1087 | 6609 |
| 3. Primary School | 37204 | 9624 | 46828 | 42979 | 12568 | 55547 |
| 4. Junior Urban Basic School | 40 | — | 40 | 73 | 7 | 80 |
| Total : | 49140 | 11668 | 60908 | 56674 | 15081 | 71755 |

The increase in the number of students in 1955 over the figure of 1954 is 17·4%. The Government is also giving assistance to a Dance College to teach the well-known local types of dances. The number of students in the Dance College is 119 of which 74 are boys and 45 are girls.

*Teachers' Training School.*—The Teachers' Training School which gives training to Primary School teachers continued to function.

*Basic Teachers' Training School.*—In order to enable the opening of Junior Basic School, either by establishing new ones or by the conversion of the existing Primary Schools into Basic Schools a Teachers' Training School in Basic Education has been opened. The number of teacher trainees is 40.

*Schemes sponsored by the Government of India.*—Junior Urban Basic School which was established in 1953-54 continued and the number of students in the school at present is 80 of which 73 are

boys and 7 are girls. Carpentary and Music classes which were introduced in the Johnstone High School in 1953-54 still continued. As a measure of relief to educated unemployment 50 Single-teacher Primary Schools were established in 1955 of which 25 are in the valley and 25 in the hill areas of the State.

(iv) *Medical and Public Health.*—(a) Training Facilities 4 students were sent for regular M.B.B.S. Training Course in Darbhanga, Calcutta, Gwalior and Assam Medical Colleges with stipends of Rs. 50/- per month. 3 candidates were sent for training in Malaria Inspector's Course in the Malaria Institute in Delhi. 1 Doctor and 1 Nursing Sister were also deputed for Refreshers' Course in V. D. and Sisters' Tutor Course respectively. In addition to that one Lady Doctor and one of Male Doctor who are assistant Surgeons Class II were sent for Condensed M.B.B.S. Course.

(b) *Compounders and Midwives Training Institute.*—The Compounders' and Midwives' Training Institute continues to function. At present 62 and 31 students are receiving training in Compounder and Midwifery Training Courses respectively The Compounders and Midwives who passed from this Institute are absorbed in Government service in the State wherever possible

(c) *Establishment of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.*—The only Maternity and Child Welfare Centre was started in a room of the Maternity Ward of the Civil Hospital and the foundation stone for a separate building was laid by Central Health Minister during her visit to this State in November, 1953. The construction of the building will be completed in 1956. 10800 lbs. of milk powder were received in the year under report and the number of beneficiaries are 18,100 mothers and 23,130 children.

(d) *Leprosy Scheme.*—Five new wards have been added to the existing Leprosy Wards in the Leper Colony near Imphal.

(e) *Touring Dispensary.*—A second Touring Dispensary for the Hill areas has been started in the year under report.

(f) *National Malaria Control Unit.*—A half unit for the Malaria Control which has been sanctioned by the Government of India in 1953-54 still continued. The half unit is divided into two sub units one for the Community Projects and the other for the rest of the State. The number of villages sprayed with D.D.T. is 436 comprising 85,712 houses (including kitchens and cow-sheds) the population covered by these villages is 111,000. The figures include the Community Project area as well.

(g) *B.C.G. Vaccination Scheme.*—The B.C.G. vaccination scheme continued as in the previous year. In all 48126 have been tested of which 14,351 have been found positive. The total number of

vaccinated persons was 25,244. The corresponding number during the year 1954-55 were 113,000, 90,310 and 59,369 respectively.

(h) *New Dispensaries.*—12 Compounders Dispensaries will be opened in the current financial year of which 8 will be in the tribal areas and 4 in the valley area of the State.

(i) *Free Distribution of Medicines.*—The system of free distribution of medicines in the tribal areas from the Tribal Welfare Grant continued and there are 100 Centres at which medicines are given free of cost to the people. The estimated expenditure during the current year is Rs. 50,000/-.

(j) *T.B. and V.D. Clinic.*—The T.B. and V.D. Clinic in the Civil Hospital continued to function. The T.B. Hospital about 3 miles from the Town of Imphal continued. The daily average attendance at the T.B. Clinic at Imphal during the year 1955 was 14·94 against 12·11 of the previous year, the total number of attendance in 1955 being 2,092 against 1,699 of the previous year.

(v) *Communications : Roads.—In* the administrative report for the year 1954-55 the targets of achievement were the following:—

1. Surface painting—15 miles.
2. Shingling—2 miles.
3. Tadubi-Tungjoi Road to be jeepable up to 12 miles.
4. Iroisemba bridge—just to be completed.
5. Tamenglong-Kangpokpi road to be jeepable up to 29 miles.

Of the above, excepting the construction of the Tadubi-Tungjoi road the rest have been achieved. The reason for not achieving the target for the Tadubi-Tungjoi road is that the road requires re-alignment and as such it was not possible to proceed with the construction work further. In the year 1955-56 the following road works are proposed to be carried out:

1. Surface painting—17 miles.
2. Shingling—6 miles.
3. Metalling—28 miles.
4. Improvement of Cachar Road—14 miles.
5. Construction of new roads—3½ miles.
6. Tamenglong-Kangpokpi road—18 miles.

In addition to the above 6 (six) minor bridges have been completed and the construction of one major bridge is now in progress.

(vi) *Road Transport.*—The Department has been running with 24 Stage Carriages and 18 Public Carriages at the end of the year.

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Orders for a number of new vehicles have been placed and they are expected soon. Regular services are being maintained on the following roads.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Imphal—Dimapur Road | 134 miles. |
| 2. | Kohima—Dimapur | 46 miles. |
| 3. | Imphal—Churachandpur | 38 miles. |
| 4. | Imphal—Kangchup *via* Pukhao | 24 miles. |
| 5. | Imphal—Kakching | 26 miles. |
| 6. | Imphal—Ukhrul (biweekly) | 46 miles. |

The organisation of the Department has been strengthened by obtaining the services of a qualified Mechanical Engineer from Assam. Land has been obtained at Dimapur road for opening a proper office and for construction of a Garage there. Road services served by the Manipur State Transport are not nationalised except for the Imphal-Kangchup *via* Pukhao road. The gross receipts for the year was Rs. 4·66 lakhs as against an expenditure of Rs. 3·25 lakhs.

(vii) *Improvement of Imphal Power Supply.*—The improvement of Imphal Power Supply scheme which envisages the installation of 3—100 KW Diesel Engines, parallel working of the existing two Hydro Sets and construction of a second Hydro Station in the same stream in order to improve power supply did not make much progress. The first part of the scheme is however expected to be implemented in the current financial year and the two remaining parts are proposed to be taken over in the second Five Year Plan.

(viii) *Social Welfare Services.*—There is a State Social Welfare Board. It is under the control of the Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi. At present there are 15 Social Welfare Centres under the State Board and they are managed by the respective Project Implementing Committees. A separate State assisted scheme has been drawn up for this under the second Five Year Plan.

**10. Report on the Community Development Projects and the National Extension Service Blocks in Manipur in 1955.**

One Community Development Block of 1952-53 series and one National Extension Service Block of 1954-55 series have been functioning during the year under report in Thoubal Tehsil and the Mao-Maram areas respectively. Another N.E.S. block has also been started in the month of December in the Imphal East Tehsil of the State. The total coverage by these three blocks in area is 1258 sq. miles and in population 214,000 approximately. To increase the tempo of works in Community Project and National Extension Service Blocks, the Deputy Commissioner has been appointed as the Development Commissioner during the year under report and

other assistance sanctioned to him to relieve him of other work. The main achievements are given below:—

(1) *Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Extension.*—Under the Agricultural programmes, the Wangbal Farm continued with the following works:—

(1) Trial of green manuring with sun-hemp, Sesbanea and speciosa (2) Trial of Mung and Arhar (3) Trial of long stapple and tree cotton (4) Trial of fodder crops—Napier and Guinea grass etc. (5) Trial of Clyricidia plants (6) Trial of sugarcane (7) Trial of wheat and pulse seeds (8) Rearing poultry (9) Trial of 23 varieties of paddy from Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack and (10) Bee Keeping. In the seed multiplication farm—Multiplication of improved varieties of paddy by arrangement with private cultivators on share basis was carried out.

As regards the Animal Husbandry programme, inoculation of cattle against Rinder Pest continued. Castration of Scrub Bulls was also continued as part of the programme of Key-Village Scheme.

(2) *Health and Rural Sanitation.*—The Hospital at Thoubal continued to function. Training of local Dais at the four centres *viz.*, Yairipok, Wangjing, Kakching and Waikhong continued.

For the purposes of providing good drinking water in the villages 22 Model Tanks were dug, the Government contribution being 1/5th of the estimated cost *i.e.* Rs. 1,200/- per tank.

(3) *Education.*—The 26 schools opened continued to function. The 40 Adult Education Centres also continued. 2443 adults have been made literates in the year under report. The 10 Community Centres-*cum*-Libraries also continued.

(4) *Communication.*—21½ miles of kutcha road and 4 miles of pucca road will be completed.

(5) *Arts, Crafts and Cottage Industries.*—A training-*cum*-production centre was started for training village artisans in various crafts *viz.*, Weaving, Carpentry, Blacksmithy and Foundry. 50 trainees were enlisted as shown below. A stipend of Rs. 8/- was granted to each traineee coming from beyond 2 miles radius from the Centre. 26 trainees availed of the benefit of the stipend. Equipments and tools worth Rs. 11,500/- were procured and raw materials worth Rs. 7,600/- were purchased to run the Centre.

(6) *Sericulture.*—The sericultural demonstration farm continued its activities. 787 layings were reared and 2,320 layings were distributed to private rearers.

This is the last year of the Thoubal Community Project Block (1952-53) series and most of the schemes have been completed

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according to plan except the construction of the 9 miles of pucca road.

*National Extension Service Block.*

The Mao-Maram National Extension Service Block was inaugurated on 31st October, 1954 but implementation of the NES programmes practically started in 1955. The block is in the tribal area adjoining the Naga Hills District of Assam and it covers an area of 800 sq. miles with a population of about 29,000 living in 84 villages.

The main achievements are:—

I. *Agriculture.*—Under this programme improved seeds were distributed to the public on loan. Improved seeds of paddy suitable to high altitude have been imported from other parts of the country and these are under experiment. Large area of land has been reclaimed and converted into terrace field for growing food crops. The area is deficit in foodgrains and as such every attention was given by the N.E.S. staff to promote production of more food.

About 700 mds. of potato seeds were grown in the paddy fields as a rotation crop under the guidance of the N.E.S. staff and the result of harvesting proved it to be very successful. 27 compost pits and 8 pits for storage of cow dung were constructed at different places of the Block in order to give the cultivators knowledge of proper way of manuring their fields which will help production o more crops in the existing fields. Japanese method of paddy transplantation has been demonstrated by the N.E.S. staff at different places.

II. *Medical.*—One Medical Dispensary, one Veterinary Dispensary and one Health Centre will be opened in the year 1955-56.

III. *Education.*—10 Adult Education Centres were started employing one teacher for each centre at an honorarium of Rs. 10/- per month per teacher with a view to removing illiteracy. 79 adults were made literate during the year under report. Besides the ten Government sponsored centres, two private Adult Education Centres were started which were maintained by the villagers.

8 Clubs were formed in the Block area under the Social Education Programme and of these two are of Multipurpose type and the rest are for sports.

IV. *Communication.*—As communication is bad in this area special attention was given to this work. Earth cutting in the construction of the following roads had been completed.

1. Mao to Pudunamei Fair-weather road—18′ top width—36 miles.

2. Phuba to Liyai khulen bridle path—6′ top width—6 miles.
3. Liyai khulen to Tadubi-Laii road bridle path—6′ top width—4½ miles.
4. Phaibung khulen to Tadubi-Laii road bridle path—6′ top width—9½ miles.

Public contribution for the construction of unskilled works for the above roads is three-fourths of the total estimated cost which amounted to Rs. 54,584/-. Besides these programmed works, 13½ miles long village foot-paths and a few wooden bridges were constructed by the villagers under the guidance of the N.E.S. staff without Government contribution.

V. *Co-operative Societies.*—Seven Co-operative Societies have been set up in the block area during the year under report. Of these three are Multipurpose type, one consumer type, one Agricultural credit type, one Farming type and one Industrial type. With the exception of the last one, all the societies had been registered.

For the first time a Central Advisory Board had been established with the Chief Commissioner as Chairman to ensure association of the people, more particularly the tribals themselves with the planning and execution of the schemes. Members of parliament and promiment local leaders are included in this Board. In addition to this Central Board, there are 3 Local Boards with the Local Sub-Divisional Officers as Chairman. Local representatives are also included in the Local Boards.

The progress of these schemes largely depend on technical personnel to draw up plan and estimates for these works and the shortage of technical personnel has been indicated elsewhere. The proposed targets of achievements in 1955-56 are:—

Education—

(1) Completion of 2 M.E. Schools started in 1954-55.
(2) Opening of 8 Hindi Training Centres.
(3) 15 Hostels and 12 Teachers' Quarters.
(4) 30 Primary School Buildings.

Agriculture—

Continuation of the Ukhrul Farm and the employment of the Demonstrators as before.

Cottage Industries—

(1) Continuation of the Carpentry and Weaving Training at Imphal.

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(2) Opening of 6 new Centres.

(3) Grant-in-aid to 3 Private High Schools for opening the same.

Roads—

(1) 7 Country-type minor suspension bridges.

(2) Repair and maintenance of (1048 miles) bridle path as before.

(3) Improvement of inter-village bridle path 100 miles.

(4) Construction of 10 major suspension bridges.

Public Health and Anti-Malaria Measure—

(1) Completion of 12 tanks taken up in 1954-55.

(2) Construction of a Morgue and Operation Room at Churachandpur.

(3) Construction of 8 Dispensaries.

(4) Completion of Churachandpur Water Works.

(5) Continuation of free distribution of medicines.

(6) Construction of 40 Water Tank Reservoirs.

(7) Opening of 4 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

Aid to Voluntary agencies—

A sum of Rs. 25,000/- had already been paid to the Adimjati Shiksha Ashram at Imphal.

Miscellaneous—

(1) Continuation of Branch Post Offices.

(2) Completion of Rest Camp at Imphal and construction of 4 others.

(3) Payment of Rs. 57,550/- for works done in 1954-55 will be made and the rest will be spent for other schemes.

(4) Gratuitous Relief.

(5) Subsidised distribution of cotton yarns.

(6) Cultural Centre at Mao.

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## (16) TRIPURA

**1. Community Development and National Extension Service Block:**

At the commencement of the year there was one National Extension Service Block at Dharmanagar Sub-Division and one Community Development Block with head quarters at Jirania. During

the course of the year the National Extension Service Block at Dharmanagar has been converted into a Community Development Block and one National Extension Service Block has been opened in the Kailashahar Sub-Division. The following are the main activities during the year under the Community Development and National Extension Service programmes:—

(a) Total Government expenditure incurred amounted to about Rs. 3,52 lakhs. Voluntary contribution was made by the public towards the implementation of various schemes to the extent of about Rs. 2,68 lakhs.

(b) *Agricultural and Animal Husbandry.*—(i) Distribution of 496 maunds of fertilisers and 469 maunds of improved seeds.

(ii) Reclamation of 141 acres of land for fruit cultivation and 180 acres for vegetable cultivation.

(iii) Agricultural demonstration in 1313 plots.

(iv) Starting of one Key Village Centre and supply of pedigree animals and 20 pedigree birds to public.

(c) *Health and Rural Sanitation.*—(i) Construction of 103 rural latrines.

(ii) Digging of 50 wells for drinking water.

(iii) Renovation of 202 wells.

(iv) Excavation of 3467 yards of drains.

(d) *Education.*—(i) Opening of 19 new primary schools.

(ii) Conversion of 3 Primary schools into Junior Basic Schools.

(e) *Social Education.*—(i) Opening of 55 Adult Education Centres.

(ii) Opening of 56 Community Centres including Community Recreation Centres.

(iii) Formation of People's Organisations numbering 45 including Youth Clubs Farmers' Union, Mahila Samittee etc.

(f) *Communications.*—Construction of 100 miles new katcha roads and improvement of 30 miles of existing katcha roads.

(g) *Industries.*—(i) Training of 26 persons in refresher course in various arts etc.

(ii) Basic training of 46 new persons in different trade course.

(h) *Co-operation.*—Starting of 41 Co-operative Societies with total membership of 1418.

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**2. Local Development Works:**

Under the Local Development programme, the people have themselves undertaken construction of roads, improvement of school buildings, construction of bunds etc. The financial picture of the works is indicated below:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Estimated value of works upto December, 1955 ... ... | Rs. 2·21 lakhs. |
| Government contribution paid upto December, 1955. ... ... | Rs. ·93 lakhs. |
| Works in progress ... ... | Rs. 1·19 lakhs. |

**3. Tribal Welfare:**

For the execution of schemes relating to the welfare of tribal people of Tripura, there was previously a skeleton office under the charge of a Special Officer. For purposes of efficient administration and implementation of various schemes, a separate Tribal Welfare Directorate consisting of one Director, one Deputy Director and necessary staff has been sanctioned by the Government. The following schemes for the welfare of the tribal people have been carried out during the year:—

(a) Expansion of one Junior Basic School, 90 Primary Schools and 10 Boarding Houses started in previous years.

(b) Construction of 5 new Boarding Houses.

(c) Payment of grants-in-aid at the rate of Rs. 30 per month each to 19 non-Government Primary Schools in the tribal areas.

(d) Letting out at concessional rates to the tribal people of 12 pumping sets for providing irrigation facilities to the tribal agriculturists.

(e) Selling of 6 pumping sets to the tribal people on hire purchase basis.

(f) Construction of one lake by putting a bund in the narrow opening of a hill area.

(g) Setting up of two peripatetic Veterinary Parties for rendering Veterinary aid in the remote areas.

(h) Construction of bridges and culverts at the cost of Government on 11 miles katcha roads originally constructed by the tribal settlers themselves.

(i) Construction of one dispensary building.

(j) Construction of tube-wells and ring-wells and introduction of dug-hole type latrines.

(k) Grant of stipends to 26 students belonging to Scheduled tribes.

(l) Starting of 8 fair-price shops in remote localities for supply of salt, kerosene, yarn, dry fish and other commodities essential to tribal people.

(m) Settlement of 875 tribal Jhumia (shifting cultivation) families on 2354 acres of land involving financial assistance of about 2·54 lakhs for the purchase of seeds, bullocks, agricultural implements etc. In addition, the Government have taken in hand a programme for settling permanently on land 600 more Jhumia families before the end of the current financial year. The total expenditure in connection with the Jhumia settlement during the whole year is expected to be Rs. 7·70 lakhs.

**4. Important legislation undertaken/laws extended**

(a) During the year under review, the following Part 'A' State Acts were extended to Tripura under the provisions of the Part 'C' States (Laws) Act, 1950. There were no such laws in this State:—

(i) West Bengal Fire Services Act, 1950.—This Act was introduced with suitable modifications in order to provide for the maintenance of a Fire Brigade in Agartala.

(ii) Bengal Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 1933.—This Act was introduced with a view to check trafficing in women.

(b) The following Central Acts were also extended to this State during the year under report:—

(i) The Special Marriage Act, 1954 was brought into force on the 1st January, 1955. The State Government has also made rules for the proper implementation of the Act.

(ii) The Muslims Wakfs Act, 1954—This was brought into force on the 15th January, 1955 with a view to running the administration of the existing wakfs properties in this State efficiently.

(c) The following rules were also framed during the year under report:—

(i) Tripura Registration Rules, 1955 were framed under the Indian Registration Act, 1908.

(ii) Deed Writers Rules were framed by the Government for fixing the rates of fees to be charged by the deed writers and for the licensing of Deed Writers.

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(iii) Rules to regulate scales and rates etc. of allowances to Assessors and jurors and diet and travelling allowances to witnesses were framed under the relevant provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1898.

**5. Survey and Settlement operations**

Tripura was not cadastrally surveyed and the necessity of survey is now urgently felt. The Revenue records of this State are out of date and incomplete. An ambitious scheme was submitted to the Government of India in 1950, which, however, the Government of India could not sanction owing to various reasons. The Planning Commission stressed the necessity of survey and advised that the scheme to survey the whole of the State should be completed within 10 years. According to that suggestion a scheme has been prepared and submitted to the Government of India for their sanction. Meanwhile we had taken up the matter with the Survey of India and in collaboration with them, survey operations in Sadar Sub-Division was taken up in July, 1955. During the year under review, village boundaries in an area of 159 square miles has been demarcated, and a main circuit around a block of 50 square miles has been run and traverse of four villages, namely, (1) Agartala (2) Jogendranagar (3) Dukli and (4) Barjala completed.

**6. Law and Order**

Law and Order were maintained successfully throughout the year. There has been no disturbance of any general nature affecting any particular locality. Crimes such as dacoity, robbery, burglary and theft decreased on the whole.

**7. Agrarian Reforms**

A bill relating to land tenure was drafted and has been submitted to the Government of India. The Bill seeks to provide that tenants shall have the full and subsisting rights to use the land in any manner for agricultural purposes. It also provides for agrarian reforms on modern lines including co-operative farming, ceiling on land holdings and prevention of fragmentation of holdings.

**8. Development of communications**

Construction of 67 miles of roads and improvement of 78 miles of roads including roads at the capital of the State were undertaken during the year under report. The work is nearing completion.

The following works have also been taken up:—

(a) Metalling of Kailashahar-Kumarghat road and metalling of Manikbhandar-Ambasa road.

(b) Widening and metalling of the existing Bourichara Quary road.

(c) Metalling of Udaipur-Sabroom road.

(d) Metalling of Belonia-Bagafa road.

(e) Metalling of Agartala-Melaghar-Sonamura road.

(f) Construction of Slab culverts on the Assam-Agartala road from 74th to 124th mile.

(g) Construction of a road from Teliamura to Ampibazar.

(h) Construction of Belonia-Rajnagar road.

(i) Construction of semi-permanent bridge over Babnichara over Kadamtala-Maheshpur road.

(j) Improvement of a road from Udaipur to Kakraban.

(k) Surface painting of Agartala-Assam road from 18th to 28th mile and 74th mile to 124th mile.

On the whole, all the civil sub-divisional headquarters with the exception of Amarpur sub-division are now connected with the capital by fair weather roads although there are certain deficiencies in regard to bridges, culverts and surfacing.

**9. Improvement of medical facilities**

(a) *Hospitals.*—A two-storeyed male ward of 48 beds has been added to the General Hospital (Victoria Memorial Hospital) at Agartala A.V.D. Clinic has also been opened and the construction of a 12 beded Infectious Diseases Ward for Cholera is also nearing completion. A Maternity and Child Welfare Centre was opened at this Hospital with the assistance of UNICEF.

A new 20-beded hospital has been opened at the Sub-Divisional headquarters or Udaipur.

(b) *Dispensaries.*—Two new Allopathic dispensaries have been opened—one in Sadar Sub-Division and other in Udaipur Sub-Division. Preliminary steps have been taken for upgrading two dispensaries into Primary Health Centre at Fatikroy (in Kailashahar Sub-Division) and Teliamura (Khowai Sub-Division).

(c) *Medical education and training.*—Twentyfour local girls were selected for Auxiliary Nursing training at the V.M. Hospital, Agartala. Out of them 12 were from the Unattached Women Camp of Rehabilitation Department, 6 belonged to tribal and backward communities and 6 to other communities. Out of 24, ten came out successful in the final examination. A new session has been opened with 18 trainees from September, 1955.

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(d) Two Civil Assistant Surgeons Grade I were deputed for D.P.H. Course in Calcutta while 5 licentiates were deputed for condensed M.B.B.S. course in different institutions outside the State. One girl student was sent to undergo B.Sc. (Hon.) Nursing Course at the college of Nursing at Delhi, and another continued her studies for M.B.B.S. at the Lady Hardinge College, Delhi. Two Nurses were sent for Refresher course and one midwife for Orientation course.

(e) *National Malaria Control Programme.*—Almost the entire State has been brought under D.D.T. scheme. Malaria survey is being carried out with a view to assessing the achievement and chalk out a programme for next year's spraying.

(f) *B.C.G. programme.*—B.C.G. campaign was carried out as a preventive measure against incidence of tuberculosis. 71,817 and 20,463 persons respectively were tested and vaccinated.

(g) *School Health service.*—1,025 Students were examined during the year in five institutions. The UNICEF Skim Milk feeding programme through schools, hospitals and maternity and child welfare centres was undertaken.

**10. Educational Development in Tripura in the year 1955-56**

(a) *Primary & Basic Education.*—239 new Government Primary Schools started during 1954-55 were strengthened by 200 teachers appointed in 1955-56. 25 Junior Basic Schools have been started by conversion. About 50 per cent, of the children of the age group 6-11 are in Schools.

(b) *Middle Junior High & Senior Basic Schools.*— 7 Senior Basic Schools have been started by conversion. 1 Junior High School and 1 Girls' M.E. School have also been started by conversion.

(c) *Multipurpose School.*—2 Multipurpose Schools have been sanctioned. Necessary buildings are being erected for starting these schools.

(d) *Social Education.*—215 new Social Education Centres have been started with 430 Social Education Workers. Arrangement for supply of equipments at the rate of Rs. 200 per worker is being made.

(e) *Janata College.*— One Janata College has been sanctioned and necessary construction of building has been undertaken.

(f) *Basic Training College.*—A Post Graduate Basic Training College has been started and 16 Graduates, are being trained there.

(g) *Promotion of Hindi.*—1 Hindi Teachers' Training School has been sanctioned by the Government of India and the School will be started by March, 1956. An amount of Rs. 17,000 has been sanctioned to the Tripura State Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti, Agartala for its 6 centres.

(h) *Tribal Welfare Scheme.*—5 new Boarding Houses for Tribal Students are under construction.

(i) *Scholarship & Stipends.*—200, out of which 110 are reserved for Tribal School, stipends have been sanctioned at the rate ranging from Rs. 5/- to Rs. 10/- p.m.

(j) *Grant-in-aid to non-Government Schools.*—21 M.E. Schools, 78 Primary Schools (including 19 Primary Schools under the Tribal Welfare Scheme) and 11 Special Schools have received Grant-in-aid at the rate of Rs. 40/-, Rs. 30/- and Rs. 30/- to Rs. 100/- p.m. respectively. A maintenance grant of about Rs. 56,000/- have been sanctioned to the Non-Government High Schools.

(k) *Stipend to students going outside the State for Tech. & vocational Education.*—15 Stipends sanctioned during previous years have been renewed and 5 new ones have been sanctioned this year. The amount varies from Rs. 75/- to Rs. 100/- p.m. per student.

(l) *Training of Teachers.*—16 Graduate teachers have been sent for Teacher's training in West Bengal. 50 Matriculates and 16 Graduates are receiving Basic Training in the Basic Training College, Agartala. 3 Teachers have been sent for training in Hindi at Agra Hindi Mahavidyalaya. 58 Teachers are being trained as Craft Instructor at the Training-*cum*-Work Centre, Agartala.

(m) *Expenditure.*—There has been an increase of about 85 per cent. in expenditure—from Rs. 32,47,420/- (actuals) in 1954-55 to Rs. 58,88,413/- (revised estimate) for 1955-56.

**11. Grow More Food Schemes**

Japanese method of cultivation of paddy was adopted over a total area of 7,060 acres of land as against a target of 10,000 acres. This method increased the yield by ten to fifteen maunds per acre. In 65 centres, on cultivators' lands the Japanese method was demonstrated under direct Government supervision.

(b) Hundred maunds of green manure seeds were distributed at subsidised rates. About 125 maunds of amonium sulphate, 50 maunds of bone-meal and about 1800 mds. of compost and a little over 800 maunds of various other fertilisers were distributed free

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of cost for demonstration on Kharif crops. Sixty-six maunds of improved Aman paddy was also distributed.

(c) About 40 thousand carp fingerlings were sold to the public and two lakhs of carpfry was distributed to different tanks. Angling licence yield an income of Rs. 1700/-.

(d) A school was established for training boys of farmers in the theory and practice of improved methods of agriculture. 25 Students were sent for study in Certificate Course in the State Agricultural School, Chinsura and 12 for extension training in West Bengal. Fifteen students were admitted to the Farmer Sons Training School near Agartala.

(e) Insecticides for pest control was used in 253 acres and prophylactic measures were adopted in 475 acres of land.

**12. General Financial position of Tripura**

(a) The General Financial position of Tripura for the year 1955-56 is analysed below in respect of the anticipated Revenue and Expenditure as per sanctioned Budget Estimates for the year under review.

(b) Total Revenue is estimated at Rs. 33,96,000/-, the principal sources of Revenue being from Land Revenue, Forests, Stamps, State Excise, Education, Registration, Agricultural Income-tax and Miscellaneous other minor items.

(c) Expenditure estimates for the year under review totals at Rs. 2,74,50,000/-. The total includes the following:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (i) Direct Demands on the Revenue | 15,53,000 | |
| Civil Administration | 1,08,44,000 | |
| Miscellaneous | 13,25,000 | |
| Community Development Project | 9,71,000 | |
| Total of Tripura under Area Demand | 1,46,93,000 | |
| (ii) Privy Purses to the Ruler | 3,30,000 | (charged |
| Allowances to the Members of the Ruling Family | 2,50,000 | |
| Total | 5,80,000 | |
| (iii) Communications and other Civil works | 47,22,000 | |
| (iv) Stationery and Printing | 80,000 | |
| (v) Capital Outlay on Roads and Buildings | 73,75,000 | |
| Total | 1,21,77,000 | |
| Total Estimated Expenditure | 2,74,50,000 | |

## APPENDIX II

### STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF I.A.S. OFFICERS IN POSITION ON JANUARY 1, 1956 AND THE NUMBER APPOINTED TO THIS SERVICE DURING THE YEAR 1955

| Sl. No. | STATE | No. of officers in position on 1-1-56 | | | No. of officers appointed during the year 1955 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *I.C.S. | I.A.S. | Total | Competitive examination | Promotion from State Civil Service | Extension to States Scheme |
| 1. | Andhra | 17 | 39 | 56 | 5 | 1 | |
| 2. | Assam | 11† | 28 | 39 | 1 | .. | |
| 3. | Bihar | 23 | 68 | 91 | 4 | 7 | |
| 4. | Bombay | 47† | 63 | 110 | 4 | .. | |
| 5. | Madhya Pradesh | 19 | 59 | 78 | 3 | .. | |
| 6. | Madras | 30 | 67 | 97 | 5 | .. | |
| 7. | Orissa | 6 | 69 | 75 | 4 | 2 | |
| 8. | Punjab | 20 | 28 | 48 | 1 | 7 | |
| 9. | Uttar Pradesh | 50 | 136 | 186 | 4 | 14 | |
| 10. | West Bengal | 39 | 68 | 107 | 4 | 3 | |
| 11. | Hyderabad | .. | 64 | 64 | 4 | .. | .. |
| 12. | Madhya Bharat | .. | 34 | 34 | 3 | 7 | 2 |
| 13. | Mysore | .. | 42 | 42 | 1 | .. | .. |
| 14. | PEPSU | .. | 19 | 19 | .. | 4 | .. |
| 15. | Rajasthan | .. | 66 | 66 | 3 | .. | 3 |
| 16. | Saurashtra | .. | 19 | 19 | 1 | 2 | .. |
| 17. | Travancore-Cochin | .. | 19 | 19 | 1 | .. | .. |
| 18. | Vindhya Pradesh | .. | 23 | 23 | 2 | 5 | 1 |
| | TOTAL | 262 | 911 | 1173 | 50 | 52 | 6 |

*Excludes 27 I.C.S. Officers permanently seconded to Indian Foreign Service and I.C.S. Officers permanently allotted to the judiciary who have not become members of the I.A.S.

†Includes one officer holding Listed Post (*i.e.* a State Civil Service officer promoted to hold an I.C.S. post).

## APPENDIX III

### STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF I.P.S. OFFICERS IN POSITION ON JANUARY 1, 1956 AND THE NUMBER APPOINTED TO THIS SERVICE DURING THE YEAR 1955

| Sl. No. | STATE | No. of officers in position on 1-1-56 | | | No. of officers appointed during the year 1955 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | I.P. | I.P.S. | Total | Competitive Examination | Promotion from State Police Service | Extension to States Scheme |
| 1. | Andhra | 4 | 19 | 23 | 2 | .. | |
| 2. | Assam | 4 | 24 | 28 | 2 | .. | |
| 3. | Bihar | 11 | 36 | 47 | 2 | .. | |
| 4. | Bombay | 17 | 48 | 65 | 5 | .. | |
| 5. | Madhya Pradesh | 7 | 44 | 51 | .. | 6 | |
| 6. | Madras | 12 | 26 | 38 | 1 | 1 | |
| 7. | Orissa | 6 | 29 | 35 | 1 | 1 | |
| 8. | Punjab | 10 | 38 | 48 | 4 | .. | |
| 9. | Uttar Pradesh | 22 | 94 | 116 | 6 | .. | |
| 10. | West Bengal | 15 | 61 | 76 | .. | 3 | |
| 11. | Hyderabad | .. | 46 | 46 | 2 | .. | .. |
| 21. | Madhya Bharat | .. | 13 | 13 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| 13. | Mysore | .. | 21 | 21 | 1 | .. | .. |
| 14. | PEPSU | .. | 5 | 5 | .. | 1 | .. |
| 15. | Rajashthan | .. | 43 | 43 | 2 | .. | 1 |
| 16. | Saurashtra | .. | 9 | 9 | .. | .. | .. |
| 17. | Travancore-Cochin | .. | 7 | 7 | .. | .. | .. |
| 18. | Vindhya Pradesh | .. | 11 | 11 | 2 | 1 | .. |
| | TOTAL | 108 | 574 | 682 | 32 | 16 | 2 |

## APPENDIX IV

### STATEMENT SHOWING THE VOLUME OF WORK HANDLED IN THE UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION DURING THE YEAR 1955

**I. Examination.**—The Commission conducted 30 different examinations for which 41,543 candidates applied. Details of the names of examinations, the number of candidates who applied for each examination, and the number of candidates who qualified at the written examinations and were interviewed are given below:—

| Sl. No. | Name of the examination | No. of candidates who applied | No. of vacancies | No. of candidates interviewed |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | *I—Indian Administrative Service, etc.* | | | |
| 1. | Indian Administrative Service etc., Examination, September, 1954 | .. | 186 | 507 |
| 2. | Indian Administrative Service Probationers' Final Examination, March, 1955 | 41 | .. | 41 |
| 3. | Indian Police Service Probationers' Final Examination, September, 1955 | 49 | .. | .. |
| 4. | Indian Police Service Probationers' Re-Examination, September, 1955 | 6 | .. | .. |
| 5. | Indian Administrative Service etc., Examination, September, 1955 | 6,659 | Complete information not yet available | 103 |
| | *II—Technical Services* | | | |
| 6. | Survey of India, Class I and II Examination December, 1954 | .. | 3 Class I<br>7 Class II | 44 |
| 7. | Survey of India Class II (1952) Probationers' Examination, October, 1955 | 8 | .. | .. |
| 8. | Special Class Railway Apprentices' Examination, June 1955 | 1,613 | 10 | 169 |
| 9. | Engineering Services Examination, December, 1954 | .. | 140 | 327 |
| 10. | Engineering Services Examination, December, 1955. | 969 | Complete information not yet available. | .. |
| 11. | Army Medical Corps Examination, December, 1955. | 141 | 25 | .. |



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| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **III—*Defence Services*** | | | |
| 12. | Joint Services Wing Examination, January, 1955 | 2748 | 231 | .. |
| 13. | Military Wing Examination, January, 1955 . | 1729 | 24 | .. |
| 14. | Indian Air Force Examination, February, 1955 | 1628 | 31 | .. |
| 15. | Joint Services Wing Examination, June, 1955 | 3425 | 231 | .. |
| 16. | Military Wing Examination, June, 1955 . . | 2230 | 55 | .. |
| 17. | Indian Navy Examination, July, 1955 . . | 421 | 7 | .. |
| 18. | T.S. "Dufferin" Examination, December, 1955 . | 7 | 2 | .. |
| 19. | Indian Navy Examination, December, 1955 . | 350 | 10 | .. |
| | **IV—*Ministerial Services*** | | | |
| 20. | Typewriting test for Civil Secretariat Staff, January, 1955 . . . . . | 285 | .. | .. |
| 21. | Typewriting Test for A.F. H.Q. Staff, January, 1955 . . . . . | 83 | .. | .. |
| 22. | Typewriting Test for Civil Secretariat Staff, April, 1955 . . . . . | 1644 | .. | .. |
| 23. | Typewriting Test for A.F. H.Q. Staff, April, 1955 | 138 | .. | .. |
| 24. | Assistant's knowing French Examination, April 1955 . . . . . | 42 | 3 | .. |
| 25. | Stenographer's Test for Defence Accounts Department, May, 1955 . . . . . | 6 | 2 | .. |
| 26. | Assistant Superintendents' Examination, May, 1955 . . . . . | 1711 | 40 | .. |
| 27. | Typewriting Test for Civil Secretariat Staff, July, 1955 . . . . . | 2386 | .. | .. |
| 28. | Typewriting Test for A.F. H.Q. Staff, July 1955 | 209 | .. | .. |
| 29. | Stenographer's Examination (November 1954) Re-examination, July, 1955 . . . | 2532 | Not yet available. | |
| 30. | Assistants' Grade (Scheduled Caste/Tribes) Examination, July, 1955 . . . . . | 564 | 100 | .. |
| 31. | Typewriting Test for Civil Secretariat Staff, October, 1955 . . . . . | 2488 | .. | .. |
| 32. | Typewriting Test for A.F.H.Q. Staff, October, 1955 . . . . . | 261 | .. | .. |
| 33. | Assistant's Grade Examination, November 1955 | 7170 | 100 | .. |
| | TOTAL . . | 41543 | 1207 | 1191 |

**II—Recruitment by interview and selection.**—The following statement shows the work done during the year:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (*a*) Requisitions pending from 1954 . . | 56 | (involving 83 posts) |
| (*b*) Requisitions received during 1955 . . | 879 | (involving 1689 posts) |
| TOTAL . | 935 | (involving 1772 posts |
| (*c*) Requisitions disposed of during 1955, *i.e.*, for which advertisements issued . . . | 770 | (involving 1512 posts) |
| (*d*) Balance of requisitions pending on 31-12-55 | 165 | (involving 260 posts) |
| No. of applications received . . . | 41531 | |
| No. of candidates interviewed . . . | 5471 | |
| No. of candidates recommended for appointment . . . . | 1345 | |
| (*e*) No. of advisers (*i*) Official . . . . | 800 | |
| (*ii*) Non-Official . . | 434 | |
| TOTAL . | 1234 | |
| (*f*) No. of cases where candidates got by personal contacts were interviewed . . | 24 | |

**III—Advice tendered by the Commission**

| Sl. No. | Subject | No. of officers involved |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Temporary appointments and regularisation of temporary appointments . . . . . | 1353 |
| 2 | Confirmation and *ad hoc* promotions (other than Departmental Promotion Committee cases . . . . | 417 |
| 3 | Confirmation in appointment to Indian Administrative/ Indian Police Service of Officers selected under the Emergency Recruitment Scheme . . . . . | 91 |
| 4 | Quasi-permanency . . . . . | 1300 |
| 5 | Disciplinary cases . . . . . | 66 |
| 8 | Demicile . . . . . | 2 |
| 7 | Extraordinary pensions . . . . . | 94 |
| 8 | Ministerial cases . . . . . | 121 |
| 9 | Seniority cases . . . . . | 8 |
| 10 | Legal Re-imbursement cases . . . . . | 39 |
| | Miscellaneous cases . . . . . | 135 |

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In addition, Members of the Commission presided over 57 Departmental Promotion Committees, involving consideration of 2,953 officers. A Member of the Commission also presided over the Central Secretariat Service Selection Board for considering promotions to Grade II of the Central Secretariat Service.

The Chairman/Members of the Commission also presided over 9 Selection Committees at States Headquarters for promotion of State Civil/Police Service Officers to the Indian Administrative/ Police Services, involving consideration of 693 officers.

## APPENDIX V

## LIST OF BILLS FROM PARTS A, B AND C STATES WHICH RECEIVED THE ASSENT OF THE PRESIDENT DURING 1955

### A. Part A States

*Andhra*

1. The Madras Building (Lease and Rent Control) Andhra Amendment Bill, 1955.
2. The Madras General Sales Tax (Andhra Second Amendment) Bill, 1955.
3. The Andhra Inams (Assessment) Bill, 1955.
4. The Andhra Absorbed Enclaves (Hyderabad Jagirdars Commutation Sum and Allowance) Bill, 1955.
5. The Andhra Requisitioning of Buildings (Second Amendment) Bill, 1955.

*Assam*

1. The Assam State Acquisition of Zamindaris (Amendment) Bill, 1954.
2. The Assam Acquisition of Land for Flood Control and Prevention of Erosion Bill, 1955.
3. The Assam Tea Plantations Provident Fund Scheme Bill, 1955.
4. The Assam Non-Agricultural Urban Areas Tenancy Bill, 1953.
5. The Assam State Road Transport (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
6. The Assam Requisition and Control of Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 1955.

*Bihar*

1. The Bihar Evacuee Property (Management) Bill, 1953.
2. The Bihar Displaced Persons' Government Premises (Rent Recovery and Evidence') Bill, 1954.
3. The Bihar Buildings (Lease, Rent and Eviction) Control (Second Amendment) Bill, 1954.
4. The Bihar Language of Laws Bill, 1955.
5. The Bihar Maintenance of Public Order (Amendment) Bill, 1955.



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*Bombay*

1. The Bombay Taluqdari Tenure Abolition (Amendment) Bill, 1954.
2. The Bombay Town Planning Bill, 1954.
3. The Bombay Land Requisition (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
4. The Bombay Judicial Proceedings (Regulation of Reports) Bill, 1955.
5. The Bombay Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
6. The Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
7. The Bombay Bhil Naik Inams Abolition Bill, 1955.
8. The Bombay Public Trusts (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
9. The Bombay Merged Territories Miscellaneous Alienations Abolition Bill, 1955.
10. The Bombay Housing Board (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
11. The Indian Forest (Bombay Amendment) Bill, 1955.
12. The Bombay Displaced Persons Premises Control and Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
13. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Bombay Amendment) Bill, 1955.
14. The Dabhel-Simlak Madressa (Repealing) Bill, 1955.
15. The Bombay Merged Territories Ankadia Tenure Abolition (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
16. The Bombay Bhilotri Rights (Kolaba) Abolition Bill, 1955.
17. The Payment of Wages (Bombay Amendment) Bill, 1955.
18. The Bombay Industrial Relations (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
19. The Bombay Paragana and Kulkarni Watans (Abolition) (Amendment) Bill. 1955.
20. The Bombay Land Requisition (Second Amendment) Bill, 1955.
21. The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) (Bombay Amendment) Bill, 1955.
22. The Bombay Highways Bill, 1955.
23. The Bombay Land Tenures Abolition (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
24. The Bombay Municipal Corporation (Second Amendment) Bill, 1955.
25. The Bombay Police (Second Amendment) Bill, 1955.

*Madhya Pradesh*

1. The Indian Registration (Madhya Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1955.
2. The Madhya Pradesh Prevention of Hindu Bigamous Marriages Bill, 1955.
3. The Madhya Pradesh Shops and Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
4. The Madhya Pradesh Housing Board (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
5. The Madhya Pradesh Homoeopathic and Biochemic Practitioners (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
6. The Madhya Pradesh Industrial Disputes Settlement (Amendment) Bill, 1955.

*Madras*

1. The Madras Tenants and Ryots Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1954.
2. The Madras Preservation of Private Forests (Amendment) Bill, 1954.
3. The Madras Indebted Agriculturists (Temporary Relief) Amendment Bill, 1954.
4. The Mapilla Marumakkattayam (Amendment) Bill, 1954.
5. The Indian Bar Councils (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1954.
6. The Motor Vehicles (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1955.
7. The Madras General Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Bill, 1954.
8. The Madras Indebted Agriculturists (Repayment of Debts) Bill, 1955.
9. The South Kanara Cultivating Tenants Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
10. The Madras Court Fees and Suits Valuation Bill, 1955.
11. The Madras City Tenants' Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
12. The Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Amendment Bill, 1955.
13. The Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection Bill, 1955.
14. The Madras Land Revenue (Surcharge) Amendment Bill, 1955.
15. The Madras Tenants and Ryots Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1955.

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16. The Madras Marumakkattayam (Removal of Doubts) Bill, 1955.
17. The Madras Commercial Crops Markets (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
18. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1955.
19. The Madras Repealing and Amending Bill, 1955.
20. The Madras Preservation of Private Forests (Amendment) Bill, 1955.

*Orissa*

1. The Orissa Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1954.
2. The Orissa Tenants Relief Bill, 1955.
3. The Orissa Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Bill, 1955.
4. Shri Jagannath Temple Bill, 1955.

*Punjab*

1. The Punjab Co-operative Societies Bill, 1954.
2. The Punjab Security of Land Tenures (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
3. The Punjab Occupancy Tenants (Vesting of Proprietary Rights) (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
4. The Punjab Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
5. The Motor Vehicles (Punjab Amendment) Bill, 1955.

*Uttar Pradesh*

1. The Uttar Pradesh Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
2. The U.P. Road Transport Services (Development) Bill, 1955.
3. The Uttar Pradesh Control of Supplies (Continuance of Powers) (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
4. The Uttar Pradesh Indian Medicine (Amendment) Bill, 1954.
5. The Uttar Pradesh Consolidation of Holdings (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
6. The Hastinapur Town Development Board Bill, 1955.
7. The Uttar Pradesh Storage Requisition Bill, 1955.
8. The Code of Criminal Procedure (U.P. Amendment) Bill, 1955.
9. The Uttar Pradesh Industrial Housing Bill, 1955.
10. The Uttar Pradesh Prevention of Cow Slaughter Bill, 1955.

*West Bengal*

1. The West Bengal Alienation of Land (Temporary Provisions) (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
2. The Chandernagore (Assimilation of Laws) Bill, 1955.
3. The West Bengal Premises Rent Control (Temporary Provisions) (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
4. The Presidency Small Cause Court (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1955.
5. The Bengal Public Demands Recovery (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
6. The West Bengal Private Forests (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
7. The Chandernagore Municipal Bill, 1955.
8. The Bengal Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1955
9. The Indian Evidence (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1955.
10. The West Bengal Land Development and Planning (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
11. The Code of Criminal Procedure (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1955.
12. The Calcutta Improvement (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
13. The Bengal Motor Spirit Sales Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
14. The West Bengal Security (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
15. The West Bengal Estates Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
16. The Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons and Eviction of Persons in Unauthorised Occupation of Land (Amendment) Bill, 1955.

PRESIDENT'S ACTS IN RESPECT OF ANDHRA STATE

1. The Madras Essential Articles Control and Requistioning (Temporary Powers) Andhra Amendment Act, 1955 (President's Act No. I of 1955).
2. The Madras Entertainment Tax (Andhra Amendment) Act, 1955 (President's Act No. 2 of 1955).
3. The Andhra Requisitioning of Buildings (Amendment) Act, 1955 (President's Act No. 3 of 1955).
4. The Andhra Cinemas (Regulation) Act, 1955 (President's Act No. 4 of 1955).

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B. PART B STATES

*Hyderabad*

1. The Hyderabad General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
2. The Hyderabad Abolition of Inams Bill, 1954.
3. The Hyderabad Government Premises (Eviction) Bill, 1955.
4. The Hyderabad Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
5. The Hyderabad Intoxicating Drugs (Amendment) Bill, 1955.

*Madhya Bharat*

1. The Madhya Bharat Co-operative Societies Bill, 1954.
2. The Opium (Madhya Bharat Amendment) Bill, 1954.
3. The Payment of Wages (Madhya Bharat Amendment) Bill, 1955.
4. The Madhya Bharat Abolition of Jagirs (First Amendment) Bill, 1955.
5. The Madhya Bharat Animal Contageous Diseases Bill, 1954.
6. The Madhya Bharat Accommodation Control Bill, 1955.
7. The Madhya Bharat (Miscellaneous Laws) Repealing (First Amendment) Bill, 1955.
8. The Madhya Bharat Zamindari Abolition (Fourth Amendment) Bill, 1955.
9. The Madhya Bharat Indian Medicine (Second Amendment) Bill, 1955.

*Mysore*

1. The Mysore Board of Revenue Bill, 1955.
2. The Mysore Laws (Extension to Bellary and Amendment) Bill, 1955.
3. The Mysore Revenue Laws (Extension to Bellary) Bill, 1955.
4. The Motor Vehicles (Mysore Amendment) Bill, 1955.
5. The Mysore Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
6. The Mysore (Religious and Charitable) Inams Abolition Bill, 1955.
7. The Mysore Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1955.

8. The Mysore Housing Board Bill, 1954.
9. The Mysore Revision of State Laws Bill, 1955.

*Pepsu*

1. The Pepsu Land Acquisition Bill, 1954.
2. The Pepsu Village Common Lands (Regulation) Bill, 1954.
3. The Pepsu Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Bill, 1955.
4. The Pepsu Holdings (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation) Bill, 1955.
5. The Pepsu Bhoodan Yagna Bill, 1955.
6. The Pepsu Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Bill, 1955.

*Rajasthan*

1. The Rajasthan Tenancy Bill, 1955.
2. The Rajasthan General Clauses Bill, 1954.
3. The Rajasthan Land Reforms and Resumption of Jagirs (Second Amendment) Bill, 1955.
4. The Rajasthan Jagir Decisions and Proceedings (Validation) Bill, 1955.
5. The Rajasthan Premises (Control of Rent and Eviction) Amendment Bill, 1955.

*Saurashtra*

1. The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Saurashtra Amendment) Bill, 1954.
2. The Saurashtra Agricultural Debtors' Relief (Amendment) Bill, 1954.
3. The Saurashtra Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1955.
4. The Industrial Disputes and Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) (Saurashtra Amendment) Bill, 1955.
5. The Saurashtra Cotton Control Bill, 1955.
6. The Saurashtra Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
7. The State of Saurashtra (Application of Central and Bombay Acts) (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
8. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Saurashtra Amendment) Bill, 1955.
9. The Saurashtra Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Bill, 1955.
10. The Saurashtra Land Reforms (Second Amendment) Bill, 1955.

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11. The Saurashtra Agricultural Debtors' Relief (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
12. The Saurashtra Barkhali Abolition (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
13. The Payment of Wages (Saurashtra Amendment) Bill, 1955.

*Travancore-Cochin*

1. The Travancore-Cochin Electricity Supply Surchage Bill, 1955.
2. The Travancore-Cochin Civil Courts (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
3. The Travancore-Cochin General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
4. The Travancore-Cochin General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1955.
5. The Travancore-Cochin Edavagai Rights Acquisition Bill, 1955.

C. Part C States

*Ajmer*

1. The Ajmer Abolition of Intermediaries and Land Reforms Bill, 1955.
2. The Ajmer Sales Tax Bill, 1955.
3. The Ajmer Armed Constabulary Bill, 1955.
4. The Ajmer Bhoodan Yagna Bill, 1955.
5. The Ajmer Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
6. The Ajmer Armed Constabulary (Amendment) Bill, 1955.

*Bhopal*

7. The Bhopal State Sub-Tenants (of Occupants) Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
8. The Bhopal State Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
9. The Bhopal State Abolition of Jagirs and Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
10. The Bhopal State Repealing Bill, 1955.
11. The Bhopal State Land Revenue (Second Amendment) Bill, 1955.
12. The Bhopal State Anatomy and Pathology Bill, 1955.
13. The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Bhopal (Amendment) Bill, 1955.

14. The Bhopal State Sub-Tenants (of Occupants) Protection (Second Amendment) Bill, 1955.

*Coorg*

15. The Coorg Agricultural Income Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
16. The Coorg Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
17. The Coorg Ministers' (Salaries and Allowances) (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
18. The Coorg Legislative Assembly (Speaker's and Deputy Speaker's Emoluments) (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
19. The Coorg Sales of Tyres Taxation Bill, 1955.
20. The Coorg Repealing and Amending Bill, 1955.
21. The Coorg Municipal Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
22. The Corog Pure Food (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
23. The Coorg State Contingency Fund Bill, 1955.

*Delhi*

24. The Delhi Panchayat Raj Bill, 1954.
25. The Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) (Delhi Amendment) Bill, 1955.
26. The Delhi Bhoodan Yagna Bill, 1955.
27. The Societies Registration (Delhi Amendment) Bill, 1955.
28. The Delhi Shops and Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
29. The Orissa Weights and Measures (Delhi Amendment) Bill, 1955.
30. The Delhi Public Gambling Bill, 1955.

*Himachal Pradesh*

31. The Himachal Pradesh Consolidation of Holdings (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
32. The Himachal Pradesh Private Forest Bill, 1954.
33. The Himachal Pradesh Prevention of ex-Communication Bill, 1955.
34. The Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly (Salaries and Allowances) (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
35. The Himachal Pradesh Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries (Salaries and Allowances) (Amendment) Bill, 1955.

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36. The Himachal Pradesh Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill, 1955.

37. The Himachal Pradesh Abolition of Big Landed Estates and Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1955.

38. The Himachal Pradesh Minor Canals Bill, 1955.

39. The Himachal Pradesh Passenger and Goods Taxation Bill, 1955.

*Vindhya Pradesh*

40. The United Provinces Agricultural Income-Tax (Vindhya Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1955.

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